REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

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Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency

1862-63

ANNUAL REPORT

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DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

	PARAS.
Changes in the personnel of the Government	1

LEGISLATIVE.

Sittings of the Council	2
Additional Member	3
Acts passed by the Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General...	4
Bills withdrawn	5
Bills disallowed by the Governor General.	7
Madras Education Act...	8
Rules for the conduct of business of the Council	9

JUDICIAL

INTRODUCTORY.

Changes in the judicial arrangements of the Presidency	11
Establishment of the High Court	12
Small Cause Courts	16
Act for investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction, and empowering the local Government to invest any Civil Judge, Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen with the same jurisdiction	17
Changes in the judicial administration in Ganjam and Vizagapatam ...	17*a*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits, pending, instituted, and disposed of	19
Average duration of suits, and average interval in the several acts of procedure.	22
Original suits instituted and disposed of in Courts of Small Causes	23
Description of suits	24
Value of suits pending...	25
Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of	26
Execution of Decrees	27
Petitions	28
Operations of the late Sudder Court and the High Court of Judicature in its Appellate jurisdiction.	29
High Court of Judicature in its ordinary Original jurisdiction ...	30

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Operations of the Criminal Courts....	28*a*

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Completion of the organization of the Constabulary	31
Duties undertaken	32
Strength of the Force	33
Expenses of the Force	34
Inspector General of Police	35
Deputy Inspectors General	36
Superintendents and Assistants	37
Inspectors	38

PARAS.

Head Constables and Deputy Head Constables 39
Constables 40
Discipline 41
Casualties and Enlistments ... ... *ib.*
Deaths 42
Crimes and offences committed by Policemen 43
Castes 44
Police Schools 45
Police Clothing 46
Season 47
Criminal Statistics 48
Offences against the person 50
Offences against property 51
Other offences 52
Property lost 53
Execution of processes 54
Fires 55
Accidental Deaths and Suicides 56
Jail-guards... 57
Salt-guards 58
Cantonments 59
Northern Range 60
Central and Ceded Districts Range 61
Southern Range 62
Western Range 63

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE

State of Crime and working of the Police 64

JAILS

Increase in the number of Convicts 65
Unhealthiness of several Jails ... ... *ib.*
Erection of Central Prisons at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore ... .. *ib.*
Additions to the Jail building at Salem... ... . . *ib.*
Erection of a District Jail at Berhampore ... ... *ib*
Cholera in the Jails at Salem and Calicut 66
Mortality in the Jail at Vizagapatam—erection of a new Jail on a better site ... *ib.*
Deaths in the several District Jails 67
Guarding of Jails 68
Escapes... 69
Expenditure. 70
European Prison at Ootacamund 71

REVENUE

Season 72
Public Health 73
Prices 74
Emigration 75
General Revenues 76
Realization of Revenue by coercive process 77
Area of land under cultivation 78
Land Revenue and Sayer collections 79
Abkarry 80
Salt 81
Sea Customs.. 82
Frontier Customs... 83

PARAS.
Moturpha ... 84
Stamps. 85
Income Tax... 86
Miscellaneous Revenue 87
Total sundry sources ... 88
Charges against Revenue 89
Revision of Establishments 90
Local Funds 91
District Presses 92
Quinquennial Returns 93
Pearl Fishery 94
District Exhibitions 95
Cotton Presses 96
Municipal Institutions 97
Sale of Waste land in freehold, and the Redemption of Land Revenue ... 98
Ruined Tanks and Wells 99
Distribution of Cotton Seed 100
Distribution of Tea Seed 101
Plantations... 102
Government Bonding Warehouse 103
Weighing Machines for Salt Department 104
Appanum system in Bellary ... 105
Village Establishments in Kurnool... 106
Coomeri cultivation in South Canara 107
Special Test for employment and promotion in the Revenue Department 108

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income Tax year... 109
Act XVI of 1862 exempting Incomes below 500 Rs. a year.. 110
Commissioners' Notification thereon 111
Number of persons relieved from the payment of the Tax... 112
Amount thus relinquished *ib.*
Notices served again on two per-cent rate-payers 113
No. of persons found liable to 4 per cent... *ib.*
No. of special notices served 114
Number and amount of Assessments made 115
Surcharges and number of successful appeals ... 116
Establishment ... 117
Cost in the month of May 118
Special Commissionership dispensed with... *ib.*
Cost in August and November *ib.*
Reductions made in March *ib.*
Total cost for the year ... *ib.*
Collections—Irrecoverable Bills—and unpaid Bills for 1861-62 ... 119
Fees to non-official Members 120
No complaints against Officers of the Department 121

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Scene of operations during the year 122
Results of the new Settlement in South Arcot 123
Do. do. in Godavery District 124
Proposals for the revision of Assessment in Trichinopoly and Kistna 125
Work performed during the year ... 126
Operations in Trichinopoly and Salem 127
Do. in Tinnevelly, Nellore and Coimbatore 128
Do. in the Kistna District 129

PARAS.
Operations in Kurnool 130
Do. in Wynad 131
Working of the Lithographic Department 132
Expenditure of the year 133

INAM COMMISSION.

Results of the operations of the Commission in 1862-63 134
Results of the Settlement during the year 135
Explanation as to the small number of cases decided by Deputy Collectors ... 136
Addition to the Revenue and cost of the Commission for the year ... 137
Results of the settlement from the commencement of operations to end of 1862-63... 138
Total amount of Revenue secured to the State and cost of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1862-63 139
Districts to which the operations of the Commission have been extended ... 140
Act No. IV of 1862 declaring enfranchised Inams exempt from the existing restrictive Regulations 141

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

Operations restricted to Forest tracts containing valuable Timber 142
Table of receipts and charges of the Forest Department with estimated value of Timber in store 143
Reasons for the small amount of Revenue 144
Kurnool Forests... 145
Teak Plantations at Nellambur 146
Grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators on Rs. 180 per mensem formed ... 148
Revised Code of Rules for the conservancy of Forests and Jungles issued ... 149

THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

First attempts to introduce the Cinchonas into India 150
Appointment of Mr. Markham and progress of undertaking 151
Review of the systems of cultivation and increase of Plants ... ... 152 & 153
Growth and condition of the Plants 154
Formation of Alkaloids ... ... 155 to 157
Cultivation, present modified system of ... ... 158 to 160
Progress of operations 161
Establishments 162
Cinchona species and expenditure on account of experiments and plantations ... 163

PUBLIC WORKS

Remodelling of the Public Works Department ... ... 164 to 176
Allotment for Public Works Establishment and Stores 177
Statement showing the sums allotted to and expended in each District ... 178
Outlay from Local Funds 179
Outlay on account of Establishments 180
Statements of Expenditure upon new works and repairs and descriptive account of the operations of the Department 181
Military Works 182
Revenue Works 183
General Works 184
Ecclesiastical Works 185
Judicial Buildings 186
Marine Works 187
Agricultural Works 188
Raising Godavery Anicut 189
Canal from Kistna Anicut to the Masulipatam Basin 190

PARAS.
Ellore high level Canal... 191
Kistna Irrigation. 192
Cost of the Kistna Works 193
Expenditure on the Godavery and Kistna Delta Works 194
Palaar Channels 195
Poiney Channels 196
Pennair Channels 197
Expenditure on small Irrigation works 198
Communications 199
Upper Godavery river improvements 200
Work performed at the 1st, 2nd & 3rd barriers... ... ... 201 to 203
Sinteral barrier, Anicut and Channel 204
Removal of rocks 205
Enchampillay barrier Anicut and Canal 206
Difficulty in keeping together work people 207
Sickness among the work people... 208
Prices of labor and materials 209
Transit operations 210
Period during which Navigation was opened 211
Supply of water in the river... 212
Transfer of works to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces 213
Formation and improvement of roads 214
No particular head under the head of roads requiring notice 215
Lines on which most work was done ... ... 216 & 217
New Lines of Road 218
East Coast Canal 219
Paumben Pass 220
Total outlay on communications 221
Repairs of roads and buildings 222
Repairs of Irrigation works 223
Rates and prices 224
Workshop at Dowlaishweram 225
Workyard at Bangalore.... 226
Season 227
Trees 228
Charge of Account and Audit Departments 229
Bills received and passed 230
Travelling Allowance and other Bills ... ... *ib.*
Adjustment of past Expenditure 231
Work done in Compiling Department 232

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned during the year 233
Estimates submitted to the Consulting Engineer, but returned for revision ... 234
Anicut at Soonkasala 235
Main Canal, first 17½ miles 236
Aqueduct across the Hindry ... ... *ib.*
Main Canal from the Aqueduct to Mettacondal cutting ... ... *ib.*
Masonry works on the Main Canal below the Aqueduct ... ... *ib.*
Prospects of Irrigation 237
Main Canal from Mettacondal cut to the Caulee.. ... ... *ib.*
Anicut at Somaiswarum ... ... *ib.*
Progress made in the survey of the remaining portions of the Line 238
Portions yet unsurveyed and Distribution Channels ... ... *ib.*
Exploration of Sites for Reservoirs renewed and a regular survey party sanctioned.... 239
Number of laborers employed on the works 240
Water-rate to be paid to the Company 241

PARAS.
Total expenditure in India from the commencement 242
Quantity of land made over to the Company and the amount of compensation paid. 243

RAIL ROADS.

Madras Railway 244
Contemplated change in the direction of the North West Line 245
Great Southern of India Railway Branch Lines... 246
Works executed on both Railways 247
Rates and Fares on the Madras Railway. 248
Revenue derived from the Traffic of the South West and North West Lines ... 249
Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway 250
Promotions, Additions, and Reductions during the year 251
Advances to the Madras Railway Company 252
Expenditure on the Madras Railway Company 253
Principal Officers on the Great Southern of India Railway 254
Reductions during the year 255
Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway Company 256
Expenditure on the Great Southern of India Railway Company 257

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Review of the results of 1862-63 compared with those of 1861-62 258
Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkarry 259
Assessed Taxes 260
Land and Sea Customs 261
Salt 262
Stamps 263
Mint 264
Law and Justice 265
Police 266
Marine 267
Public Works and Tributes... 268
Miscellaneous, including Interest 269
Aggregate Revenues and Receipts 270
Total Territorial Income from 1838-39 to 1862-63 271
Allowances, refunds and drawbacks. 272
Charges against Income 273
Revenue Department 274
Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements 275
Miscellaneous Payments and Contingencies 276
Army... 277
Public Works and Civil Services 278
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments 279
Law and Justice 280
Police 281
Education, Science, and Art 282
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services 283
Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities 284
Marine. 285
Miscellaneous and Contingencies 286
Interest 287
Aggregate disbursements. 288
Total Territorial charges from 1838-39 to 1862-63 289
Result of Territorial Receipts and Charges 290
Statement of Revenues and Charges for 1862-63, showing the proportions which the charges of each Department bear to the aggregate Income 291
Cash balances 292
Circulation of small Coins 293

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

PARAS.
No change of importance in the Civil Paymaster's Office 294
Satisfactory working of the Budget system 295
Audit of Public Works Salaries and Contingencies transferred to Controller of Public Works Accounts 296
Additions to ordinary office Work 297
State of the Office 298
Statement of increase and decrease of Establishment 299

MILITARY FINANCE.

Satisfactory working of system of Audit and Account ... ... 300 & 301
Pay Department 302
Military Accounts 303
Commissiariat Department 304
Numerical strength of the Army 305
Decrease in cost of the Army... 306
Efficient state of the Audit 307
Retrenchments 308
Increased price of provisions and labor 309
Substitution of Contract system in Commissariat for that of departmental purchase 310
Reductions in Commissariat Department... 311

MINT.

Bullion Receipts ... ... 312 to 314
Total Silver and Copper Coinage 315
Mint Receipts, Expenses and Profits. 316
Coinage of fifteen years shown 317
Foundry fully employed and Castings for Government and private parties shown ... 318

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Operations of Department 319
Value of Notes in circulation and of Specie in deposit 320
Commission paid to the Bank 321

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

Statements in the Appendix refer to the Malabar year ending on the 14th August 1862 322
Judicial 323
Jails 324
Land Revenue 325
Proposed re-assessment of garden lands 326
Coffee Plantations 327
Cinchona Plantations 328
Measures for the relief of the Royts 329
Tobacco Monopoly 330
Cardamom Monopoly 331
Education... 332
Medical Department 333
Observatory 334
Postal Department 335
Travancore Public Works—Southern Canal 336
Southern Roads 337
Alleppey Light House... 338
Cottyam Road 339

PARAS.
Cochin Public Works—Bridge at Shoranoor 340
Steady improvement of Financial prospects 341
Pagoda Loan 342
Governor's visit to Travancore and Cochin and of the Rajah of Travancore to Madras. 343

TANJORE.

Final disposal of the property of the late Rajah 344

CARNATIC.

Number of Carnatic Stipendiaries 345
Amount of stipends paid 346
Lapses 347
Bonuses in commutation of stipends 348
Permission given to sue certain Members of the Carnatic family 349

POODOOCOTTAH.

Season favorable and increase of Revenue ; but the Schedule of expenditure prescribed in 1854 was exceeded, and the amount of business in the Courts was very small 350

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Reductions in the Native Army ... ... 351 & 352
Present strength of the Native Infantry 353
Reduction of the Pegu Sapper Battalion 354
Reduction of two Companies of Sappers 355
Officering of New Line Regiments 356
New organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India 357
Reduction of the Artillery Recruit Depôt 358
Amalgamation of the Head Quarter Staff 359
Discontinuance of Arcot as a Depôt for European Troops 360
Reduction in the Commissariat Department 361
Commissariat Officers relieved from duties connected with Cantonment Police and Bazars 362
Vegetable Rations to European Troops 363
Prizes to successful Cultivators of Soldiers' Gardens 364
Formation of a class in the Civil Engineering College for the instruction of Officers in Surveying 365
Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone 366
Experimental Cultivation of Hops and Barley in Mysore 367
Advantages of the application of Mechanical Power in the Ordnance Workship, Fort Saint George ... ... 368 & 369
Distribution of the Lucknow Prize money 370

MARINE.

Marine Acts 371
Conservancy of Ports under Act XXII of 1855 ... ... 372 & 373
Pier Act 374
Port Funds 375
Pilgrim Ships 376
Floating Police 377
Wrecks 378
Loss of the "Jason" and "Burmah" ... ... 379 & 380
Examination in Navigation and Seamanship 381
Native Passengers' Acts 382
Surveys 383
Weather 384

PARAS.
Movement of Troops ... ... 385 & 386
Coals... 387
Troops to and from England 388
Cost of Marine Department 389

GANJAM.

Flagstaff repaired 390

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPADU AND CALINGAPATAM.

* Flagstaffs at the three first and last Ports thoroughly repaired 391

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT HOUSE.

Cage for the Lantern, the work put a stop to 392

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM

Sea Customs and Master Attendant's new Offices in course of construction ... 393

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Paumben Steam Dredge launched and new Cotton Screws erected. ... 394

MASULIPATAM.

Two Boats for the use of Government under construction and Fort Flag Staff refitted with Wire. 395

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT HOUSE.

Improvement to Superintendent's quarters. 396

PULICAT.

New Lantern 397

MADRAS.

Pier 398
Diving Bell. 399
Messageries Imperiales 400
Staff of Marine Department 401

TRANQUEBAR.

New Flagstaff 402

PAUMBEN.

Channel 403

KEELAKARRY.

Pilotage 404

COCHIN.

Pilotage—Topmast for the Flagstaff and a new Lantern 405

MANGALORE.

Custom House fitted with wooden railings 406

EMIGRATION.

Rules 407
Number of Emigrants to British Colonies. 408

PARAS.
Destination of Emigrants and number of deaths on the voyage 409
No Emigration to Natal 410
Return Emigrants 411
State of the Depôts 412
Emigration to French Colonies from Madras 413
Emigration from French Ports. 414
Number of Emigrants from French Ports 415
Fee previously allowed to be levied at Port of embarkation 416
Adequacy of the Rules for protection of Emigrants 417
Financial result of the collection of the fee on Emigrants 418

MEDICAL.

Public Health 419
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 420
Subscriptions of local communities for their support 421
Vaccination ... ... 422 & 423
Jails 424

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal Funds... 425
Collection of Assessment. 426
Remissions and Balance of Assessment ... ... 427 & 428
Wheel Tax... ... ... 429 & 430
Remissions and Balance of Wheel Tax ... ... 431 & 432
Expenditure 433
Road work 434
New roads 435
Improvement of streets 436
Pycroft's road 437
Masonry Work 438
Latrines 439
Slaughter Houses. 440
Public Wells. 441
Flushing and sundry works 442
Street Railways 443
Lighting. 444
Fire Engines. 445
Drainage and water supply 446
Norton's Deodorizing fluid 447
Scavenging 448
Burial and burying grounds 449
Mortuary registration 450
Tinnevelly Settlement 451
Trees planted 452
Population of Madras 453
Police Cases. 454
Financial Estimate for 1863 455

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese. 456
Ordinations 457
Confirmations 458
Visitations 459
Extent of Diocese altered—Nagpore. 460
Insufficient number of Chaplains in the Diocese 461
Board of Education 462
Archdeacon's absence and a Commissary appointed 463

EDUCATIONAL.

PARAS.
Number of Schools 464
University 465
Presidency College 466
Training of Teachers 467
Provincial Schools 468
Zillah Schools 469
Madrasa-i-Azam 470
Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools 471
Taluq Schools 472
Hill Schools 473
Private Schools 474
Education Act 475
Examination for Teachers' Certificates 476
Publication and sale of School books 477
Expenditure.. 478
General Remarks... 479

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Date and result of last Examinations 480
General Test Examination 481
Special do. 482
Increase in the amount of Fees levied from Candidates for Examination ... 483
Financial results 484

OBSERVATORY.

Operations restricted by the weakness of the Subordinate Staff 485
Transit Circle 486
Time Signals 487
The Lerebour's Equatoreal 488
Opposition of Mars 489
Visible Star Atlas... 490
Southern Celestial Survey 491
Meteorology and Magnetism 492
Publication of arrears 493
Library 494
New Equatoreal room 495
Discovery of a new Variable Star 496

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Efficient management of the Museum during the year 497
Library 498
Expenditure 499
Visitors 500

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Change in the limits of the Madras Circle 501
New Line sanctioned on the West Coast... 502
Re-construction of old Lines 503
Interruptions 504
Number and length of Messages, Private and Public... 506
Increase of Messages sent by Natives 507
Decrease in sale of Telegraph Stamps 508
Decrease in Service Messages 509
Decrease in cost of Establishment and in working contingencies 510

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

LEGISLATIVE.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th April 1863 ... ... A.
List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1862-63 .. ... B.
Act No. IV of 1863 ... ... C.

APPENDIX No. II.

JUDICIAL.

Table showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1862, excluding the Courts of Small Causes ... ... A.
Do. of Appeal ... ... B.
Establishment of Ministerial Officers, Clerks and Servants sanctioned for the High Court of Judicature Madras, Appellate Side ... ... C.
Do. Original Side ... ... *ib.*

APPENDIX No. III.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

Police Establishments and cost for the year 1862-63 ... ... A.
Casualties and Enlistments ... ... B.
Offences of which Police Officers were convicted... ... ... C.
Statement of Castes.. ... ... D & E.
Police Officers instructed..... }
Fall of rain and price of food.. } ... ... F.
Fires and property destroyed. }
Warrants and Summons served... ... ... G.
Accidental deaths and suicides ... ... H.
Prisoners guarded... ... ... I.
Return of Crime and of property lost and recovered during the year 1862 ... J.

APPENDIX No. IV.

POLICE.

Statement of cases committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court during the year 1862... ... ... A.
Do. Offences summarily disposed of by the Magistrates ... ... B.
Do. Committable cases investigated at the Magistrates' Courts and discharged C.
Do. Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act.. ... ... D.
Do. do. under the Boat Act. .. E.
Do. Breaches of discipline and minor offences committed by Police Officers and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police ... . F.
General Comparative statement of cases committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and those summarily disposed of by Magistrates ... ... G.
Statement of sums realized in 1862 by fines, summons, and fees, &c. ... ... H.
Do. Admissions, &c. into the Madras Penitentiary ... ... I.
Penitentiary Hospital Return ... ... *ib.*
Do. Expenditure Return ... ... J.
Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during 1861-62 ... K.
Deaths in the Town of Madras ... ... L.

APPENDIX No. V.

JAILS.

Summary of returns received from the several Jails for 1862-63 ... ... A.

APPENDIX No. VI.

REVENUE.

Statement showing the cultivation in the several Districts for 1862-63 ... A.
Statement of prices of grain and other chief products in do. 1862-63 compared with 1861-62 ... ... B.
Statement of collections of all sources of Revenue for do. do. ... C.
Award of Cotton prizes in 1861-62 & 1862-63... ... ... ⋮ D.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Report on the specimens of Cinchona ... ... A.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

FINANCIAL.

Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency... ... ... A.
Statement of amount received and paid at the Bank of Madras on account of Government... ... ... B.
Abstract of receipts and disbursements ... ... C.
Increase and decrease in the Civil Department ... ... D.

APPENDIX No. IX.

POLITICAL.

Dewan's report on the Administration of Travancore ... ... A.
Do. do. Cochin ... . B.

APPENDIX No. X.

MARINE.

Statement of receipts and disbursements and balances of Port charges and dues for 1862-63 ... ... A.
Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District ... ... B.
Wrecks occurred at the various Ports during 1862-63 ... ... C.
Receipts and disbursements of Coals at Madras and the out-ports during 1862-63. D.
Statement of Troops, &c. arrived from and embarked for England... ... E.
Do. Vessels passed through Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1862 ... F.
Do. Pilotage levied at Paumben do. ... G.
Do. do. between Paumben and Keelacarry for 1862 ... ... H.
Do. Vessels built at Cochin ... ... I.
Do. do. Malabar, Travancore, &c. registered at Cochin ... J.
Do. Pilotage, tonnage and fees levied at Cochin ... ... K.

APPENDIX No. XI.

EMIGRATION.

Rules for recruiting and despatch of Emigrants to British and French Colonies ... A.
List of Emigrant Ships despatched to Mauritius ... ... B.
Do. West Indies. ... . C.
Do. Arrived from Mauritius ... ... D.
Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony... ... E.

APPENDIX No. XII.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipality... ... ... A.
Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Assessment ... ... B.
Do. do do. on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals ... ... C.
Do. do. do. on account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts ... ... *ib.*

APPENDIX No. XIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

List of Stations in the Diocese of Madras, and of Chaplains located in them... ... A.
Rules and Regulations of the Madras Diocesan Board of Education... ... ... B.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain Schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George . . ... A.
Result of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination held in Feb and March 1863. B.
List of Candidates for the special Test Examination... ... . *ib.*
Particulars relating to the special Test Examination... ... ... *ib.*
Statement of Account in connection with the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination ... ... *ib.*
Schedule of special Tests prescribed for certain Offices of the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy... ... ... C.

APPENDIX No. XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

Working Account, Government Telegraph, Madras Circle ... ... A.
Expenditure in Madras Circle ... ... B.
Working Contingencies .. .. C.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence in the Public Works Department ... A.
Further report from do. do. do. ... B.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

ON the 29th October 1862, Mr. William Ambrose Morehead resigned his seat in Council, having completed the prescribed period of five years' service as a Member of Council, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Pycroft. No other change took place in the personnel of the Executive Government during the year.

LEGISLATIVE.

Sittings of the Council.

2. During the year under review, the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George assembled nine times for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Additional Member.

3. Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government, was appointed an additional Member of the Council, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 67, on the 18th November 1862, and took his seat on the 2nd December 1862.

Acts passed by the Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General.

4. The following Acts were passed by the Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor General. They are noticed in numerical order.

Act No. IV of 1862.

"An Act to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838."

By this Act, all Inams, which have been or shall be enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner and converted into freeholds, are exempted from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838, and are, accordingly, made subject to the jurisdiction and process of the Civil Courts like ordinary private landed property.

Act No. V of 1862.

"An Act for regulating the Bank of Madras."

The object of this Act was to grant to the Bank a new Charter of Incorporation similar in most respects to the old one, but adapted to the change in the business rendered necessary; 1st, by the passing of the Currency Act, by which the privilege to issue Bank

notes payable to bearer on demand was withdrawn ; 2nd, by the transfer of the business of the Government Treasury to the Bank ; 3rd, by the establishment of the Agency of Issue for the Madras Circle at the Bank.

The principal changes proposed to be effected by this Act, are as follows :—

1st. *As to the Constitution of the Bank.*

Power is given to the Directors to increase the capital up to 6,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each. A Proprietor is allowed the option of converting his shares into consolidated stock, transferable by deed of transfer in sums of Rupees 250 and upwards.

2nd. *As to the business of the Bank.*

The Bank is empowered to grant loans as well on the security of goods, wares, and merchandize, not of a perishable kind, as on that of Government Securities and shares in guaranteed Companies.

The power of transacting Agency business on Commission is added.

The Bank is also empowered to issue post bills payable in India otherwise than to bearer on demand, to draw Bills and grant letters of credit payable out of India for their constituents, to undertake the business of the Government Treasury and of the Currency Department, and to establish Branch Banks and Agencies.

This Act has been modelled upon the provisions of the Bank of Bengal Act, IV of 1862.

Act No. I of 1863. "An Act to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the second class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code."

This Act was passed on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, and of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

The object of the Act is to enforce obedience to Summonses issued by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class, by conferring on them the power of punishing persons for non-attendance.

Act No. II of 1863. "An Act to extend certain provisions of Act XXII of 1855."

This Act was passed to enable the Local Government to bring the minor ports of this Presidency under the operation of the provisions contained in SS. 14, 16, 22 and 24 of Act XXII of 1855, or the General Port Act.

Since the passing of Act XVIII of 1858, the list of minor ports specified in the Schedule annexed to it has been revised, and some small ports have been opened which are not named in that Schedule. As the number and sites of these ports are liable to vary from time to time, it was thought advisable, in order to obviate the necessity of resorting to occasional legislation, to invest the Local Executive Government with general authority to extend ss. 14, 16, 22 and 24 of Act XXII of 1855, to any port for the landing and shipment of merchandize.

Act No. III of 1863. "An Act to make better provision for the service of process under Act XIII of 1859."

This Act was passed with a view to relieve the regular Police from the heavy amount

of work entailed on them by having to serve Warrants in cases of breach of contract, under Act XIII of 1859, to the prejudice of their proper duties. The inconvenience caused by the imposition of this extraneous labor on the Police was more particularly felt in Wynaad where, as the Inspector General of Police had reported, the time of the Police was largely occupied in pursuing the runaway coolies of Coffee Planters.

The omission to provide in Act XIII of 1859 for the service of Summonses and Warrants is now supplied, in the spirit of ss. 23 and 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by demanding from the complainant the payment of a Rupee previous to the issue of process, and applying the same in remunerating the peons specially employed for serving the process.

Act No. IV of 1863.

" An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860."

This Act is intended to facilitate the administration of Civil Justice by investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction in all cases falling under the provision of Act XLII of 1860, where the amount at issue may not exceed fifty Rupees, and by empowering the Government to invest any Judicial Officer above the grade of District Moonsiff, viz., Civil Judges, Subordinate or Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudr Ameens, with full Small Cause Court jurisdiction under the abovenamed Act, in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction Civil and Criminal.

Withdrawals, &c.

5. " A Bill for amending and codifying the Laws which relate to the recovery of Revenue and Rent, and define the powers and duties of servants of Government entrusted with the realization of Land Revenue," was introduced by Mr. E. Maltby on the 6th May 1862; but in consequence of the great variety of subjects embraced in it, and other causes which were found to create difficulty, it was resolved, at a Meeting of the Council held on the 2nd December 1862, that it should be withdrawn and that portions of it should be introduced in separate Bills.

6. Leave was granted to Mr. R. O. Campbell on the 20th December 1862 to introduce a " Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort Saint George." This Bill was introduced on the 31st January 1863, but as the opinion of the Council was against its first reading, it was not proceeded with.

Bills disallowed by the Governor General.

7. The following two Bills, which were passed by the Council on the 15th and 29th April 1862 respectively, were disallowed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 13th August 1862, on the ground that they constituted certain acts as offences which were already punishable under the Indian Penal Code and affixed to such acts punishments differing from those which the Code provided.

(1.) " A Bill to make better provision for the management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads."

(2.) " A Bill to prevent damage to the Pier, to regulate the Traffic, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same."

On the 30th April 1863, Mr. Pycroft obtained leave to re-introduce the last mentioned Bill in an amended form, so as to obviate, as far as possible, the objections of the Viceroy.

8. "An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain Schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery district under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, village or place, in any district under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of Schools, was passed by the Council on the 30th April, but the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General has not yet been received.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Council.

9. The rules for the conduct of business of the Council were revised and amended on the 2nd December 1862, with reference to a despatch received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

The chief alterations made were as follows :—

The designation of the Ministerial Officer of the Council was changed from "Clerk of the Council" to "Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department."

The rule that "Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill *or other business* actually under the consideration of the said Council," was amended by omitting the words "or other business"—that phrase being calculated to mislead petitioners into the belief that the Council was competent to deal with matters not of a legislative character. Further amendments were made by the omission of words which seemed to assume that the Council was a temporary body, convened for certain prescribed Sessions.

The rule which authorized the Governor and his Executive Council, during an adjournment, to sanction the taking of the first steps towards the introduction of a Bill, was altered, by vesting that discretion in the Governor alone.

On a subsequent occasion the Petition Rules were further amended, so as to leave the Council at liberty to reject or receive petitions which had been brought under their consideration by the Assistant Secretary.

10. Lists of Bills pending before the Council at the close of the year, and of Petitions disposed of during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

JUDICIAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

11. Several important changes in the judicial arrangements of this Presidency have been carried out, and others, though not actually carried out, have been matured during the year under review. Among the former are, the abolition of the Supreme Court and the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, and the establishment, in their stead, of the High Court of Judicature constituted under the provisions of Act XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap. 104; the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in six Zillahs; the abolition of the office of Sudder Ameen; the abolition, except at Ootacamund, of the office of Subordinate Judge, the Courts previously presided over by Subordinate Judges having been either abolished or placed under Principal Sudder Ameens; the raising of the salaries of the District Moonsiffs; the bringing into operation of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the

Indian Penal Code; and the introduction of monthly, instead of permanent, sessions in the Sessions Courts in the Provinces. Among the latter are, the passing of the Act already alluded to (para. 4) for investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rupees fifty, and empowering the Government to invest other judicial officers with the full Small Cause jurisdiction given by Act XLII of 1860. And the transfer of certain tracts in the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which have been hitherto under the Agents to the Governor of Fort Saint George in those districts, to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, for which purpose authority has been obtained to establish a Civil and Session Court at Vizagapatam, and to abolish that at Masulipatam; transferring the Taluks hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Masulipatam Civil and Session Court to that of the Civil and Session Court at Guntoor, and establishing at Masulipatam a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860.

Establishment of the High Court. Act XXIV & XXV Vict. Cap. 104.

12. The abolition of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts took place on the 16th August last. The main provisions of the Act under which the new Court is constituted are thus stated in the letter from the Secretary of State forwarding the Letters Patent.

"It abolishes, in the first place (as soon as the Charter shall issue), the Supreme Court "and the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It vests in the High Court (by the last "provision of Section 9) the powers and authorities of those Courts respectively, except so "far as the Crown may by such Charter otherwise direct; and (by the first part of the "same Section) it invests the High Court with such Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Vice-Ad-"miralty, Testamentary, Intestate and Matrimonial jurisdiction, and all such powers and "authority in relation to the Administration of Justice in the Presidency, as the same "Charter may confer." "Whenever the Charter does not otherwise specify, the High "Court will use the powers and administer the jurisprudence appertaining to those Courts "respectively, whose authority it now succeeds. But the Charter is intended positively to "declare all such Civil, Criminal and other jurisdictions above specified as the Crown thinks "proper by this Charter to confer on it, supplementary or additional to its main purpose, "namely, the fusion of the aforesaid Courts."

13. The Letters Patent accordingly invested the High Court with the whole of the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Sudder Court, and with the whole of that previously exercised by the Supreme Court, except in one particular, viz., that the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme Court (on the ground of constructive inhabitancy, or otherwise) over persons and property beyond the local limits of the Presidency Town, but within the limits of the Presidency, was not vested in the High Court. It is provided by Clause 11 that the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court shall, until any other local limits be declared by any law made by the Governor in Council, be confined to the local limits of the Presidency Town, with power, however, to the Court, under Clause 13, to call for and try any Suit instituted in any Court subject to its superintendence, when, for reasons recorded, it shall think proper to do so. On the other hand, the original jurisdiction of the High Court, as defined in Clause 12 of the Letters Patent, includes, within such local limits, every description of case over which the Mofussil Courts have jurisdiction, including jurisdiction in matters of

Revenue, which the Supreme Court was precluded from exercising. The Letters Patent declared the Code of Civil Procedure to be applicable to the High Court, and the proceedings in that Court on the Original as well as on the Appellate side are now regulated by that Code. As yet no change has been made in the Procedure according to which Criminal Justice is administered in the Presidency Town; but the subject is under the consideration of Government, and a reference has recently been made in the Judges of the High Court as to the expediency of declaring the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861) applicable to the Town of Madras. Under the present system, much of the time of the Judge presiding at the Criminal Sessions is occupied in trying petty offences, which in the Mofussil, are tried by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class.

14. By Clause 6 of the Letters Patent, the appointment of all the ministerial officers of the Court and the duty of fixing their salaries subject, in both cases, to the approval of the Governor in Council, is vested in the Chief Justice. Accordingly, on the opening of the new Court, the Chief Justice was requested to furnish the Government with a statement of the Officers he would propose to employ, and of the salaries to be assigned to them. After some correspondence, an establishment has been sanctioned by Government at a monthly cost of Rupees 16,866-6-10 per mensem. A list of the Officers sanctioned will be found in the Appendix. All the Officers of the Court are in future to be paid by fixed salaries, and the fees received by them are to be carried to the credit of Government.

Appellate side.	Rs.	7,779	8	0
Original side ...	,,	8,686	14	10
General	,,	400	0	0
	Rs ..	16,866	6	10

15 Hitherto, the two branches of the Court have necessarily been held in the buildings previously occupied by the Supreme and Sudder Courts. Much inconvenience, however, has resulted from this arrangement, owing to the distance—some four miles—which separates the two Court Houses. It has, therefore, been decided to move the Appellate branch of the Court to a building adjoining the late Supreme Court House; the Court of Small Causes, which has hitherto occupied the building in question, being moved into another The change will be carried out immediately

Court of Small Causes, &c.
Act for investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

16. Reference was made in the last Administration Report to the establishment of Courts of Small Causes at Chittoor, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Negapatam, Madura and Tellicherry, and to the correspondence which preceded it. These Courts were opened in July last Their operations will be noticed presently, in connection with the general statistics of Civil Justice for the year under review. It is believed that they have, on the whole, given satisfaction, but one serious inconvenience was soon felt in the districts in which they have been established. The establishment of these Courts, which, by the law under which they were constituted, were invested with exclusive jurisdiction in all Suits cognizable by them—deprived such of the District Moonsiff's Courts as were placed within the local limits of the Small Cause Courts, of the final jurisdiction in Suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 20, which they had previously exercised under the provisions of Section 43, Regulation VI of 1816; and compelled the parties to travel, in many cases, long distances, to the station of the Court of Small Causes.

This inconvenience was, of course, more or less felt in Suits of a larger amount; the distances which the parties had to travel counterbalancing, in a great measure, the advantages of the summary jurisdiction exercised by the Small Cause Courts. Mr. Morehead, on the eve of his departure, brought the matter under the consideration of the Government, and suggested that it should be dealt with by the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations. He recommended that every District Moonsiff should be invested with summary jurisdiction up to fifty Rupees, and that the Government should be empowered to invest any Judicial Officer of a higher grade, with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860.

17. The proposal to extend to Rs. 50, the final jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the District Moonsiffs of this Presidency, in money Suits up to Rs. 20 had been more than once advocated by this Government, first in their letter of the 26th October 1854, submitting their opinion on a draft Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes which had been introduced into the Legislative Council at Calcutta, and again in 1859. On the latter occasion it was also recommended that Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 should be given to every Zillah Judge. More recently these recommendations had been repeated in a letter addressed to the Government of India under date the 2nd March 1861. Sir Barnes Peacock, the present Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta was, it appeared, in favor of extending the final jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs. Mr. J. B. Norton, when consulted on the subject as Government Pleader in 1854, was also in favor of it. Mr. Morehead, who before he became a Member of the Government, had served for many years in the judicial branch of the Service, and whose opinion on any question affecting the judicial administration was entitled to the greatest weight, had expressed his conviction that the District Moonsiffs might safely be entrusted with the extended powers which it was proposed to confer on them. The late Sudder Court had taken a different view, and objected to any extension of the final jurisdiction of this class of judicial officers. Meanwhile, the arrears on the files of the Mofussil Courts were very heavy. As was shown in the last Administration Report, the number of Original Suits pending on the files of the Courts in this Presidency on the 1st January 1862 was 1,66,180, of which 1,40,146 was on the files of the District Moonsiffs; and in the course of the correspondence which took place regarding the establishment of the new Small Cause Courts, it was shown that "in two districts it would take some two years and a half to decide the suits actually pending, without taking into account those which might be afterwards instituted." It was clear that, however successful the new Small Cause Courts might be, unless their number were largely increased at a large increase of expense, the result would be inconsiderable, as compared with what might be effected by extending the summary jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs and conferring Small Cause Court powers on the higher judicatories. Moreover, by the latter arrangement the inconvenience already alluded to, as regards persons residing at a distance from the Small Cause Courts, would be in a great measure removed. A Bill was accordingly introduced and passed by the local Council, under which every District Moonsiff throughout the Presidency is invested with Small Cause jurisdiction in all suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, wherein the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty Rupees, and the local Government is empowered to invest any Civil Judge, Sub-

ordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen with the jurisdiction provided for in Act XLII of 1860. The Act, which has received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General since the close of the official year, together with the statement of objects and reasons, will be found in the Appendix.

Changes in the judicial administration in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

17*a*. The changes which are being made in the judicial administration of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam originated in a representation made by the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in the latter district, regarding the state of the Civil file of the Agency Courts. It appeared that in the year 1861, the number of Original Suits disposed of by the Agent and his Assistants was only 17, and the number of Appeals, 38; while on the files of the Agent and his Assistants there were then pending 545 Original Suits, 206 Appeal Suits, and 548 extra cases; these last involving claims to attached property, and matters of that nature often proving as tedious as an Original Suit itself. Each of the three Moonsiffs had, on an average, 1,550 suits on his file and 720 extra cases. It was evident that this unsatisfactory state of things was, in some measure, attributable to remissness on the part of the Officers of the Agency, and to want of due supervision on the part of the late Sudder Court; but it was at the same time clear that the Agent's duties were more than one man could get through, and that the time had come for relieving him from judicial work in all but the hill tracts of his district. The reasons which in 1839 were considered to render it necessary, that in a considerable portion of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the functions of Judge as well as those of Magistrate and Collector should be united in a single officer, have long ceased to exist in those parts of the district which are situated below the ghauts. The habits of the people in no way differ from those of the inhabitants of other low-land districts in the Telugu country. Order has been fully restored, cultivation has increased, commerce has been largely developed, education is gradually extending; and with this improved state of civilization have come too its natural accompaniments; a large increase of litigation, and the necessity for a more regular system of judicial administration and for fixed local judicatories. The Government accordingly decided that the tracts in question should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, and that, with this view a new Civil and Session Court should be established at Vizagapatam; the cost of the measure being in great part met by the abolition of the Civil and Session Court at Masulipatam, and the establishment, in its stead, at the latter station of a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860. Under this arrangement, which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government, the whole of the low-land tracts of the Ganjam district are now under the jurisdiction of the Court at Chicacole, which will shortly be removed to Berhampore as a more central situation; and the whole of the low-land tracts of the Vizagapatam district are under the jurisdiction of the Court at Vizagapatam. The jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Civil and Session Court at Masulipatam has been transferred to the Court at Guntoor.

18. In the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the people are still comparatively uncivilized, and it is still necessary that they should be dealt with by a more summary mode of procedure than would be compatible with their being placed under the regular Courts. In the hill tracts of Jeypore in the latter district, the new Police has been lately introduced, and this is the first attempt that has yet been made by the Government to

exercise anything like a close rule over the inhabitants of those tracts. Under present circumstances, to place them under the regular Courts would be, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a hazardous and unwise experiment.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits pending, instituted, and disposed of.

19. At the commencement of the year under review, there were 1,66,180 original suits pending, and during the year 2,02,813 were instituted, making a total of 3,68,993 before the following Courts, viz :—

Before Civil Judges and Agents...	8,489
Before Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents... ...	2,254
Before Principal Sudder Ameens.	3,364
Before Sudder Ameens	5,288
Before District Moonsiffs..	2,72,003
Before Village Moonsiffs	70,347
Before Punchayets	164
Before Courts of Small Causes	7,084

1861 ..	... ..	2,82,976
1862	... ..	2,02,813
Decrease	..	80,163
1861...	.. ...	2,82,976
1860...	... .	1,37,834
Increase	... .	1,45,142

20. The number of Suits instituted during the year has fallen short by 80,163 of the number instituted in the previous year which, however, presented an unusual increase in 1861 in consequence of the new statute of limitation, Act XIV of 1859, coming into effect on the 1st January 1862.

21. Of the number of Suits brought before the abovementioned Courts, 2,39,868, or 65 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,29,125 pending at the close of the year, showing in comparison with the returns of the previous year, an increase of 54,217 in the number disposed of, and a decrease of 37,055 in the number of suits pending.

	Disposed of	Pending.
1861..	1,85,651	1,66,180
1862..	2,39,868	1,29,125
Increase..	54,217	...
Decrease..	..	37,055

In 75,363, *i. e.*, in 31 per cent. of the original suits disposed of, Judgments on the merits were passed in favor of the Plaintiffs, and in 16,050, *i. e.*, in 7 per cent., in favor of the Defendants. Of the remainder, 76,390 were settled between the parties or withdrawn, 26,962 or 11 per cent. were dismissed for default, and 45,103 were disposed of in other ways.

Average duration of suits, and average interval in several sets of procedure.

22. The following tables exhibit the average duration of suits disposed of by each class of Officers, and the average number of days intervening between the several Acts of procedure, in suits decreed on the merits.

	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Judges	1	4	2
Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund and the Principal Sudder Ameens	0	9	14
District Moonsiffs	0	10	4
Judges of Small Cause Courts	0	0	17¼

	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judge at Ootacamund and P.S. Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	Courts of Small Causes.
Between filing plaint and issuing summons...	19	20	96	1
" issuing summons and first hearing... ...	106	73	52	16
" first hearing and settlement of issues	164	55	34	...
" settlement of issues and final hearing... ...	190	147	59	...
" final hearing and Judgment	70	33	24	3

Original suits instituted and disposed of in Courts of Small Causes.

23. Of the 7,084 suits which came before the six Courts of Small Causes, 2,598 or 46 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 418 or 7 per cent. in favor of the Defendants; 401 were dismissed for default; and 2,228 were withdrawn or adjusted by the parties; leaving 1,439 undisposed of at the close of the year, of which only 17 were on the file more than 3 months.

Description of suits.

24. It will be observed from the subjoined description of suits newly instituted in all the Courts, that those connected with debts, wages, &c. though considerably fewer in number than in the previous year, still continue to be the most numerous, and those connected with caste and religion the fewest.

Connected with land rent	3,549
Otherwise connected with land	11,560
For houses or other fixed property	3,813
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	1,51,780
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	380
Connected with indigo, sugar, &c.	2,143

Value of suits pending.

25. The total value of original suits pending before the lower Courts at the end of the year was Rupees 1,54,86,761, a sum which exceeds the amount pending at the same period of the preceding year by Rupees 12,01,170.

Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of.

26. The appeals pending at the end of 1861 numbered 6,032, and 9,781 were received during 1862, making a total of 15,813 brought for adjudication before the lower Appellate Courts. Of the above, 10,662 were disposed of in the following manner, leaving only 5,151 depending on the 31st December 1862.

1,949 were decreed on the merits in favor of the Appellants.
3,674 in favor of Respondents.
280 were remanded.
582 dismissed for default.
4,177 were otherwise disposed of.

27. 83,361 applications for execution of decrees came before the Courts, of which 72,984 were finally disposed of, leaving 10,377 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

28. The number of Petitions pending and received amounted to 149,539, of which 1,47,091 having been disposed of, there remained only 2,448 pending on the 31st December

Petitions.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28*a*. The total number of persons charged with offences, whose cases came under the investigation of the Courts and Magistracy during the year was 222,356 or 44,684 less than in the preceding year. Of these 85,944 or 34 per cent were acquitted, 67,261 or 30 per cent were convicted, and 65,936 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, and 3,215 or 1 per cent. were pending at the close of the year,—the number dealt with by the Village Police being 28,836 or 13 per cent., by the Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class 167,778 or 75 per cent., by the Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens 2,837 or 1 per cent., by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates 18,199 or 8 per cent., and by the Session Judges 5,753 or 2 per cent. The ratio of persons charged to population was 1 in 84, and of those convicted 1 in 279.

Operations of the Criminal Courts.

OPERATIONS OF THE LATE SUDDER COURT AND THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

29. The following tables show the operations of the late Sudder and the Appellate branch of the High Court during the year under review.

		Late Sudder Court		High Court.		Total.	
		Regular	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Civil.	Pending on 1st January 1862 ...	63	770	...	...	63	770
	Admitted	32	439	26	203	58	642
	Total...	95	1,209	26	203	121	1,412
	Confirmed	26	634	1	12	27	646
	Amended	4	9	...	...	4	9
	Reversed	6	106	...	2	6	108
	Remanded	1	8	...	...	1	8
	Dismissed for default	6	99	...	5	6	104
	Adjusted	1	5	...	...	1	5
	Otherwise disposed	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total...	44	861	1	19	45	880
	Pending 31st December 1862 ...	51	348	25	184	76	532

		Late Sudder Court.	High Court.
		Persons.	Persons.
Criminal.	Referred	109	26
	Called up	13	45
		122	71
	Released	63	45
	Convicted	59	17
	To be disposed of	122	62
	Depending on 31st December 1862	...	9

Of the 76 persons convicted, 26 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from 1 to 14 years, 2 to imprisonment for life, 11 to transportation for life, 37 to suffer death.

The average duration of Criminal cases referred during the year was before the late Sudder Court 97, and before the High Court 72 days.

High Court of Judicature in its ordinary original jurisdiction. Civil.

30. 97 Suits were instituted in the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, of which 17 were disposed of on the merits at the settlement of issues and 10 on final disposal; 1 was dismissed for default; 4 were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suit, and 13 absolutely; and 52 were left undisposed on the 31st December 1862.

Of the cases remaining from the late Supreme Court, 61 were disposed of.

Criminal.

Of 29 cases committed to the High Court in its original jurisdiction, 15 prisoners were released, 23 were convicted, and 2 special cases were reversed.

Of the 23 prisoners convicted, 22 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two weeks to two years and four calendar months, (three of whom were fined in sums varying from Rupees 5 to Rupees 100), and one to be transported for seven years.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavery. Kristna. Bellary. Tinnevelly. Coimbatore. Malabar.

31. Occupation completed.—The organization of the Madras Constabulary was commenced (North Arcot excepted) in January 1860 Eight Districts remained incomplete at the close of the official year 1861-62. With two exceptions, these were completed early in the year under review, and before its close the entire Presidency had been brought under the operation of Act XXIV of 1859. The system has been entirely carried out, and the Constabulary fully organized. The standard of efficiency and degree of knowledge have now to be gradually raised, and skill and aptitude in detection to be acquired by experience and instruction.

32. Duties undertaken.—Every duty, properly belonging to a Police, has been undertaken by the Constabulary throughout the Presidency. All treasuries and remittances are guarded; all Jails are watched; Salt preventive duty forms part of the duty of the Police in all Coast Districts; and arrangements are in progress for using the same agency for the duties of a Coast guard.

33. The strength of the Force stood on the 30th April 1863, as follows.—

Inspector General...	1	
Assistant Inpector General	1	
Deputy Inspectors General	4	
Superintendents.	20	
Assistant Superintendents.	18	
		44

Inspectors of all Ranks	443	
Constables of all Ranks	23,925	
Kurnool Irregular Horse	234	
		24,602
Total		24,646
Stipendiary Village Police		3,693

The numbers have fluctuated throughout the year; but the Force has now nearly reached its full sanctioned strength. The relative proportion of Constabulary to population (24,206,509) and area (141,719) for the whole Presidency, was 1 to 982 inhabitants, and to 5·7 square miles respectively.

34. The expenses of the Force under the different heads were as follows :—

Pay and allowances	Rs.	27,72,125
Clothing and accoutrements	„	2,85,243
Rent, stationery, and other charges	„	87,395
Total Rupees		31,44,763

The cost of the Constabulary averaged Rupees 127, or £12-14-0 per man on the whole Force, and Annas 2-1, or 3⅛ pence per head of the population.

The expense incurred during the year for stipendiary village Police was Rupees 1,06,639. Making a grand total of Rupees 32,51,402.

35. Inspector General.—The Inspector General visited 17 Districts during the year.

36. Deputy Inspectors General.—The revised disposition of Ranges (reduced from 5 to 4) came into operation at the beginning of the year; and has worked on the whole successfully. Minute, frequent, and persistent inspection, extending to outlying Station Houses and Villages, alone maintains steady improvement, efficiency, and check. This has been secured in several Districts of the Northern and Central Ranges during the year. In the Southern Range the inspection was not efficient.

Ranges.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	Force.
Northern Range	5	50,920	6,413,084	7,553
Central do.	5	38,769	5,340,493	6,896
Southern do.	5	25,532	7,246,668	5,972
Western do.	5	26,498	5,206,264	4,786
Total...	20	1,41,719	24,206,509	24,707

37. Superintendents and Assistants.—With one or two exceptions, the able, active, and intelligent District Officers have continued their arduous and toilsome labours with success and cheerfulness. They are identifying themselves more and more cordially with the Civil administration of the country in all its grades; and this feeling is reciprocated by the Magistracy.

38. Inspectors.—A steady, though slow, improvement is going on amongst the class of Inspectors of Police. Increasing diligence in study, activity in duty, and keenness in detection are perceptible. Even where natural aptitude is not great, training and habit are working good results. The test prescribed for Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class has to be passed by Inspectors of Police; and 30 persons presented themselves at the last examina-

tion for this grade of public officials. The temptations to which Inspectors of Police are exposed are great, and they are closely watched; but very few cases of dishonesty have been brought home to members of this grade during the year. As a body their conduct has been good, and their duties have been fairly performed. There are men now in the service who would do credit to any Police.

39. HEAD CONSTABLES AND DEPUTY HEAD CONSTABLES.—The same remarks apply to the rank of Station House Officers. Amongst them there are Officers of considerable ability and much promise. An improved and more intelligent class of men seek service in these grades, and a marked anxiety for instruction is springing up. No man is permanently advanced to these grades who does not go through the school course, and pass a good examination. Several of these Officers have raised themselves by their own exertions and integrity to the rank of Inspector during the year. However, as a body, they still fall short in the acquirements and experience necessary to enable them to fulfil completely the important part of Station House Officers. Great pains are being taken in every District to instruct and qualify them.

40. CONSTABLES.—The conduct of the Constables as a body has been fairly good. A considerable degree of professional knowledge has been imparted in the District Police schools to the more promising men. Intelligence is being developed and *morale* improved, and ambition is excited by the pains that Officers are taking to teach and train their men. The wages given are, however, confessedly inadequate for the duty which these men have to perform and for the responsibilities they incur. The 3rd Class Constable's wages scarcely give subsistence at present prices. Dismissals and resignations occur chiefly amongst this lower class, of whom nearly 50 per cent. were casualties during the year; for it is not worth a man's while to exercise much self-denial, or take pains to retain an arduous berth that scarcely affords a livelihood in return for hard work. The Constable yields to temptation and is dismissed, or he resigns the moment better wages offer in other lines of life In the Madras District, Malabar and one or two other Districts, the number of Constables has been reduced, and the wages raised. The result has been satisfactory. A similar remedy will be applied in other Districts.

41. DISCIPLINE.—The Force was nearly brought up to strength—105 men only were wanting to complete at the close of the year. But the casualties were very numerous, amounting to 21 per cent. of the whole Force. Dismissals amounted to 10 per cent. and voluntary resignations involved another 10 per cent. This fluctuation inevitably occurs with a young service. Hundreds join it for the pay, without realizing the severity of the duty that will be required of them. Many fail to do the work, or soon prove unpromising, and are dismissed. For an idle untrustworthy Policeman is worse than useless; and the constancy of the duty prevents a man's services being dispensed with while he is undergoing some departmental punish-

Ranges.	Sanctioned Strength.	Force on 30th April 1863.	Casualties.			Total.	Per Cent.	Enlistments.
			Dismissed	Resigned.	Died.			
Northern Range. .	7,553	7,486	704	582	123	1,409	18·9	2,047
Central do. ...	6,396	6,286	523	553	54	1,130	17·9	1,333
Southern do. ...	5,972	6,036	574	675	76	1,325	21·9	1,700
Western do. ...	4,786	4,794	653	619	55	1,327	27·6	1,646
	24,707	24,602	2,454	2,429	308	5,191	21·1	6,726

ment for such offences as drunkenness, disobedience, neglect of duty and the like. Of the 2,454 men dismissed, only 373 were punished for graver offences: 2,429 men voluntarily withdrew from the service. Service in the lower ranks of the Police never is nor can be popular with any class of men, least of all in India. Strict check on illicit gain and irregularity, hard monotonous irksome work, and the heavy legal penalties incurred by dereliction or neglect of duty—which are inflicted by the Magistracy frequently with exceptional severity—lead many very shortly to seek a livelihood in easier walks of life. There is, however, a decided improvement going forward throughout the Force, and the service is gradually becoming more constant and settled. The bad element is being eliminated, and the service is more sought after in all grades by a better class of men. The strength has been fairly kept up in every District. Enlistments exceeded casualties by 1,535 men. The *physique* and intelligence of the Force now present a fair average of the people of each Province. And the fluctuations amongst all ranks, which had been so mischievous to discipline and growth of efficiency, are steadily diminishing. Casualties, though still numerous, are becoming confined to the lowest and inadequately paid class of Constable.

Casualties...	5,191
Enlistments..	6,726
Difference..	1,535

42. DEATHS.—The death rate shown is small, 1·2 per cent. of the whole Force. This does not, however represent the real condition. Police service in many Districts has been fraught with heavy loss of health, if not of life. And men resign and retire to their villages when their health fails. Sickness has sorely tried the Force during the year. Lieutenant Hill, the able Superintendent of Salem, died. Five officers have proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, and the earnest will to work of several others has been checked by enfeebled health. The re-action of four years of high pressure, anxiety, heat and toil has come on the foremost in the Constabulary movement, even amongst the European Officers. It has not been confined to them. All grades have suffered, more especially in the hill Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Malabar and Coimbatore.

Ranges.	Per Cent.
Northern Range...	1·6
Central do. .	0 8
Southern do. ..	1 2
Western do. ..	1 1
Average .	1 2

43. CRIMES AND OFFENCES.—The Crimes of which Policemen were convicted by Courts and Magistrates during the year, are shown in the margin. They involved 1·50 per cent. of the entire Force: 308 men were convicted by Magistrates, and 65 by higher tribunals. Three Policemen of the Nellore District were transported for life for murder: a man in very feeble health had died, as is probable, under ill-usage resorted to for the purpose of recovering stolen property, and the corpse, which bore no mark of violence, had been hung up in a tree to induce a belief of

Ranges.	Force.	Murder.	Theft.	Extortion and Bribery.	Negligent Escape.	Offence against Discipline.	Offence against Public Justice	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Per cent.
Northern Range.	7,486	3	18	13	36	19	2	10	101	1·3
Ceded do...	6,286	0	10	2	48	8	3	0	71	1·1
Southern do. ..	6,036	0	8	10	25	41	12	4	100	1·6
Western do....	4,794	0	14	12	21	44	6	4	101	2 1
Total ..	24 602	3	50	37	130	112	23	18	373	1·5

suicide. Convictions under the head of Negligent Escape are largely swelled by the insecure state of the places which are unavoidably used as lock-ups, even at Sub-Magistrates' stations: Constables who have marched prisoners from long distances fall asleep at night, and the prisoner disappears. Well constructed lock-ups are now being built in several districts.

Ranges.	Inspectors.					Constabulary.				
	Europeans.	East Indians and Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians and Native Christians	Brahmins.	Other Hindoos	Mahomedans.
Northern Range.	11	21	30	33	17	8	22	133	4,297	2,080
Central do. ...	16	26	28	40	10	10	70	163	2,736	2,050
Southern do. ..	25	8	21	47	3	18	158	130	4,163	1,382
Western do. ...	20	14	19	37	4	1	208	205	2,914	1,375
Total... ...	72	69	8	157	34	37	458	631	14,110	7,787

44. CASTES.—The marginal Statement shows that a fair proportion is maintained amongst the various castes of the country. The really steady European Inspector and Constable are trustworthy and very useful; but great fluctuations occur amongst this class from irregular habits. Brahmins and other Hindoos give quickness and intelligence to the different grades of the Force. Mahomedans are found chiefly in the lower ranks. They constitute a third part of the Constabulary.

45. POLICE SCHOOLS.—The instruction of all ranks in the Law of the country and other branches of their general duty has been pushed on in every District during the year. A school is maintained, under an efficient Inspector, at the head quarters of each, to which likely men are called up for instruction and eventually, promotion. The stimulus thus given to study has tended to raise the *morale* of the Force in a manner not otherwise to be attained. Inspectors are required to pass the same examination as *Sub*-Magistrates: and promotions amongst the ranks of Head Constable and Constable are made after careful examination. The system for imparting professional education, and for raising the intelligence of the entire Force is being gradually extended, and a class for reading and study is being established at each Station-House. Extracts from the Police Law and other Criminal Codes are supplied to every man, in his own language, at a very moderate price; the standard of instruction and examination has been gradually raised; and in several Districts an anxiety to be taught is manifested by many in all ranks. What had been compulsory is gradually becoming voluntary.

Ranges.	Number who have been under instruction.	Number passed Examination
Northern Range ...	4,085	153
Central do. ...	951	530
Southern do. ..	1,880	436
Western do. ...	839	437
Total.	7,755	1,556

46. POLICE CLOTHING.—The system laid down for paying the Force, by advance and post audit, has worked effectively and with ease. Nearly every man receives his wages within the first fortnight after they are due. And no excuse for debt and extortion being left, both evils are rigorously dealt with. The audit and account are, throughout the Department, minute, punctual, and effective. The actual and audited expenditure of every District, Bellary and Vizagapatam excepted, to the end of the Official year is that which is exhibited in Statement of cost shown. The equipments of the Police are now excellent as regards quality, and are supplied with punctuality.

47. SEASON.—The season was a fair average one. In the early months want seemed imminent. Later, an average fall of rain restored the balance. The prices of the staple articles of food of the people were, however, high. A tabular Statement shows (assigning 100 Rs. worth of food, at the average of five years, as the *datum*) the increased cost of living to the community in each District. There was an advance of 16 per cent. Employment has generally been abundant and wages good. The weavers are an exception: they have everywhere been ruined by the high price of their staple. They are not generally a criminally inclined class; but the state to which they have been reduced, has tended to swell the returns of petty theft and house-breaking.

Ranges.	Average of five years.	1862-63.
Northern Range ..	100	125
Central do. ..	100	128
Southern do. ..	100	112
Western do. ...	100	101
Total...	100	116

48. CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—A system has been adopted throughout the General Police District for obtaining and registering with accuracy the Statistics of all crimes committed, and the result of prosecutions. It has been introduced into each District *pari passu* with the Police organization. The criminal statistics of the Northern Range alone are in some degree incomplete for the year under review, as these Districts were being gradually occupied throughout the year.

49. The number of crimes and offences committed was 29,243. In 13,653 cases (47·9 per cent.) the offenders were detected and brought to justice. Of 41,965 persons apprehended 22,210, or 52·9 per cent. were convicted by the Courts having jurisdiction. The young Force of the Northern Range succeeded in detecting 36·1 per cent. of their cases; 58·3 per cent. of their apprehensions proved futile and led to no conviction. The older Forces of the other Ranges pursued successfully 50·4 per cent. of their cases, and finally convicted 57·2 per cent. of the offenders apprehended by them.

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per centage.
Northern Range...	8,195	2,961	36·1	11,709	4,888	41·7
Central do. ...	7,167	3,366	46·9	9,744	5,590	57·3
Southern do. ..	7,384	3,774	51·1	11,056	5,952	53·8
Western do. ...	6,497	3,542	54·3	9,456	5,780	60·8
	29,243	13,653	47·9	41,965	22,210	52·9

50. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—The crime of murder was most rife in the Central Range, and lightest in the Southern. Of 202 cases of murder 65 were detected, and 112 criminals convicted. Of 43 attempts to commit murder, 19 were detected, and 20 persons were convicted—45 persons were convicted of culpable homicide in the 30 cases that were detected, out of the 52 that occurred—170 abortive attempts to commit suicide were reported; 80 convictions followed—57 cases of abduction led to 28 convictions—and 7 persons were convicted of prostitution of minors.

51. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—Of 11,962 thefts, involving a loss of property amounting to Rupees 1,92,850 (average Rupees 16 per case), 6,140 (51·3 per cent.) were successfully pursued by the Police; and 9,036 persons were convicted—Rupees 72,112, or 37·7 per cent. of the property said to have been lost, which however is generally exaggerated, was recovered; 383 robberies occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 7,223 (average Rs. 18 per case)—88 were detected and 162 robbers convicted, and 816

Rupees recovered; 471 robberies on the high way occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 29,537 (average per case Rupees 63)—in 68 cases detection followed, and 110 highway men were convicted and 5,296 Rupees recovered. A large proportion of these offences were committed on jungle paths and unfrequented roads, and under circumstances, as regards offenders and property taken (cloths, grain, &c.) that made detection very difficult. A very marked improvement has taken place in the safety of the roads during the year under review, as compared with the previous year. The decrease of highway robbery was 58·9 per cent; 725 dacoities or gang robberies occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 1,98,659—In 110 cases the offenders were brought to justice, and 391 dacoits were convicted and punished. In 22 cases (19 of which occurred in the Ceded District Range) murder also was committed by the gang—17 convictions followed. Detection is still feeble in this class of crime, but prevention is taking effect. A marked improvement took place under this head likewise, as compared with the previous year, the decrease being 35·8 per cent. The definition of the Penal Code brings many minor dacoities of grain in fields, of sheep from jungle pens and the like under this head: eliminating these, 657 gang robberies, properly so called, occurred in 1862 against 1,013 in 1861. In 234 cases (of 376 reported) 311 receivers of stolen property were convicted; of 5,465 cases of burglary and house-breaking, involving a loss of Rupees 3,21,153 which occurred during the year, 791 (14·5 per cent.) were successfully detected, and 1,116 house-breakers were convicted—Rupees 50,807, or 15·8 per cent. of the loss was recovered. Burglary is in this country an exceedingly difficult crime to master; dwellings are insecure, and the Village Police are probably the principal offenders.

Highway Robbery.

	Number of cases.	Amount lost. Rupees.
1861.....	1,148	71,881
1862.....	471	29,537

Dacoity.

	Cases.	Property lost.
1861.....	1,013	2,23,770
1862.....	725	1,98,659

52. Other Offences.—In 123 cases of riot and serious affray that occurred, 519 persons were convicted—2,720 cases of public nuisance were successfully prosecuted to a conviction, the number of persons convicted being 5,460. 45 persons were convicted of offences against the coin of the realm. Of 440 cases of escape, rescue, and obstructing the Police 306 resulted in the conviction of 384 persons.

On the whole, crime is being hunted up with increasing energy, persistence, and sagacity, and prosecution is conducted with more intelligence and earnestness by the Police. A very marked improvement is noticeable in the manner in which the Sub-Magistracy conduct their preliminary inquiries: considerable acquaintance with the law begins to be perceptible; and a business like, pains-taking investigation is generally secured for every case of importance.

53. Property lost.—The value of all property stolen, as stated by the losers amounted to Rupees 7,86,133. The amount lost is generally exaggerated. The Police recovered property to the value of Rupees 1,54,286, or 19·7 per cent. of the alleged loss. A very decided improvement is taking place in this respect over former times.

Ranges.	Lost.	Recovered by Police	Percentage
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Northern Range....	1,20,877	24,952	20·0
Central do. ...	3,02,797	58,632	19·3
Southern do. ...	2,14,675	42,197	19·5
Western do. ..	1,47,784	28,505	19·3
Total...	7,86,133	1,54,286	19·7

54. EXECUTION OF PROCESSES.--The Constabulary arrested 95,893 persons under 40,432 Warrants issued by the Magistracy, and 184,202 Summons were served on 382,370 persons. It is remarkable that while one person in every 263 inhabitants only was required to appear before any Court in connexion with the grave crime of the country, that crime in which Society is more directly interested, one person in every 57 (in South Arcot one in 30) attended before some Court as a party or witness in some minor case or petty offence. 66,518 persons were actually arrested under 27,859 Warrants (12,711 were witnesses only) in minor cases in which as a rule, Summons only should be issued. There is doubtless want of consideration amongst the Subordinate Magistracy, who issue about 95 per cent. of the Criminal Processes of the country. A man's liberty is signed away, and a Policeman sent to lay hold of him without sufficient consideration; but it is likewise true that people will not attend to a Summons which they may disregard with impunity, and that a Warrant saves time and alone secures attendance before the Court. Act I of 1863 will enable Sub-Magistrates to fine persons who fail to obey a summons, and will tend to remedy this irregularity. Act III of 1863 relieves the Police from the large and increasing business of hunting for and arresting laborers and petty artizans charged with breach of contract. The Police lock-ups and subsidiary jails are still full of these defaulters.

Ranges.	Warrants.		Summons.	
	Number.	Persons arrested.	Number.	Persons.
Northern Range ..	7,804	20,019	37,293	86,749
Central do. ...	7,357	20,118	30,394	75,081
Southern do. ...	10,729	30,837	54,278	142,259
Western do. ...	14,542	24,919	62,237	78,331
Total ..	40,432	95,893	184,202	38,370

55. FIRES.—The returns of Fires are, in several Districts, incomplete—in three wanting. Probably some six thousand houses were destroyed by fire during the year, and property to the value of upwards of two lacs of Rupees was consumed. House property in this country is of a most perishable nature, and precautionary measures are little resorted to. Very little loss of life occurred anywhere from these accidents.

Ranges.	No. of Houses.	Value of property.
Northern Range ..	2,501	31,342
Central do. ...	624	13,288
Southern do. ...	809	98,808
Western do. ...	1,157	41,492
Total ..	5,151	1,84,930

56. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.—Every Inquest is now attended and carefully watched by a superior Officer of Police. Preventive measures are urged in regard to dangerous places by Police Officers on their tours. Yet 4,118 accidental deaths were reported—798 persons (486 women and 312 men) committed suicide. Police Officers do not believe the verdict in many of these cases. The Deputy Inspector General of the Central Range remarks:—"If the results of Inquests are accepted, the number of young women who commit suicide because they have a stomach ache is almost incredible; Others again are seized by evil spirits, and take refuge in the bottom of a tank, and there seems to be something about the lowest step of a well which has a peculiar tendency to produce an epileptic attack." There is a belief, in short, that poison is very frequently used, and the corpse disposed of by throwing it into a well. The inability to obtain a post mortem examination

Ranges.	Accidental Deaths.	Suicide.
Northern Range....	1,305	324
Central do. ...	1,157	248
Southern do. ..	731	72
Western do. ...	955	154
Total...	4,148	798

generally bars detection. It is remarkable that in a country where poisons abound, and amongst a population not unlikely to use them to avoid family disgrace or remove an enemy, a charge of murder by poison although the crime is often suspected rarely comes before any Court.

57. JAILS.—The Jails and working convicts were watched and guarded by the Constabulary throughout the year. The average number of convicts in all jails through the year was 7,422—1,280 Constables guarded them; at a total charge of Rupees 1,16,011, or Rupees 15-10-0 per convict. A working gang of 37 convicts broke away from their guards at Vellore in September—22 were re-captured and one killed. Besides the above, eight or ten convicts escaped from different jails and gangs. No case of connivance by the Police has been brought forward. The duty over jails is very hard and irksome, but it is being done with increasing efficiency. Besides the above, there are between 1,000 and 1,500 convicted persons in the subsidiary jails attached to the Magistrates' offices, who are likewise guarded and worked by the Constabulary. No separate appropriation or charge is made on this account. A steady increase* has occurred in the number of convicts in the jails of the Presidency from the operations of the Constabulary; and the appearance of men who now come into jails "shows that young blood and muscle are as necessary in an Indian as in an English robber." Short sentenced prisoners no longer swell the jail statistics, and 178 men were transported during the year.

* Three years, average before the introduction of the Police.	6,045
1860-61	6,424
1861-62	7,253
1862-63	7,422

58. SALT.—Before the close of the year, the Salt preventive duty had everywhere devolved on the Constabulary. Treasuries, store yards, and manufactories are now guarded and watched by the Police in all the 12 Coast Districts—1,577 Constables are engaged on this duty, at a charge of Rupees 1,32,887, or 1·5 per cent. of the Salt revenues of the past year (Rupees 91,26,362). The duty is arduous, presents many temptations to those engaged in it, and life in those ungenial swamps is most repulsive. Yet the work is fairly done in most districts, and system is improving as experience is gained.

59. CANTONMENTS.—Cordiality and co-operation have prevailed in all Military Cantonments, save in Waltair, where some differences have occurred between the Native Troops and the Police. The Officers Commanding Cantonments stand in the same relation to the Police, within their limits, that the Magistrate of the District does elsewhere. And they have maintained this position with consideration and firmness. All requisitions *within the Law*, have been sought to be met by the Police. No increased intemperance amongst European soldiery has been brought to notice in any Cantonment. On the average there is probably little difference in this regard between the new and old systems. The fact is, that no Police in the world can touch the discipline of the barracks. The Commanding Officer who looks to his Officers and Non-Commissioned ranks to keep up well-regulated habits amongst the men never has to complain of the Civil Police. All that a Police can do is to keep down disorderly houses, to enforce the Law against selling liquor to European soldiers, and to ferret out—here the aid of the Regimental authorities is generally required—those secret springs that the soldier finds so sweet. This is done. Sanitary measures are enforced with increasing care. The crime of Cantonments, petty pilfering by private servants, is exceedingly difficult to bring home to the culprit by means of

a Police which is carefully restrained from illicit practices; detection has, in consequence, not been successful in some Cantonments.

NORTHERN RANGE.

Ganjam.

60. Early difficulties have generally been overcome in Ganjam, and the good-will and respect of the people are being gained. The conduct of the Force has been good, and its efficiency and intelligence are on the increase. The Khond Hill Police did special good service. Eighteen and a half per cent. of the Force passed through the hospital in this unhealthy District. The separate Orissa Agency gave place in Ganjam to the regular Police in the early part of the year, at a large saving of charge to the State. The occupation of the Khond highlands progresses well. Several stations are now permanently held in the hills, and the Khond Village Police is being readily formed. No human sacrifice was made, and two cases of suspected intention to sacrifice a human being were promptly repressed. Infanticide appears to have received a check. And the Agent of the Governor, supported by his Police, dealt with the tribal feuds and mischief which are the chief offences of these semi-civilized races, with a vigour that will make Law and order respected. Highway robbery by some of the savage tribes of the Sowrah Hills of Perlakemedy has not been checked. But a Police Post has been thrown forward into the hills at Callacote; which, together with the occupation of the Gunapurum Taluq of the Jeypore country in the rear, should act as a permanent check.

Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna.

Police matters are in every respect on an equally satisfactory footing throughout the other Districts of the Northern Range, Nellore excepted. The unhealthiness of the interior and hill parts of Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts has been a most serious obstacle. The great Zamindari province of Jeypore, attached to Vizagapatam, but hitherto left without Police or direct administration of the Government, has been peacefully occupied by the Police; the Agent personally superintending the work. The earnest determination of the Agent, who travelled through and examined the whole Province with his Police Officers, prevented any appearance of opposition on the part of the Zamindar and other interested Chiefs. The movement promises to be popular with the people: and shortly the hill force will be partly recruited from the local and acclimatized element. A revival of the periodical disturbances of the Hill Zamindari of Rumpah in the Godavery District, occurred in the early part of the year; in consequence, as usual, of the action taken by the hated and now long-expelled Zamindar. The Constabulary was marched into the country, rapidly took all their stockades, and reduced the malcontents to submission and order. The Law then took its course, and the principal instigators of these disturbances have been transported. The country is now being permanently occupied by the Police, and a Village Police will be formed. Its lawless character will then disappear. The Police suffered terribly in health—nearly the whole body that was employed on this service passed through hospital—and many died. Both the European Officers broke down after having gallantly performed all that was needed.

Nellore.

Nellore, as compared with others, has been an unfortunate District from the commencement. The service has not taken as elsewhere, neither with the people nor as a service. Officers have been less

6050

successful, circumstances less advantageous, prosecution of crime before the Courts more futile. Parts of the District are unhealthy and unattractive. The higher grades of the service are scarcely maintained at the required strength to the detriment of efficiency, and difficulty occurs in recruiting the lower ranks. Notwithstanding the above difficulties, there is now a steady and gradual improvement in every respect. Instruction and discipline are being pressed on, and the material of the Force improves. Inspection is now efficient, encouragement is steadier, and two or three successful Sessions have broken the spell that hung over the prosecution of crime. There occurred a serious out-break of crime of violence during the first half year; but it was checked by the conviction of the gang. Eighty-one dacoits were convicted during the year, and not one gang robbery occurred during the last quarter.

CENTRAL AND CEDED DISTRICTS RANGE.

North Arcot, Madras District, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool.

61. In the Districts of Madras and North Arcot nothing worthy of special notice occurred. The work is well done in the former District. In the latter, crime has been mastered less rapidly than could be desired. In the unhealthy and unpopular District of Cuddapah difficulties have in general been overcome: and crimes of violence, though still occurring, have decreased or are being driven back into wild and unfrequented parts. The Kurnool District continues remarkably free from crime of violence and incidents of a Criminal nature. The Police gives satisfaction to the Magistrate. Police administration has been less successful in Bellary: still, progress is going on and crime is checked. The Deputy Inspector General remarks of the Range in general, that "everywhere the service seems to find greater favor. Inspectors are in earnest, and are endeavoring to qualify. They are men of fair or good education." He adds that, although much has to be done to raise the grade of Station House Officers to the required standard, "it is being done;" that instruction is earnestly attended to and with some success; that the Sub-Magistracy seem to appreciate the use of the Police, and afford as a rule ready aid; and that a good feeling prevails between the people and Police. "A considerable degree of detective power has been attained, which will increase with instruction and training." Prosecution has not been unsuccessful. "Increase of preventive power is marked. Only 133 gang robberies occurred throughout the Range in 1862, against 561 in 1861. The decrease in Bellary and Cuddapah is remarkable; the amount of property lost by gang and highway robbery in 1862 was only half the amount lost by these crimes in 1861. Moreover, the character of grave crime has changed. The bold operations of organized Gangs have almost ceased. Torch light Robberies are now for the most part timid enterprizes which fail on the least show of resistance. They are directed against individuals of no great wealth, residing in the smaller villages; the amount of property taken can therefore not be large. "Notorious offenders have been hunted out with success in Cuddapah. Escaped convicts and proclaimed robbers no longer haunt the jungle in wild and hilly Taluqs, defying capture and preying on the inhabitants. One by one they have dropped into the hands of the Police; and scarcely a man that was wanted is still due. They are all in Cuddapah jail. On the whole it may be confidently asserted that the power of the Police to check crime is steadily increasing."

SOUTHERN RANGE.

South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.

62. A gang of wandering Salt carriers (Coravers) committed several highway robberies in the Western Taluqs of South Arcot in the early part of the year. They were skilfully captured by the Assistant Superintendent, and the crime has been checked. The Tanjore District continues to give anxiety, for crime of violence is not repressed. This thickly peopled and wealthy District presents great temptation to commit crime, and many obstacles to prevention and detection which have yet to be overcome. In the other Districts progress is on the whole satisfactory.

WESTERN RANGE.

Canara, North and South Malabar, Coimbatore.

63. Throughout the Western Range improvement and progress are steady, although the high cost of living and ready demand for labour at better wages have rendered the lowest rank of the Police utterly unstable. The difficulty has in part been removed by raising the pay of 3rd Class Constables in Malabar, and the plân must be extended. The feeling of the European Magistrates of the Range, without an exception, is one of gradually growing confidence and reliance on their Police—Co-operation has been cordial. The Native Magistrates, as a rule, follow this leading; some show singular appreciation of the principles involved, and take real interest in the Police placed at their disposal.

In Malabar the internal economy of the Force, despite the obstacles arising from caste prejudice and animosity of races, is improving. The Police has gained the upper hand of crime of violence. Gang Robbery received a severe check in December last; when, from information obtained, a Nair Inspector was able to lead his men into the midst of a formidable gang while they were actually engaged in the midnight sack of a dwelling house. A bloody conflict ensued. One ruffian and one Policeman were killed, two other robbers died of their wounds, and a large number of the gang were subsequently convicted. The bravoes measured their strength with the Police, and the lesson is not likely to be forgotten. No gang robbery has occurred since. The Wynaad Taluq presents many difficulties still but partially overcome. A wild country, insalubrious and dreaded climate, and entire absence of all native element from which to recruit a Constabulary have hindered the rapid growth of a satisfactory Police quite as much as they interfere with the formation of trustworthy Establishments on the extensive Coffee Estates of the District. However, the reorganization of the Police, recently sanctioned by Government, has been carried out with every prospect of gradually establishing a Police of reasonable efficiency for all *public* purposes. In the main, property is safe. Crime of violence is entirely suppressed. Common labourers convey over the forest footpaths of that wild country many lacs of Rupees in canvas bags, unescorted and unmolested—Coffee is stored and conveyed in perfect safety. Not a single instance of even attempted robbery of Specie or Coffee by open violence has occurred. The crimes of the country, vexatious as they are to the Planter, consist in thefts of seedlings from the nurseries and of coffee from the estates. Neither of these offences can be or are perpetrated without the aid and knowledge of the servants on the estates. No Police, maintained for general purposes, can

watch nurseries in the heart of the jungle or coffee on the bushes and drying yards of a private estate. Seedlings are stolen for sale to those who are extending their plantations; but no Planter has ever produced before the Police any person whose account of how he became possessed of the coveted seedlings had roused his suspicion. Coffee cannot be stolen without the connivance of the native servants, and Police vigilance cannot supply the place of honesty in these establishments. Successful detection of these crimes is difficult when the articles stolen are of a kind that it is hard to identify. Receivers there are in all parts; but when a native gardener, to meet his master's wishes, consents to name a noted receiver, he generally names some rival of the "fence," who really accommodates the plantation hands. And so prosecution by the Police fails. However every exertion is being made by the Magistrate and Police to remove reasonable cause of dissatisfaction, and with some success. The effect of the breach of contract Law has been singular in this Province.

Coimbatore.

Police work on the Neilgherry Hills has proved difficult. A climate uncongenial to natives, and ill health have tended to keep the Force below strength, while the duty continues heavy and irksome, and the exposure great. The crime of these hills is altogether of a domestic nature—Thefts by servants or burglary by domestics out of employ—and, it is therefore difficult to bring home. In all countries the servants at places of temporary resort for pleasure or health become demoralized, and here too great difficulty is experienced in getting honest domestics. The body of discharged rogues, well acquainted with the state of the locks and fastenings of the houses in which they have served, is increasing. From its fluctuating condition this class is difficult to watch. However, more success has been realized lately. And the reorganization recently ordered and carried out, begins to tell.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

64. The seven Statements included in the Appendix exhibit the state of Crime, and the working of the Police in the City of Madras during the year 1862. Five Returns are added, containing other information connected with the Department.

Statement *A* shews the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and Statement *C* the number of committable cases in which the persons accused were discharged by the Magistrates. The nomenclature of some offences in these two Returns has been altered in order to correspond with that used in the Penal Code, under the provisions of which, all heinous offences are now disposed of in the High Court; but as the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates is still exercised under the Police Act, the nomenclature in the other Statements remains as heretofore.

The General Comparative Statement *G* includes the total number of cases, and shews the increase or decrease in each description of offence as contrasted with the year preceding

In 1861 there were 20,304 cases and 24,282 persons,
In 1862 there were 24,755 cases and 29,768 persons,
Being an increase of 4,451 cases and 5,486 persons.

This increase will be found principally amongst the minor offences; the number of persons tried for obstructing the public thoroughfares, for nuisances, and for petty breaches of the peace, being in excess of that in 1861 by upwards of 5,600 persons.

The number of serious crimes committed during the year under review either against person or property may be considered as small for such a City as Madras, more especially those under the head first named.

The two murders which came to trial were committed by a woman, who was found guilty of both ; but being insane, she was immediately transferred from prison to the Lunatic Asylum under the orders of Government.

The attempt to murder was also committed by a woman, but she was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The case entered in Statement *C* as being one of murder was that of a boy who was found drowned in a tank at Chintadrepettah in December 1861.

The Jury at the Inquest returned a verdict of " Accidental Death," and there is no reason to doubt that such was correct ; but in April 1862 a charge of murder was preferred upon the statement of some boys who, when before the Magistrate, denied all knowledge of the matter, and the accused person, who was also a boy, was immediately discharged.

No other cases seem to call for any particular remark.

The value of property said to have been stolen during the year amounts to Rupees 31,963, being upwards of 3,000 Rupees less than in 1861.

Statement *H* shows the amount realized by Penalties, Summons, and License fees, rent of Ground belonging to Government, and sales of unclaimed property.

The Statement marked *I* gives the number of Prisoners in the Penitentiary during the year, and *J* is a Return showing the cost of the same, including Establishment, Rations, Clothing, Hospital charges, and repairs or alterations executed during the same period.

K is the Coroner's Return, exhibiting a decrease of four Inquests compared with the preceding year,—and *L* is the Mortuary Return.

JAILS.

65. During the past year there has been an increase in the number of convicts, from 7,253 to 7,652, while from the unhealthiness of several of the Jails the space available has been decreased. Orders however have been issued for the erection of Central Prisons, planned to accommodate 1,000 prisoners each, at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore. An upper story is being added to the Jail at Salem, and a small District Jail is now in course of erection at Berhampore in the Ganjam District.

Vide O. G. dated 26th September and 19th November 1862, Nos. 1,594 and 1,878 respectively.

66. Severe outbreaks of Cholera occurred in the Jails at Salem and Calicut, which, in both cases, were attributed by the Inspector General of Hospitals, who visited these Jails, the latter when the disease was raging and the former shortly after it had subsided, to over-crowding. At Salem the disease was checked by the removal of the convicts to Camp and to available buildings. The Calicut Jail has been invariably unhealthy.

At Vizagapatam the mortality has been very great, and it has been decided to abandon the Jail and to build a new one on a better site.

The only Jails in which Cholera has prevailed to an alarming extent are those of Salem and Calicut; in the former there were 42 and in the latter 92 deaths in a very short time. At Chingleput there were 10 deaths from the same cause, and at Madura there were 6; but in general the Jails have been free, or the disease has not prevailed with any severity.

67. The greatest mortality in several Jails has been from Diarrhœa, Dropsies, Atrophy, Anasarca, and other diseases indicative of unhealthy Prisons; the more healthy Prisons having now become unhealthy from over-crowding or from a gradual pollution of the Jail and communication of the taint; thus at Vizagapatam the deaths, notwithstanding the removal to Camp, were 40, or 20 per cent. on the average strength, one case only being from Cholera: at Chittoor, probably from over-crowding, there were fifty deaths, being upwards of 12 per cent. on the strength. At Trichinopoly, to which Coimbatore prisoners were drafted, the ratio of mortality has exceeded 9 per cent.; in the unhealthy Prison of Madura it has been 11·7 per cent.; at Tinnevelly, probably from over-crowding, 11 per cent.; at the unhealthy Jail of Coimbatore, 8·7 per cent. In the formerly healthy Jail of Tellicherry 16 per cent., and at Mangalore 9·3 per cent. The increase of mortality* in the Guntoor Jail shown in the Tables, is attributed by the Inspector General, partly, to the number of cases of Beriberi transferred from Masulipatam, partly to the unaccountable mortality in a gang transferred from Kurnool.

* Of 12 deaths within the year, only 3 were due to the Guntoor prisoners, 5 to a gang from Kurnool, 2 to Masulipatam, and 2 to transfers from other Zillahs.

The total deaths were 676 on an average daily number of 7,557 prisoners.

68. The cost for Police Guards during the year has been Rupees 1,16,011: this provides for the guarding of gangs at labor with a strength of 1 Constable to 6 prisoners, excepting for the Jails in Malabar, where 1 to 5 prisoners has been deemed necessary. The proportion of Police Guards to all prisoners in Jail was fixed at this rate; but towards the close of the year the Inspector General of Police proposed a general reduction to 1 to 7 prisoners, except in the Malabar Jails, provided the gangs at labor were increased to 50 convicts. This is exclusive of officers, the cost of whom is about one-third of the Constables; a further charge of 10 per cent. for superintendence and sundries increases the cost of guarding.

69. There were 49 escapes during the year, the only case calling for special notice being that of 37 convicts from a working party from the Jail at Vellore. The guards seem to have been paralyzed, and though armed with loaded fusils, made no attempt to resist; the prisoners disarmed several of the Police Guard, but the weapons were useless, in their hands, the pieces not having caps on, while the rest of the guard made no attempt to fire or otherwise restrain the escaping convicts. The guards were tried and punished for neglect of duty.

70. The total annual expenses of the Jails, including that of the European Prison, at Ootacamund, Police Guards, &c, have been Rupees 4,64,180-1-7; but of this sum 5,539

Rupees has been for material for manufactures, the returns of which had not reached the Inspector General when his report was submitted. Police guards cost 1,16,011 Rupees The total expenses of the European Prison were Rupees 18,395-6-3, leaving for the other Prisons, Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Buildings, &c., the sum of Rupees 3,29,773-11-4 as the cost (exclusive of guarding) of a daily average of 7,675 prisoners, being at the rate of Rupees 42-15-5 for each man during the year; of this sum Rupees 2,17,585-8-7 was for diet only, being at the rate of Rupees 28-5-7 for each man for the year—a high rate but only proportionate to the rise of prices throughout the Presidency.

71. In the European Prison the return of sickness was very high; one prisoner was transferred to Madras on sick certificate, but there is good reason to believe that the large proportion of sick is not altogether due to want of health in the prisoners. There has been much laxity from the indulgence shewn by the Officer in medical charge, who has been very negligent in his attendance, delegating his duties almost entirely to the Apothecary. The supervision by the Subordinate Judge was also defective; the negligence of both these officers has been severely noticed by Government. Another Medical Officer has been placed in Medical charge, and the abolition of the Subordinate Court a few weeks hence will place the general supervision of the Jail in the hands of a more experienced and more efficient Judicial Officer.

REVENUE.

72. SEASON.—The season of 1862-63 was generally favorable for agriculture, and as compared with recent years was decidedly a good one.

The rain-fall in the South-west monsoon on the West coast was above the average, and the Districts which most feel its effects, viz., Malabar, Canara, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, benefited accordingly. The later rains in the North-east monsoon were abundant, and in some places excessive. Ganjam and Tinnevelly at the two extremities of the Presidency, suffered from floods, but the damage was much less than might have been expected. In Madura, the Vigay, which is the principal river in the District, was in flood continuously from September to May, an altogether unprecedented occurrence. The freshes in the Godavery and Kistna were moderate. Rain fell more or less heavily over the whole country in the latter part of March and in April 1863, and in some localities proved injurious to the Cotton crop. In Kurnool, a fresh occurred in the latter month in the Toombudra river. Generally, it may be said that the early rains were deficient, except in those Districts in which the South-west monsoon is much felt; that the North-east monsoon was abundant; and that the later season was too dry until nearly the close of the year. North Arcot, Madras, and part of Nellore, were least favorably circumstanced as regards season.

73 PUBLIC HEALTH.—Generally speaking, the year was a healthy one, but there were some marked exceptions

In Bellary, Fever of a fatal type was prevalent. Cholera broke out in May 1862, and Her Majesty's 74th Regiment suffered to the extent of 28 deaths. The disease was

supposed to have originated among the crowds of pilgrims returning through Bellary from the great Humpy feast. In Trichinopoly, Fever prevailed in June and July, and in November, Cholera broke out, and caused great mortality in the District till the end of February, when heavy and continuous rain for a fortnight put an end to it. It extended its ravages at the same time to Tinnevelly, and was very fatal in some localities. At Salem, this disease was very fatal in the Jail, where 70 deaths occurred among the convicts in the space of a month. In Malabar, the season was unhealthy, and there was a heavy visitation of Cholera in the Calicut Jail in March, when out of 400 prisoners, 143 persons were attacked, and 92 died. It did not, however, spread much in the District, but out of 487 cases reported, 365 were fatal

Cattle were generally healthy, but murrain prevailed in parts, and in Tinnevelly was very fatal. In one taluk the mortality was so great that the people were reduced to till the soil by manual labour from want of ploughing cattle.

74. PRICES.—With the exception of Horse gram, the price of all kinds of produce continued to rise. The rates were highly remunerative to the cultivator, and greatly in excess of the general commutation rates on which the existing revenue demand was calculated. Labor, however, is in great demand, wages are high, and there is no reason to suppose that the poorer part of the population have suffered distress, although doubtless the pressure created by high prices must be felt. The importation of the chief kinds of grain was on the whole large, and the exportation less than in the previous year. The marginal statement shows the average price per garce for each of the last six years, of the articles which chiefly enter into the consumption of the mass of the population.

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce	257	320	296	307	333	346
Paddy, 2nd do. do. ..	116	141	130	138	151	157
Cholum do.	147	180	157	164	186	201
Cumboo do. .	140	168	151	158	167	173
Raggy do. .	136	162	152	160	172	175
Varagoo do. ..	102	123	111	110	133	139
Wheat do.	317	353	380	425	442	445
Salt do. ...	186	187	205	216	253	265
Cotton per candy.	63	65	65	59	93	159

The exceptionally high price of Cotton must add considerably to the ordinary expenses of the middle classes; but it is satisfactory to observe that the quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland consumption was larger than in any one of the last five years, from which fact it may be hoped that high wages and improved facilities for carriage have counterbalanced the large increase in the Government monopoly price of this necessary of life.

75. EMIGRATION.—The general high prices however had some effect on the emigration to Ceylon, as shown below :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Tanjore	1,699 ...	708 ...	640
Madura	26,883 ...	32,326 ...	48,719
Tinnevelly.	15,253 ...	12,691 ...	15,359

From Ceylon there returned to Tinnevelly 13,500 emigrants, being 631 less than the number of returns in the previous year. This intercourse is very beneficial to both

the countries affected, in giving to Ceylon the supply of labor in which she is deficient, and in enlarging the ideas and extending the views of our laboring population, while it affords them substantial relief in times such as the present, and improves the position of those who remain at home, in the labor market. The high prices obtained for produce have combined with the liberal policy of recent years, to induce the more extensive occupation of land; and it is very satisfactory to observe a net increase of no less than 7,08,000 acres in the area of land under cultivation—distributed very equally throughout the Ryotwary Districts of the Presidency, though most marked in the Cotton-growing Districts—which while bringing an addition of 9½ lacs of Rupees to the public revenue must have materially increased the supply of food, and the demand for labor.

76. General Revenues.—As the Quinquennial Census was taken in the year under review, the Comparative Statements connected with the revenue will be made rather more full than usual on the present occasion.

The following Abstract Statement shows in comparison the actual collections in each of the last five years in the several branches of revenue, and exhibits a net decrease of Rupees 3,46,522 (£34,652) as compared with the immediately preceding year.

But in 1862-63 the Madras Presidency lost Rupees 14,75,000 (£147,500) or more than four times this decrease by the transfer of North Canara to Bombay. Making allowance for this loss of territory—for the abolition of the Moturpha and Trade duties—and for reductions in Customs duties and Income Tax, the Revenue of 1862-63 instead of being £35,000 less was really £220,000 larger than that of 1861-62.

In the revenue from land, from the Abkarry, or tax on the consumption of liquors, and from the Salt monopoly, the progressive increase of late years was maintained.

Items.	1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		Results of 1862-63, compared with 1861-62.	
	Receipts.	Per centage of each item to the total Revenue.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Sayer ...	4,15,20,294	76·8	4,08,14,800	74·2	4,03,99,389	71·3	4,14,88,762	67·2	4,23,50,199	69·0	8,61,437	...
Abkarry or tax on spirituous liquor ...	28,33,591	5·0	29,28,240	5·3	30,72,921	5·4	33,29,961	5·4	35,03,651	5·7	1,73,690	...
Salt	60,24,313	11·1	64,58,763	11·7	70,60,770	12·5	86,00,532	13·9	91,26,362	14·7	5,25,830	...
Sea Customs	13,91,409	2·6	23,55,639	4·3	27,01,861	4·8	21,34,214	3·5	18,05,039	3·0	...	3,29,175
Moturpha or tax on Professions, &c. ...	11,03,253	2·1	10,94,734	2·0	10,08,339	1·8	3,11,644	·5	4,780	...	...	3,06,864
Stamps	8,07,179	1·5	8,58,008	1·6	13,95,972	2·5	30,14,598	4·9	20,98,040	3·4	...	9,16,558
Frontier Customs ...	1,96,062	·4	2,39,637	·4	2,87,419	·5	2,71,484	·4	1,94,084	0·4	...	77,400
Income tax	.....	...	.....	...	5,42,914	1·0	25,48,110	4·1	23,18,250	3·8	...	2,29,860
Total...	1,23,55,807	22·7	1,39,35,021	25·3	1,60,70,196	28·5	2,02,10,543	32·7	1,90,50,206	31·0	6,99,520	18,59,857
Miscellaneous items ...	2,20,150	·5	2,87,993	·5	1,57,069	·2	75,295	·1	27,673	...	...	47,622
Grand Total...	5,40,96,251	100	5,50,37,814	100	5,66,26,654	100	6,17,74,600	100	6,14,28,078	100	15,60,957	19,07,479
£ Sterling...	5,409,625	...	5,503,781	...	5,662,665	...	6,177,460	...	6,142,807	...	...	...
											Net...	3,46,522
											£...	34,652

N. B.—The receipts for all the years prior to 1862-63 include the revenues of North Canara transferred to Bombay. These revenues were Rupees 14,75,970 in 1861-62.

The charges against each branch of revenue are also shown for the same series of years :—

ITEMS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including collection of Revenue, Magistracy, Revenue Settlement and Survey and Sayer ...	40,85,613	41,48,308	48,83,831	47,13,034	43,28,753
Abkarry or tax on Spirituous Liquors	1,95,735	87,233	2,46,201	1,35,438	1,51,182
Salt	9,66,454	9,01,166	18,34,109	11,02,451	11,68,152
Sea Customs	1,95,485	1,84,628	1,55,848	1,57,635	1,50,746
Moturpha or tax on Professions, &c.	4,848	5,798	5,454	5,783	549
Stamps	58,322	53,809	61,204	1,14,673	1,22,850
Frontier Customs	24,642	24,154	23,128	22,944	16,196
Income Tax	.....	.....	67,631	1,15,900	65,844
Total...	14,45,486	12,56,788	23,93,575	16,54,824	16,75,519
Grand Total...	55,31,099	54,05,096	72,77,406	63,67,858	60,04,272
£...	553,109	540,509	727,740	636,785	600,427

77. REALIZATION OF REVENUE BY COERCIVE PROCESS.—The amount of the above revenue realized by coercive process was only Rupees 36,676 or £3,667, being 0·6 per cent. of the gross collections distributed over 16 Districts. Of this amount nearly one-half, or Rupees 14,186 (£1,418) belongs to the Madras District, in which many causes besides poverty combine to render the collection of the revenue comparatively difficult.

78. AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.—The increase in the area of land under cultivation in the Ryotwary Districts occurred chiefly in the following Districts.

District.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.
Kistnah	28,669	1,11,863
Nellore	33,749	60,937
Cuddapah	71,500	51,544
Bellary	1,19,657	1,67,607
Madras	24,174	82,875

District.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.
North Arcot	27,383	60,863
Madura	41,920	1,13,643
Salem	44,134	70,029
Coimbatore	72,745	72,392
Tinnevelly	64,751	90,790

The total increase in the area under cultivation was acres 7,08,026, bearing an assessment of Rupees 10,52,220, and resulted in a net increase of revenue of Rupees 9,60,140.

The total increase in the area of land cultivated with Cotton was acres 3,84,710 as shown in the comparative entry below :—

DISTRICTS.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Ganjam	4,750	4,770	+ 20
2. Vizagapatam	6,219	9,540	+ 3,321
3. Godavery	11,911	14,066	+ 2,155
4. Kistnah	1,05,275	1,22,958	+ 17,683
5. Nellore...	17,033	18,047	+ 1,014
6. Cuddapah	26,408	44,483	+ 18,075
7. Bellary...	2,94,287	3,89,527	+ 95,240
8. Kurnool	66,253	1,39,106	+ 72,853
9. Madras	5	7	+ 2
10. North Arcot	6	4	— 2
11. South do.	31,547	58,654	+ 27,107
12. Tanjore	1,411	2,744	+ 1,333
13. Trichinopoly	62,770	69,448	+ 6,678
14. Madura	59,117	77,425	+ 18,308
15. Tinnevelly	1,84,891	2,62,805	+ 77,914
16. Coimbatore	89,791	1,32,520	+ 42,729
17. Salem	16,054	16,334	+ 280
Total...	9,77,728	13,62,438	+ 3,84,710

79.* LAND REVENUE AND SAYER COLLECTIONS.—With the head of Land revenue are now blended, under the denomination of Sayer, some petty miscellaneous items hitherto classed under Extra revenue. The necessary adjustment has been made for the sake of comparison in the amount of the item for the previous year which consequently will not exactly correspond with that shown in last year's report.

1861-62.....	Rupees....	4,14,88,762
	£ ...	4,148,876
1862-63.....	Rupees....	4,23,50,199
	£ ...	4,235,019

The comparison shows a net increase of revenue, amounting to Rupees 8,61,437 or £86,143, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 21,88,268, against a gross decrease of Rupees 13,26,831.

Of this decrease the sum of Rupees 8,93,482 is due to the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency.

A decrease of Rupees 2,19,401 occurred in the Salem District owing to the collections in 1861-62, having been swelled to a large extent above the revenue really belonging to that year, by the collection of arrears due on account of the previous year, and also by the inclusion in that year's receipts of an extraordinary payment by the Railway Company for Sleepers supplied from the Government Forests. In Vizagapatam, delay in the payment of the April instalment of tribute by some of the Zemindars caused an apparent decrease of some Rupees 54,000. In Tinnevelly, the smaller collections on account of arrears, and the absence of any Pearl Fishery caused a decrease of Rupees 75,910. In Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Tanjore there was an apparent decrease, resulting from the reduced demand on account of arrears, and from adjustments in the Extra revenue head of account.

In all the other Districts there was an increase, resulting generally from extended cultivation and greater punctuality of payment on account both of the current and arrears demand. The principal cases are shown in the margin. It is very satisfactory to know that the largely increased revenue was collected with great facility.

	RS.
Godavery..	1,41,884
Bellary	2,28,458
Madras	1,87,290
South Arcot... ...	3,54,970
Trichinopoly . .	1,73,270
Coimbatore	4,92,749
South Canara	2,30,516

In South Canara, the increase is the result of the addition of the Cundapoor Taluk to that District.

80. ABKARRY.—The net increase of Rupees 1,73,690 in the Abkarry revenue results from more punctual payment, and in a few cases from Talook or District farms having been re-let at an increased rate. In Madras Town, where the system of farming does not exist, there was a decrease attributed to the high price of provisions, and the consequently reduced means for purchasing luxuries. As this branch of revenue is farmed for terms of years, it fluctuates but little.

1861-62.....	Rupees	33,29,961
	£	332,996
1862-63.. ...	Rupees.....	35,03,651
	£	350,365

81. SALT.—An increase in the revenue from Salt occurred in every Coast District, except Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, the total increase under this head amounting to Rupees 5,25,830.

Receipts.		
1861-62.....	Rupees.....	86,00,532
	£	860,053
1862-63.....	Rupees.....	91,26,362
	£	912,636

Charges including cost price of Salt paid to the manufacturers.	
1861-62	11,02,451
1862-63	11,68,152
Net Revenue.	
1861-62	74,96,081
1862-63	79,58,210

In the two former Districts, the trade was interrupted by heavy rains, which rendered the roads to the Depôts almost impassable. In Malabar, there was a petty decrease of Rupees 1,482.

The quantity of Salt carried from Madras by the Railway was 8,24,142 Indian maunds, or Tons 30,274, being 1,89,256 maunds in excess of the previous year.

The most gratifying fact in connection with this branch of the revenue is, that notwithstanding the great increase of 50 per cent. in the Government selling price in the course of the last five years, the quantity sold for Home and Inland consumption was the largest that has taken place in any of those years :—

ITEMS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption	25,93,304	27,19,866	27,49,580	27,80,757	28,49,502
Inland consumption	31,15,208	30,77,259	33,25,181	30,91,008	32,72,713
Total	57,08,512	57,97,125	60,74,761	58,21,765	61,22,215
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0 1 6 0	1 6 0 1 8 0	1 8 0

Much of this result is due to improvement in the communications, to the greater attention that has been paid to the Department, and to the labors of the Deputy Collectors specially in charge of it, but it is also evidence of the improving condition of the mass of the population.

The Police have recently undertaken the guarding of the Salt works and Depôts, and, although this change has necessarily involved a largely increased expenditure, it is confidently expected that the measure will prove one of sound economy, by checking that untaxed and illicit consumption which on the Coast undoubtedly exists to a considerable extent.

The rate of payment to the actual manufacturers has been improved, and brought more nearly to an equality with the increased rate of wages throughout the country. This measure while only fair and equitable, will also, it may be hoped, prove a wise one in point of economy. The rate now ranges from Rupees 13-2-0 per garce of 120 Indian maunds in South Canara to Rupees 7-8-0, in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kristna, Nellore and South Arcot Districts.

The total quantity manufactured and brought into store in the year was Indian maunds 67,42,016 ; and, distributing the total departmental charges over this quantity,

the actual cost to Government was Rupees 20-10-0 per garce, or Rupees 0-2-9 per Indian maund or 8 shillings per Ton. The charges (Rupees 11,68,152) appear large, but they include the prime cost of the stock. The expense of collection including Preventive Service as lately revised is only 4 per cent. on the revenue.

As there are no means of determining how much of the Salt taken for Inland consumption passes beyond the limits of the Presidency, it is not possible to estimate the rate of consumption and taxation per head of the population. There is, however, no reason to doubt that a margin exists for a large extension of consumption.

The manufacture of Earth Salt in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool, which by the abolition of the Moturpha and Trades duty was left free, has again recently been charged with a light tax. The opinion of the local Officers is opposed to the supposition that this manufacture interferes materially with the consumption of Sea Salt, or can at all compete with it in localities which possess ordinarily good means of communication with the Coast Districts. The extension of the Railway towards Cuddapah affords new facilities for remunerative traffic in Sea Salt, and tends to throw the inferior article out of the market. In the Tanjore District special attention was turned during the year to the Vedarniem Salt swamps, which are capable of producing an almost unlimited quantity of Salt of the finest quality. The discount to wholesale purchasers of the spontaneously produced article was increased, so as to cover the additional expense of carriage from the place of production to the Railway; and towards the end of the year artificial manufacture was commenced in order to supply the demand which the Negapatam works were altogether incapable of meeting. The special rate of discount will continue to the end of September 1863, by which time it is hoped that the unreasonable prejudice which formerly existed against this Salt will be dispelled.

The exportation of Salt by sea has fallen off to a large extent. As Salt for this purpose is supplied by Government at cost price, the fluctuation in no way interferes with the revenue, but as a branch of trade it may be expected to improve in connection with the recent changes in the Bengal system, which leave the supply of the article in private hands.

The system of credit dealings on deposit of tangible securities, with wholesale buyers and importers of Salt has lately been extended, and it is hoped may prove a convenience to the trade. The largest transactions at the Presidency have hitherto been carried on on this system with success.

The special charge of the Department is now entrusted to a Member of the Board of Revenue, who makes occasional tours through the Manufacturing Districts, and is thus able to exercise a closer supervision over details than has hitherto been practicable.

82. Sea Customs.—The decrease in the revenue from Sea Customs was continuous, and in the year under review amounted to Rupees 3,29,175, or £32,917. The actual revenue was the lowest in any year since 1858-59. In the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Tinnevelly, South Canara, and Malabar Districts, there was a slight

1861-62.....	Rs.....	21,34,214
	£.....	213,421
1862-63.....	Rs.....	18,05,039
	£.....	180,503

increase of revenue. In all the other Districts, and at the chief port of Madras, there was a considerable decrease, and this was enhanced by the loss of the North Canara District.

The decrease is attributable to the reductions effected in the rates of duty on Twist and Piece Goods, and to the stagnation in the trade in Metals.

The following Statement of the declared value of the Foreign trade for the last eleven years shows that in goods imported there was a great falling off, in goods exported a very large increase, and consequently a large increase in the importation of Treasure to restore the balance.

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Gross duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1852-53.	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54.	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55.	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56.	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57.	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58.	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10 155	12,32,416
1858-59.	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60.	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61.	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62.	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279
1862-63.	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	11,96,496	17,71,076

N. B.—The figures in the last column of this abstract will be found to differ from those entered in the five years abstract of receipts, as these latter include penalties and other miscellaneous items, while the former refer only to the duty collected.

A comparative analysis of the Foreign Export and Import trade of 1861-62, and 1862-63 is annexed.

A very considerable decrease is observable in the importation of Twist and Yarn, and an increase in that of Piece Goods, combined with a large increase in the exportation of Cotton Wool, and decrease in Cotton Goods. The local weaving trade is necessarily in a very depressed state in consequence.

The other notable items are an increase in Imports, in the value of Rice, Timber, Spirits, Malt Liquor, Jewellery, Books, and Stationery; and a great decrease in Government Stores, Railway Stores, Metals, Gunnies, Machinery, Paddy, Silk and Silk goods, and Tea.

The fact that the works on the Great Southern of India Railway are suspended accounts for part of the decrease. Metals are a drug in the market. It must be presumed that the stock of Spirits was unusually low at the beginning of the year.

In Exports may be noted (besides the facts connected with the Cotton Market abovementioned) an increase in the value of Coffee, Indigo, Fruits and Nuts, Paddy, Molasses, Coir and Coir-rope, Hemp, Hides, Oils, Dyes, Seeds and Tobacco; and a decrease in Rice, Wheat, Grain of sorts, Provisions, Salt, Saltpetre, Spices, Spirits, Sugar and Timber.

Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.		1861-62.	1862-63.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	*Exports.*	Rs.	Rs.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel. ...	7,22,627	6,93,846	Bones	21,764	21,798
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread. ...	3,33,808	3,39,206	Coffee	47,10,369	53,55,581
Books & Stationery.	4,90,049	6,41,249	Cotton Wool ...	1,70,40,215	2,38,12,882
Twist and Yarn. ...	38,05,703	25,85,638	Cotton Goods ..	20,75,600	19,86,766
Piece goods, Dyed..	9,50,946	8,35,825	Dregs of Gingely ...	2,46,272	2,85,628
Do. do. Printed.	6,24,848	11,01,603	Drugs	1,24,763	1,26,257
Do. do. Plain..	36,60,739	44,79,067	Indigo	48,69,090	51,67,234
Drugs. ...	3,53,946	3,16,227	Dyes of sorts ...	27,863	39,905
Dyes. ...	96,886	85,194	Emigrants' stores ...	26,432	14,125
Betel Nut, Boiled...	3,70,867	2,58,021	Feathers	21,255	21,950
Do. do. Raw ...	2,96,187	4,13,159	Fishmaws	11,765	24,031
Glassware ...	1,46,170	1,58,230	Fruits and Nuts ...	35,83,950	39,04,817
Paddy	7,21,344	5,57,376	Paddy	3,96,429	4,17,746
Rice	23,49,994	32,02,678	Rice	45,88,390	44,85,438
Wheat	2,48,139	2,47,604	Wheat	1,55,306	1,46,567
Grain of sorts ...	2,89,571	2,89,642	Grain of sorts ...	8,83,988	4,19,299
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	4,95,277	1,65,928	Hides	13,68,639	18,85,682
Jewellery	2,37,263	3,78,853	Horns	1,18,754	1,14,013
Machinery... ...	2,02,095	1,59,624	Ivory & Ivory ware.	7,695	10,898
Malt Liquors ...	3,85,778	5,53,480	Jewellery	9,222	24,970
Metals	36,22,062	23,23,773	Mats	19,897	10,085
Naval Stores ...	1,57,899	2,39,782	Molasses	2,22,195	2,98,889
Oilman's Stores ...	2,13,996	2,26,969	Coir and Coir-Rope.	9,27,477	10,70,372
Porcelain & Earthenware	1,73,144	1,30,145	Hemp	12,958	28,218
Pipe Staves and Casks	1,26,886	78,435	Naval stores of sorts	15,381	16,682
Provisions... ...	1,53,839	1,94,018	Oils	16,48,565	27,16,880
Railway Stores ...	27,15,079	9,26,179	Perfumery	81,096	91,346
Seeds	2,08,504	2,31,219	Precious stones ...	1,24,879	1,49,303
Silk, Raw	2,54,644	1,06,159	Provisions... ...	5,79,553	4,87,956
Silk, Piece goods ...	2,44,720	2,09,460	Salt	81,426	55,946
Spices	3,14,410	2,96,861	Saltpetre	98,959	93,682
Spirits	2,80,752	4,73,858	Seeds	26,29,795	36,50,033
Tea	1,52,308	22,536	Shawls, Cashmere...	5,680	1,223
Timber and Planks	6,25,054	10,36,864	Silk, Piece goods ...	31,338	42,385
Wines	4,73,779	4,74,476	Spices	26,85,242	19,43,016
Woollens	3,09,828	3,37,698	Spirits *	50,830	16,756
Sundries*	76,84,997	55,59,266	Sugar	22,74,519	19,18,694
			Timber and woods ..	12,10,907	11,38,465
			Tobacco	1,48,823	2,81,819
			Wax and Wax Candles	35,705	28,110
			Sundries*	11,19,264	12,54,043
Total...	3,44,94,138	3,0330,148	Total...	5,42,92,250	6,35,58,990
£..	3,449,413	3,0,33,014			

* Includes Government Stores... 45,01,187 24,28,491
Do. Salt (on Western Coast). 1,64,018 2,53,752

* Includes Government stores..... 4,730
Do. do. Salt...18,978 2,857

The following Statement of the progress of the Export trade of the Presidency for the last ten years exhibits some facts of interest:—

Staple articles of Export for the last ten years.

Articles.	1853-54.		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.
Coffee... ... lbs.	72,05,996	7,15,562	63,40,186	6,61,656	86,01,464	8,92,167	88,69,609	9,44,446	77,14,355	8,67,041
Cotton Wool... „	3,13,25,840	37,85,382	2,68,49,395	31,19,425	2,10,13,464	25,21,351	5,39,88,065	72,22,286	5,50,15,309	87,71,724
Cotton Piece Goods. Pieces.	18,98,159	31,41,024	14,85,043	26,98,406	21,17,589	21,45,918	14,26,865	20,25,299	13,00,434 Ys. 1,184	20,87,224
Indigo. ... lbs.	23,20,436	32,41,909	14,07,776	22,43,566	28,99,602	43,14,286	28,46,794	47,24,631	20,88,704	38,59,826
Rice... Quarters.	6,25,104	59,25,118	4,76,700	47,81,074	6,01,962	54,94,631	5,40,961	51,19,522	5,93,641	57,74,071
Hides and Skins. No.	27,44,324	7,18,031	26,65,268	7,56,219	25,22,864	7,53,989	34,12,211	13,87,833	42,76,471	22,01,996
Oils. ... Gallons.	27,87,896	7,59,941	25,10,747	6,58,615	23,51,668	6,27,448	25,36,020	7,00,088	31,95,380	8,92,336
Coir and Coir Rope. Cwts.	1,30,828	2,65,340	1,00,552	2,33,834	1,24,522	2,72,111	1,40,934	2,97,422	1,49,349	3,14,646
Oil Seeds... Quarters.	70,409	7,23,712	39,504	4,60,766	1,22,924	15,27,971	1,54,237	23,50,270	2,71,058	28,13,783
Spices... ... lbs.	1,74,79,616	15,89,935	1,57,71,886	15,07,875	2,25,43,251	20,75,064	1,34,65,815	15,41,150	1,72,70,472	18,68,980
Rum. ... Gallons.	10,853	10,853	93,725	68,138	81,013	74,790	39,313	39,313	48,304	48,721
Sugar... ... Cwts.	5,33,878	33,58,346	2,30,466	17,53,685	4,82,479	30,28,805	5,31,112	37,90,482	3,76,066	37,37,118
Molasses or Jaggery „	34,879	1,68,566	38,019	1,36,313	32,136	1,10,523	8,288	40,121	72,168	3,39,986

Staple articles of Export for the last ten years.—(Concluded.)

Articles.	1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Coffee. ... lbs.	1,13,72,338	12,30,803	1,45,78,228	18,75,054	1,85,71,414	32,41,699	2,09,60,198	47,10,369	1,83,38,227	53,55,581
Cotton Wool. „	3,86,52,542	61,17,902	8,25,12,521	95,97,135	7,88,22,027	1,12,91,211	8,75,44,471	1,70,40,215	6,84,04,133	2,38,12,882
Cotton Piece Goods. Pieces.	13,64,344 Yds. 248	23,67,187	11,69,605 Yards. 92	20,61,318	10,21,219	18,74,689	11,32,891	20,75,600	8,85,956	19,86,766
Indigo. ... lbs.	19,84,728	35,78,679	25,31,726	45,55,258	15,89,612	28,11,882	23,28,636	48,69,090	35,57,992	51,70,234
Rice... Quarters.	4,16,464	43,92,164	4,82,512	51,93,783	5,89,556	61,80,741	3,41,283	45,88,390	2,86,642	44,85,438
Hides and Skins. No.	46,56,919	17,65,193	42,83,010	15,51,695	38,68,578	16,53,782	31,08,033	13,68,639	41,90,424	18,85,682
Oils... Gallons.	26,70,795	6,68,900	24,25,956	6,50,560	29,74,522	16,09,321	18,05,556	16,48,565	27,82,491	27,16,880
Coir and Coir Rope. Cwts.	1,52,336	3,11,587	1,66,259	3,40,853	1,78,895	6,00,511	1,75,730	9,27,477	1,79,184	10,70,372
Oils seeds. Quarters.	1,19,449	21,64,826	72,453	13,82,162	1,10,972	21,40,638	1,38,804	26,19,233	1,58,316	36,50,033
Spices ... lbs.	1,56,16,681	15,02,772	1,62,62,764	15,11,926	1,68,59,413	22,44,729	2,00,26,983	26,85,233	1,69,32,692	19,43,016
Rum. ... Gallons.	55,323	56,323	53,770	53,770	6,473	6,473	49,774	49,779	5,061	9,521
Sugar ... Cwts.	2,56,037	22,88,877	3,34,297	26,59,635	3,39,234	27,30,231	2,58,069	22,74,519	1,86,205	19,18,692
Molasses or Jaggery. „	85,542	3,84,255	83,253	3,75,920	35,422	1,39,369	47,986	2,01,255	60,416	2,98,889

Coffee has risen from lbs. 72,05,996, value Rupees 7,15,562, to lbs. 1,83,38,227, value Rupees 53,55,581, testifying not only to largely increased production, but to a more than correspondingly improved position in the market.

Cotton has fluctuated greatly, but it will be observed that although the value of last year's export was the largest in the whole series, the quantity was smaller than in any other of the last four years. The details of this item are shown below for the last two years in comparison, and it will be seen that the direct export to the United Kingdom has largely increased, while the export to Bombay has dwindled down to about one-sixth of what it was in 1861-62. This is of course due to the transfer of North Canara including the port of Coompta to the Bombay Presidency. The whole of the Coompta Cotton trade was with Bombay, and its loss to Madras explains the apparent deficiency in the quantity exported. There is no reason to doubt that the trade has largely increased in reality, as was naturally to be expected.

Ports.	1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom	39,086,862	71,26,610	56,186,940	2,16,27,173
Ceylon	984,337	1,45,667	2,131,859	8,75,846
France	2,537,334	3,71,488	2,112,111	6,56,896
Maldive Islands	448	67	...	...
Bombay	43,992,690	92,74,673	793,770	3,56,504
Calcutta...	692,764	87,661	672,216	1,66,613
Travancore	...	...	21,665	8,659
Indian French Ports ...	235,476	31,150	455,572	1,22,191
Aden	3,080	659	...	...
Arabian Gulf	11,480	2,240	...	...
Total...	87,544,471	1,70,40,215 £1,704,021	62,374,133	2,38,13,882 £2,381,388

The export trade in Cotton Piece goods has fallen in the period of ten years, from a value of Rupees 31,41,024 to Rupees 19,86,766, and in quantity to a still greater extent, testifying to the impossibility of hand labor maintaining its position against machinery.

Indigo has fluctuated greatly, and its present comparatively superior position must be in great measure attributed to the disturbance in the Bengal market.

The export of Rice has fallen in this series of ten years from Quarters 6,25,104, value Rupees 59,25,118, to Quarters 2,86,642, value Rupees 44,85,438. The fall has been steady during the last three years, notwithstanding the impetus to demand which the interruption of the American Rice trade must have afforded.

The great rise in prices since 1853-54 is strongly marked in the above figures. They have more than doubled according to this evidence. In the Oil trade, while the quantity exported in the first and last years of the series is almost identical, the value is

nearly four times what it was. The rise in value is still more marked in Coir and Coir rope, which is nearly five times greater than at the commencement of the series.

The trade in Oil seeds has grown from Quarters 70,409, value Rupees 723,712 in 1853-54, to Quarters 1,58,316, value Rupees 36,50,033 in 1862-63.

The fluctuation in the Spice trade has not been great, but the increased value testifies to the general rise in prices.

The figures relating to Rum and Sugar evidence the same rise, but also indicate a declining manufacture, for which it is believed that a trade in raw Sugars or Jaggery is being substituted.

The value of the trade in Food grains of all sorts, including Rice and Paddy, may be here given in illustration of the position of the people :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.
Imports...	35,60,210 ...	41,66,107
Exports...	59,05,056 ...	53,34,129

As already incidentally mentioned, the importation increased, and the exportation fell off in the year under report, indicating an increased demand in the local market, which, in combination with high prices, and a comparatively favorable season, is an evidence of the improving condition of the people, and also that the area of cultivation may still be largely extended before production will equal demand.

It should be mentioned here that these figures do not show the whole truth, for in some parts of the country there is a large and steady importation of inferior grain by *land* from foreign territory (notably into Canara from Mysore) to supply in the local market the vacuum created by the exportation of the superior article locally produced by sea to the best foreign market which in the above case is Muskat. This import trade by land being free of duty does not come into any of the official returns where no frontier Custom Houses are maintained.

The following Comparative Statement of the Public and Private trade in Bullion and Specie for the last five years may close the remarks on this subject.

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1858-59.... ...	3,03,310	1,39,92,897	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60.... ...	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61.... ...	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62.... ...	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63.... ...	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551

1861-62 ..	Rupees.... .	2,71,484
	£	27,148
1862-63 ..	Rupees	1,94,084
	£	19,408

83. FRONTIER CUSTOMS.—The revenue from frontier duties shows a decrease of Rupees 77,400, or £7,740, due to the causes stated in relation to Sea Customs, and mainly to the transfer of North Canara, whereby the Goa trade was lost.

1861-62 .	Rupees	3,11,644
	£ ...	31,164
1862-63...	Rupees...	4,780
	£ .	478

84. MOTURPHA.—The final abolition of the Moturpha, and of its temporary substitute, the Trades duty, involved a loss of revenue in the year under review of Rupees 3,06,864, or £30,686. In the current year this item of revenue will disappear from the accounts.

The abolition of the tax has relieved the industry of this Presidency from a burden of taxation averaging some ten lakhs of Rupees, long since removed in the other Presidencies.

1861-62...	Rupees....	30,14,598
	£	301,459
1862-63...	Rupees	20,98,040
	£ ...	209,804

85. STAMPS.—There was a falling off in revenue from Stamp duties in the past year of Rupees 9,16,558, owing to the cessation of the excessive temporary impetus, which was given to sales by the passing of the Act for the limitation of suits, and which raised the revenue of the previous year much beyond the normal proceeds of the tax.

The revenue is on a sound basis, and generally in a satisfactory condition. The substitution of water-marked for ordinary paper, which has recently taken place, besides substituting a more acceptable material, has brought within narrow limits the opportunities for illicit manufacture, and further safe-guards are contemplated for this very important branch of the revenue.

The Head Quarters Establishment was re-arranged and strengthened during the year with advantage, and a Superintendent of Stamps was appointed on a suitable salary to supervise it, the duty having previously been performed by the Civil Auditor or Sub-Treasurer, together with his other duties, an arrangement which the greatly increased importance of the Department would not have permitted to continue, had other circumstances not rendered a change necessary.

1861-62...	Rupees ...	25,48,110
	£	254,811
1862-63. .	Rupees	23,18,250
	£ ...	231,825

86. INCOME TAX.—There was a decrease of Rupees 2,29,860, or £22,986, in the revenue from the Income tax, resulting from the abolition on 1st August 1862 of the 2 per cent. tax on incomes below Rupees 500 a year.

This change exempted the great bulk of the payers, and removed in some measure the objections to the tax. Its inequality, however remains, and in its present form cannot but remain, and afford well grounded cause for dissatisfaction.

1861-62...	Rupees ..	75,295
	£	7,529
1862-63...	Rupees.....	27,673
	£	2,767

87. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The Miscellaneous branch of revenue shows an apparent decrease of Rupees 47,622, or £4,762, due to the transfer to their appropriate head of petty items of revenue, hitherto classed with those which may properly be called Miscellaneous. Fluctuations under this head are unimportant.

88. TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.—In the margin is shown in abstract the total out-turn of all the items of Revenue except that derived from Land, in comparison with the previous year. The result is a net decrease of Rupees 12,07,959, really nominal, because owing, as already explained, to the transfer of North Canara to Bombay—to the abolition of the Moturpha—the reduction of Customs duties and Income Tax—and the exceptional stimulus to the Stamp Revenue.

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkarry...	33,29,961	35,03,651	+ 1,73,690
Salt	86,00,532	91,26,362	+ 5,25,830
Sea Customs.	21,34,214	18,05,039	— 3,29,175
Moturpha or Tax on Professions, &c. .	3,11,644	4,780	— 3,06,864
Stamps	30,14,598	20,98,040	— 9,16,558
Frontier Customs..	2,71,484	1,94,084	— 77,400
Income Tax.... ...	25,48,110	23,18,250	— 2,29,860
Miscellaneous items.	75,295	27,673	— 47,622
	2,02,85,838	1,90,77,879	— 12,07,959

89. CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.—In the following abstract are shown in comparison for five years the total receipts and charges, and their relative proportion to each other:—.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,17,74,600	6,14,28,078
Charges	55,31,099	54,05,096	72,77,406	63,67,858	60,04,272
Per centage of charges to Revenue	10·2	9·8	12·9	10·3	9·8

It is satisfactory to note that the relative proportion of charges to revenue has progressively decreased in the last three years, notwithstanding the more liberal price paid to the Salt manufacturers in consideration of the general rise in prices. This favorable result may be attributed in great measure to the careful revision of Establishments, which has been carried out in the Departments generally, and by which greater economy has been obtained with increased efficiency.

In comparing the proportion of charges under the different systems of Land Revenue, it must be borne in mind that the Ryotwary system reveals the whole truth, while under the Zemindary system the large relinquishment of public revenue which was made to the Zemindar, amounting probably on an average to full 30 per cent. of the original estimate of assets, and, which undoubtedly ought properly to be included in the calculation of charges, is generally lost sight of

The charges as above given are not merely charges of collection. They include the Magistracy and Magisterial Establishments, the prime cost of Salt, and other similar disbursements.

90. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.—The progress made in the past year in the revision of Establishments may here be noticed.

In previous years the revision of the Land Revenue and Magisterial Establishments in the Districts had been completed. In 1862-63 the revised establishment for the

Sea Custom Department at the Presidency and in the Provinces received the sanction of the Government of India, and was introduced on the 1st of August 1862. The Establishments for the Land Customs, Salt, and District Postal Departments, have been finally revised and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Establishments of a special nature entertained in several Districts for the performance of duties peculiar to them have also been revised and reported upon.

The revision of the Village Establishments of each District has been reported on to Government and orders have been passed for the introduction of the new scheme into the Kurnool and Tanjore Districts. In the former, the system was introduced on the 1st July 1862, and is now in operation. In the latter the introduction would have been completed, but for objections taken by the Inspector General of Police, in consequence of which it is now in abeyance.

The foregoing review of the revenue of the year may fitly be closed by the following Statement of the reductions which were effected in it by the orders of Government, or by the operation of the new Fiscal laws:—

Loss of Revenue.

By transfer of North Canara to Bombay ... ... All branches of revenue		14,75,970
By revision of Customs duties under Act II of 1862, calculated on the trade of the year	4,52,807	
By abolition of the 2 per cent. Income tax under Act XVI 1862, estimated from the collections of the previous year.	3,24,524	
By abolition of the Moturpha and Trades duties under Acts XVIII of 1861 and II of 1862, by comparison with the previous year	3,06,864	10,84,195
Total Rupees...		25,60,165

The total loss by transfer of territory and by remission of taxes may thus be estimated at Rupees 25,60,165.

That notwithstanding this large counterbalancing item, the net decrease in the receipts of the year was only Rupees 3,46,522 is a very satisfactory evidence of the elastic and healthy condition of the revenues.

The Statement of Actual Revenue from Fasli 1239 (A.D. 1829-30), which was given in the Administration Report for 1858-59, is here brought down to the end of Fasli 1271, or 30th June 1862.

Faslis.	Land Revenue Collections.	Sundry sources including Extra Revenue and Interest.	Total Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1239	309,40,919	140,13,273	449,54,192
1240	308,75,824	133,77,047	442,52,871
1241	299,92,952	135,09,469	435,02,422
1242	266,53,038	123,08,377	389,61,415
1243	313,69,892	126,34,584	440,04,476
1244	314,54,485	129,61,510	444,15,995
1245	311,65,111	126,27,512	437,92,623
1246	295,91,073	130,25,200	426,16,274
1247	324,47,822	125,17,584	449,65,406
1248	314,34,889	128,39,027	442,73,916
1249	334,85,610	131,05,054	465,90,664
1250	324,90,389	129,50,637	454,41,025
1251	322,02,905	133,27,301	455,30,206
1252	328,79,731	135,19,588	463,99,319
1253	323,36,339	131,23,558	454,59,897
1254	332,45,230	112,22,928	444,68,158
1255	334,83,562	108,65,500	443,49,062
1256	360,60,757	105,97,649	466,58,406
1257	365,21,771	107,00,510	472,22,281
1258	354,49,074	104,65,185	459,14,259
1259	348,52,346	107,21,319	455,73,665
1260	353,40,369	108,60,284	462,00,653
1261	367,39,260	110,68,476	478,07,736
1262	363,92,256	108,81,310	472,73,566
1263	334,13,130	101,67,680	435,80,810
1264	334,23,137	104,79,843	439,02,980
1265	367,16,986	111,41,575	478,58,561
1266	386,80,851	114,42,834	501,23,685
1267	369,51,887	119,83,820	489,35,707
1268	410,29,892	126,30,573	536,60,465
1269	408,16,584	148,97,579	557,14,163
1270	400,23,314	181,40,370	581,63,684
1271	412,14,336	197,47,329	609,61,665

91. LOCAL FUNDS.—The return of the Income and Expenditure connected with the Local Funds is not yet complete for the year under review. The annexed five years' Comparative Statement will show how this very useful resource for local improvements is progressing.

Receipts.

Districts.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	...	...	...	250	1,132
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	50	150	341
3. Godavery	28	335	242	47	1,221
4. Kistna	4,090	8,414	5,171	54,650	8,450
5. Nellore	335	9,226	11,644	29,766	11,501
6. Cuddapah	...	...	...	73	...
7. Bellary	5,889	7,431	7,413	15,887	12,171
8. Kurnool	97	...	...	11,427	...
9. Madras	4,147	4,347	5,462	13,740	3,424
10. North Arcot	...	26,314	31,640	3[illegible],778	31,951
11. South Arcot	45,627	35,759	39,398	6[illegible],064	46,248
12. Tanjore	...	...	12,637	7,124	1,054
13. Trichinopoly	868	852	1,097	1,296	8,184
14. Madura	3,960	394	1,901	10,100	5,841
15. Tinnevelly	453	...	...	1,500	2,396
16. Coimbatore	4,908	4,456	7,331	19,912	9,179
17. Salem	5,020	3,380	11,003	30,159	29,592
18. North Canara ... }	13,424	18,210	{ 955	7,930	4,138
19. South Canara ... }			{ 9,963	7,467	8,890
20. Malabar	34,488	41,061	42,626	50,538	47,366
Total...	1,23,434	1,60,173	1,88,533	3,64,858	2,33,079

Expenditure.

Districts.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	310
3. Godavery	...	156	45	300	4,999
4. Kistna	1,708	4,380	6,879	3,870	29,975
5. Nellore	162	1,752	8,396	10,838	17,403
6. Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bellary	3,015	10,604	13,374	19,393	13,589
8. Kurnool	...	...	...	...	4,454
9. Madras	690	1,995	888	2,668	1,011
10. North Arcot	...	...	30,787	58,608	35,248
11. South Arcot	61,473	29,086	35,678	63,571	59,440
12. Tanjore	...	...	...	796	8,013
13. Trichinopoly	691	508	746	1,073	3,452
14. Madura	9,453	7,301	1,198	1,774	13,996
15. Tinnevelly	383	...	...	...	8,420
16. Coimbatore	3,196	352	305	7,165	33,113
17. Salem	6,187	4,950	7,081	33,511	31,240
18. North Canara ... ... }	16,936	13,806	{ 3,405	2,432	4,526
19. South Canara ... ... }			{ 8,370	6,971	8,248
20. Malabar	38,566	42,089	36,728	41,248	30,679
Total...	1,42,460	1,16,979	1,53,880	2,54,218	3,08,116

92. DISTRICT PRESSES.—The returns of the working of the District Presses up to 30th April 1863 are also incomplete; but the following Statement continues that given in last year's report. Each year's experience exhibits more clearly the great advantages that may be obtained from these very useful adjuncts to the Collector's Office :—

Districts.	Estimate value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	3,926	2,086	1,507	579
2. Vizagapatam	2,901	2,051	1,743	308
3. Godavery District...	3,823	3,780	2,098	1,682
4. Kistnah do.	4,712	5,006	1,627	3,379
5. Nellore	8,176	3,403	1,843	1,560
6. Cuddapah	3,703	3,622	2,318	1,304
7. Bellary	3,423	3,894	2,172	1,722
8. Kurnool	3,162	2,236	1,779	457
9. Madras	3,786	2,092	2,008	84
10. North Arcot	4,171	2,137	1,664	473
11. South do.	4,125	2,044	2,031	13
12. Tanjore	4,945	2,094	1,950	144
13. Trichinopoly	2,963	2,371	2,154	217
14. Madura	4,430	2,939	2,580	359
15. Tinnevelly	3,613	1,834	1,620	214
16. Coimbatore	2,779	2,485	1,929	556
17. Salem	3,765	3,244	2,146	1,098
18. South Canara	2,032	3,191	2,012	1,179
19. Malabar	10,849	8,851	6,774	2,077
Total...	81,284	59,360	41,955	17,405

93. QUINQUENNIAL RETURNS.—It has been already mentioned that the Quinquennial Census was taken in the year under review. Special efforts were made to attain correct results, so far as such are possible in the present condition of the country; and it may be hoped that these were not altogether unsuccessful.

The following abstract exhibits the general results in comparison with Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, when the last Census was taken :—

Items.	Return of Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, adjusted for transfer of North Canara.	Return of Fasli 1271, May 1862.	Increase.	Per centage.
1. Number of houses	4,526,698	53,14,161	7,87,463	17
2. Population, exclusive of Town of Madras.	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
Hindoos	2,03,75,444	2,18,58,713	14,83,269	7
Mahomedans	13,33,340	13,79,330	45,990	3
Christians	3,20,246	3,68,425	48,179	15
Total...	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
Particulars.				
Male	...	1,20,92,820		
Female	...	1,15,13,648		
Total...	...	2,36,06,468		
Agricultural	...	1,68,40,061		
Non-agricultural	...	67,66,407		
Add for Zemindaris in Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly, for which details of sex and race have not been furnished.	...	6,00,041		
Grand total, exclusive of Madras Town.....	...	2,42,06,509		
Estimated population of Madras Town ...	7,20,000	4,50,000		

Agricultural Statistics.

Items.	Returns for Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, adjusted for transfer of North Canara.	Return of Fasli 1271, May 1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Registered Ryots.....	15,05,703	17,53,136	2,47,433	...	16·4
Sub-Tenants.....	5,76,844	10,92,523	5,15,679	...	89·3
Total...	20,82,547	28,45,659	7,63,112	...	36·6
Puttahs.					
Single.....	15,77,809	18,53,716	2,75,907	...	17·5
Joint.....	2,09,484	2,67,637	58,153	...	27·7
Total...	17,87,293	21,21,353	3,34,060	...	18·7
Cattle.					
Ploughing cattle.....	34,42,479	36,67,544	2,25,065	...	6·5
Cows...	31,38,765	27,28,205	...	4,10,560	13·08
Cow Buffaloes.....	12,56,379	10,21,994	...	2,34,385	18·6
Sheep.....	60,92,899	58,50,564	...	2,42,335	3·9
Irrigation Works.					
Tanks.....	27,731	29,932	2,201	...	8·3
River channels..	11,206	11,161	...	45	0·4
Spring do.....	8,060	6,933	...	1,127	13·9
Anicuts...	7,731	9,571	1,840	...	23·8
Wells, old...	2,38,070	2,20,686	...	17,384	7·3
Do. new...	48,019	85,729	37,710	...	78·5
Total...	3,40,817	3,64,012	41,751	18,556	6·8
			Net 23,195		

Rent Roll *not* adjusted for transfer of North Canara.

Items.	As per unadjusted Re turns of Fasli 1267 including North Canara.		As per present Returns excluding North Canara.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000...	431	6,73,771	420	6,57,326	...	...	11	21,445
Do. from 500 to 1,000.	1,530	10,27,434	1,627	11,04,864	97	77,430	..	...
Do. from 250 to 500..	5,635	18 82,960	5,641	18,90,300	6	7,340	...	...
Do. from 100 to 250..	31,180	45,35,135	31,532	45,77,590	352	42,455	...	...
Do. from 50 to 100..	77,403	52,75,621	77,408	52,75,666	...	45	...	...
Do. from 30 to 50..	1,14,127	43,36,652	1,18,672	45,08,616	4,545	1,71,964	...	...
Do. from 10 to 30.	3,98,029	68,49,683	4,31,569	73,99,825	33,540	5,50,142	...	...
Under 10 Rupees... ...	10,08,024	36,35,523	11,97,157	43,37,695	1,89,133	7,02,172	...	...
Total Single Puttahs.....	16,36,364	2,82,21,779	18,64,026	2,97,51,882	2,27,662	15,30,103	...	...
Joint Puttahs.....	2,07,401	38,39,998	2,62,009	47,89,753	54,608	9,49,755	...	...
Grand Total...	18,43,765	3,20,61,777	21,61,304	3,45,41,635	2,82,270	24,79,858	...	...

The foregoing Abstract Statement exhibits an increase in the population of the whole Presidency, *exclusive of the Town of Madras*, of 15,77,438 souls, or 7 per cent in five years. The total population, exclusive of the Madras Town, is 2,42,06,509, which on an area of 1,30,885 square miles, gives 184 souls per square mile. The proportion of males to females so far as these particulars are given, is as 105 to 100.

The proportion of the three great divisions of the population in every hundred souls, is

Hindus	92
Mahomedans	6
Christians	2
Total	100

The distribution of the total percentage of increase among these three classes is

Hindus	94
Mahomedans	3
Christians	3
Total	100

The agricultural class form 71 per cent. of the whole population. The total land Revenue distributed over the total agricultural population gives an average of Rupees 2 per head; but inasmuch as the Peishkush of Zemindaris does not represent the burden of land tax on the Ryot, the average is not calculated to produce a correct impression of the actual facts. The Ryotwary Land Revenue distributed on the agricultural population of Ryotwary Districts gives an average of Rupees 3 per head, and the average obtained from the distribution of this revenue over the cultivated area under Ryotwary tenure, is Rupees 2½ per acre.

Estimating the population of Madras Town at 4,50,000 souls, the average burden of taxation calculated on all sources of revenue including Customs is Rupees 2½ per head of the whole population.

Similarly calculated the burden of the Salt tax is Annas 6 per head, but much of the Salt Revenue is derived from districts, as the Nizam's country and Mysore, whose population does not come into the returns.

The number of souls to a house is about 4½, so far as the particulars are furnished, which fact would seem to show that the returns are not altogether unworthy of acceptance.

The serious decrease in Stock is evidently due to the seasons of drought which have prevailed in this term of years. The subject is most important to a population so largely dependent on agriculture.

The increase in the number of New Wells is satisfactory evidence that the more recent policy in regard to improvements is a wise one. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these sources of irrigation to a country so much dependent on water, and so exposed to drought. The increase has been most marked in the following Districts:—

South Arcot.	5,843	Tinnevelly.	2,396
North Arcot.	7,214	Coimbatore.	1,184
Tanjore.	3,521	Salem.	5,111
Trichinopoly.	10,209		

In regard to the Rent Roll it must be explained that the means of adjusting the Statement for Fasli 1267 (A. D. 1857-58) by deducting the item relating to North Canara, which has been transferred to Bombay, were not available; and thus the comparison is vitiated to a material extent. Could this adjustment be made, there is no reason to doubt that the apparent increase would be very much larger.

94. PEARL FISHERY.—There was no Pearl Fishery in the year under review, as the banks on examination were found bare of oysters owing, it is supposed, to a very recent migration. There is no reason to fear on this account that this occasional source of revenue will totally fail; but it has directed attention to the possibility of forming artificial preserves of the Pearl producing mussel, on the same principle as the edible oyster banks in Europe are now stocked, though on somewhat different arrangements, the Pearl mussel being far more addicted to locomotion. The experiment, which is inexpensive, is now in progress. A very careful and extensive examination of all the Pearl banks off the Madura and Tinnevelly coast was carried out by the Superintendent of Pearl banks.

95. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—A Cattle show was held with the usual success at Adanki in the Nellore District. The success which has attended this show, and the interest manifested in the matter by the local officers, induced Government to sanction an exhibition of a more general character in Nellore itself, which also was decidedly successful in most branches. There was no other District Exhibition held in the past year.

96. COTTON PRIZES.—In 1861-62 and 1862-63 prizes were offered under instructions from the Supreme Government for the largest quantity of Cotton of the finest quality grown on any one Estate within the Presidency, and brought for shipment to any port in those years—the minimum extent of land under cultivation not being less than 30 acres. The Chamber of Commerce awarded the prizes.

On the first occasion a single prize of £1,000 was offered. There were only two competitors, Messrs. Fischer and Co. of Salem and Baleereddy of Cuddapah; but the Cotton exhibited by the latter was so inferior that the competition was nominal. Messrs. Fischer and Co. exhibited Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton of very fine quality, and received the prize of £1,000.

In 1862-63 the prize of £1,000 was, on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, divided into 9 prizes ranging from £50 to £350—distinct prizes were offered for Indigenous and Exotic Cotton—and the minimum area of Estates was reduced to 10 acres. The hope that these measures would induce more extended competition has however not been fulfilled, and on the last occasion Messrs. Fischer and Co. were the only exhibitors. The Chamber reported very highly of the quality of the Cotton exhibited by this Firm, and valued the Bourbon variety at 22*d.* per lb and the Oopum at 18*d.* per lb., in Liverpool, at the prices of June 1863. Both samples were grown in the Coimbatore

District, and the yield of clean Cotton per acre was a little above 60 lbs in the case of the Bourbon and nearly 41¼ lbs. in the case of the Oopum.

The correspondence connected with this subject will be found in the Appendix.

97. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Although the Municipal Law has nowhere yet been introduced in the Districts, Sanitary Associations exist, and are multiplying. That at Salem seems dying out. One at Ossoor in the same District has lately been started, and promises well. Preliminary measures are being taken for the introduction of Act XXVI of 1850, or an Act to enable improvements to be made in Towns, in the Towns of Bellary and Cuddalore.

Associated and organized efforts for sanitary improvements have been maintained with a considerable measure of success in the Towns of Nellore, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Vizianagrum and Vizagapatam. In these cases local subscriptions are supplemented by public grants; and the expenditure of the amount is superintended by a Committee, of which the Local Government Officers are members. This movement, which is voluntary and the result of a general conviction as to its wisdom, is even a more healthy symptom in the body politic than would be the adoption of the Municipal Act, under more or less of compulsion or official influence. It is to be hoped it may become general.

98. SALE OF WASTE LAND IN FREEHOLD, AND THE REDEMPTION OF LAND REVENUE.—The sale of waste and the redemption of the Land tax, were not such great innovations in this Presidency as elsewhere. In 1859, lands required for building purposes were ordered to be sold on freehold tenure, and owners of lands already occupied with buildings and proprietors of lands of all descriptions on the Neilgherries, Shervaroys, and Pulnys were allowed the option of redeeming their assessment at 20 years purchase. Owners of such lands unable or unwilling to redeem were offered title deeds fixing their present assessment in perpetuity with the option of redemption at any time on the same terms.

The recent orders have, however, considerably extended the system, and the former rules have been modified accordingly. Those for the sale of unassessed waste in freehold have been published, and the minimum upset prices have been generally fixed at Rupees 5 for forest land, and Rupees 2½ for open land per acre, in addition to the cost of Demarcation and Survey.

On the Pulny Hills in the Madura District and the Hill tracts of Tinnevelly and South Canara the rate is 10 Rupees for forest, and 5 Rupees for open land. There is much land suitable for Coffee planting in these fine hill ranges, and a climate most favorable to Europeans.

On the Neilgherries and in the Wynad, government waste is sold without any upset price, beyond the cost of Demarcation and Survey, but subject to an annual assessment of Rupees 2 per acre for wooded land, and Rupee 1 per acre for open tracts. On the Shervaroy hills the quit rent is Rupee 1 per acre on all land. In all these cases the assessment is redeemable at 25 years' purchase at the option of the buyer. The revised rules have been published. Three sales of land were held on the Neilgherries under these revised rules in the past year, when about 77 acres of forest and about 90 acres of grass land, or a total of about 167 acres sold for Rupees 4,317, subject to the annual

assessment above mentioned. A fourth sale has been since reported, at which 60 acres of forest, and 140 acres of grass land sold for Rupees 8,400, subject to the same rates of annual assessment.

Thus 367 acres of assessed land sold for Rupees 12,717, or about Rupees 35 per acre. To redeem the land tax at 25 years' purchase, would cost Rupees 12,600, so that this land in freehold has realized a sum equivalent to Rupees 70, or £7 per acre.

The forms of title deeds for all cases coming under the rules were drawn up by the Government Pleader in consultation with the Revenue Department.

The revised rules for the redemption of the assessment on existing holdings have also been published. All sums received in commutation of the Government demand are carried to a separate account for investment in Government Securities.

District Survey Establishments to facilitate the occupation of land under these rules have been sanctioned where required, and are in course of organization.

99. Ruined Tanks and Wells.—Measures have been adopted for making over irrigation tanks and wells now out of repair, to applicants who propose to restore them at their own cost, and pay on the lands under them a reduced assessment approximating to the average rate on unirrigated land.

100. Distribution of Cotton Seed.—Among minor matters connected with the Revenue Department may be mentioned the extensive distribution of large quantities of Cotton seed of superior varieties, including some Peruvian seed received from Mr. Markham through the Secretary of State, which from its requiring comparatively little moisture, from its fine quality of staple, and from its abundant produce, promises to be a most valuable addition to our products. The specimens that have been received of the produce have been pronounced to be of the finest quality in every respect. Measures have been taken for the exhibition of improved Cotton gins for the indigenous and foreign varieties of produce, in the hope that these gins may come into more general use.

101. Distribution of Tea Seed.—A valuable supply of Tea seed was received from the Superintendent of Government Gardens in the North West Provinces, and was distributed in the Districts which seem to possess the most suitable localities for the cultivation of the Tea plant, including Coorg. There has not yet been time to judge of the results, but there is every reason to believe that the plant will thrive well in many parts of the Presidency, and application has been made for a further supply of seed for distribution.

The experimental plantation started on the Neilgherries by Mr. Rae is understood to be progressing very favorably, and experienced Tea manipulators have been imported at Government expense to test the produce of this estate as well as another on the same Hills and to teach the process of preparation.

102. Plantations.—A commencement has been made in the formation of plantations, avenues, and nurseries of useful trees, by appropriating to this object that portion of the District Local Funds which is raised under the Village Jungle Conservancy Rules, which while they respect the communal rights of villages, guard those of Government as the representative of the public, and lightly tax wood cut for sale

Attention has been specially directed to the planting of channel banks and road sides and to the formation of topes or groves in the neighbourhood of Locks on Canals, or in similar situations where they can be easily watched without extra expense.

103. GOVERNMENT BONDING WAREHOUSE.—The Government Bonding Warehouse at the Port of Madras has been finally closed.

104. WEIGHING MACHINES FOR SALT DEPARTMENT.—The issue of weighing machines to the Salt Department has been continued during the year, in view to the complete substitution of weighing for measuring in all transactions. The machine adopted is a modification of a pattern obtained from Bombay, and is manufactured at the Government Foundry.

105. APPANUM SYSTEM IN BELLARY.—In connection with the revision of the Village Establishments, the Appanum system in Bellary lapses. Under it the Potails or heads of villages were compelled, in consideration of the large extent of their service Inams, to take up a certain quantity of highly assessed land. The abolition of this oppressive and cumbrous system will afford substantial relief.

106. VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS IN KURNOOL.—The revision of the Village Establishments (to be made in every District) has been carried out in Kurnool, the extent of Village Service Inams in that District being so large, that the quit-rent levied on their enfranchisement from service tenure, at five-eighths of the full assessment, provides a sufficient fund for the substitution of money payments to the servants without any additional cost to Government.

In the case of the heads of villages, locally styled Reddies, the yearly salary is deducted from the amount payable by them to Government on their assessed lands; an arrangement which secures them a position more suitable than that of a mere paid servant, and one that is more valued by them.

The Curnums or Village Accountants, and the Vettiyans or Village Peons, are paid monthly; and the Collector reports a marked improvement in the efficiency of the former class from the effect which this arrangement has in fixing on one public servant the responsibility that was formerly spread over numerous sharers in the *Mirasi* of office. The exceptions are in large villages, where the work being heavy, the office holder has to employ Assistants at his own expense, which materially reduces the value of the emoluments. This, however, was allowed for in fixing the rates of pay. The pay of the Curnum ranges from Rupees 5 to Rupees 15 monthly according to the extent of his charge.

107. COOMERI CULTIVATION IN SOUTH CANARA.—The restrictive rules on this destructive system of cultivation by felling and burning the jungle once in from 8 to 12 years, and abandoning the land in the interval, have begun to operate, and the local Officer reports that many of the degraded class who were dependent on it have now transferred their labor to the Coorg Coffee Plantations; while from the northern part of the District numbers have emigrated to North Canara, where the restriction has been relaxed.

108. SPECIAL TEST FOR EMPLOYMENT AND PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The only other point which calls for notice in connection with

the Revenue Administration of the year, is the Establishment of a special test of qualification for appointment and for promotion to the higher grades of office in the Districts and Presidency Establishments, which, while it affords all due encouragement to the really competent and industrious, will exclude the incompetent and indolent.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income Tax Year.

109. As the Income Tax year begins on the 1st of August, and terminates on the 31st of July, this report necessarily embraces the working of the Tax in the Town of Madras for a portion of 1861-62, and a portion of 1862-63.

Act XVI of 1862.

110. Act XVI of 1862, exempting all Incomes below 500 Rupees a year, and limiting the issue of Special Notices to such parties as had not hitherto been served and assessed, and to such as had made fraudulent or obviously low returns during the previous year, was brought into operation on the 1st August 1862.

Commissioners' Notification.

111. On the publication of the general Notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Commissioners issued a Notification, requiring all parties who might elect to be assessed anew to apply for forms of Returns, but only 644 individuals claimed this privilege within the time allowed.

9,783 individuals relieved.

Rupees 49,246 relinquished.

112. By the operation of this Act, 9,783 persons, who had been assessed during the previous year at the rate of 2 per cent. on Incomes varying from 2 to 500 Rupees, were relieved from the payment of the Tax. The amount thus relinquished was Rupees 49,246.

2 per cent. rate-payers served again.

113. On revising the lists of those who had paid at the 2 per cent. rate last year, Notices were served on 1,005 persons, who, it was believed, might either from inadequate assessment in the past year, or from a change of circumstances, be liable to the 4 per cent. rate.

584 were liable to 4 per cent.

Of these 584 were found liable to the 4 per cent. rate, and 421 were exempted, as their Incomes did not equal 500 Rupees per annum.

Number of Special Notices served.

114. The total number of Special Notices served during the Official year ending 30th April, was 1,619, to which 1,571 returns were made.

Number of Assessments made.

115. The number of Assessments made during the year, under Act XXXII of 1860, Act XXI of 1861, and Act XVI of 1862, was 3,399.

Amount of Assessments made.

Of these 709 Assessments were on account of 1861-62, and amounted to Rupees 33,962, and 2,690 were on account of 1862-63, and amounted to Rupees 2,51,909.

Surcharges; how many successful appeals.

116. Surcharges were made in 1,216 cases. From these surcharges there were 439 appeals, of which 134 were successful.

Establishment.

117. The Establishment was considerably reduced during the year, owing to the decreased amount of work consequent on the introduction of Act XVI of 1862.

Cost in May last.

Special Commissioner.

118. The cost per month in May last amounted to Rupees 4,088, but in July the Commissioners represented that it was no longer necessary to retain so highly paid an Officer as the Special Commissioner and the President undertook these duties in addition to his own.

The cost in August and November.

The Government approved of these arrangements, which reduced the cost of the Establishment, exclusive of the Special Commissioner's salary, to Rupees 1,748 per month from 1st August, and Rupees 1,639 from 1st November to 28th February 1863.

Reductions in March to Rupees 1,115.

From the beginning of March last, the Establishment was again reduced by amalgamating the appointments of Secretary, Collector and Assessor. This last reduction brought the monthly cost down to Rupees 1,115.

Total annual cost.

The total cost of the Establishment, for the year ending 30th April, was Rupees 30,396.

Collections during the year.

119. The Collections during the year amounted to Rupees 2,76,057, of which Rupees 4,328 was on the demand for 1860-61, Rupees 1,76,534 on the demand of 1861-62, and Rupees 95,195 on the demand of 1862-63.

Irrecoverable Bills.

Some Assessments were made in 1861-62 in arrears for the previous year. As a portion of these Assessments could not be collected, the balance of irrecoverable Bills for 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 9,465 instead of Rupees 6,134 as noted in the last Report.

Unpaid Bills for 1861-62.

For 1861-62, 2,770 Bills, aggregating Rupees 24,156, were in arrears on the 30th April. The Commissioners have taken steps for the recovery of this balance under Warrant, as provided in Section CLX of Act XXXII of 1860.

Fees to Non-Official Members.

120. The Fees paid to Non-Official Members of the Commission, for their attendance during the year, amounted to Rupees 1,408.

No complaints against Officers.

121. No charge or complaint of any kind was preferred against any of the Officers, who have been entrusted with the carrying out of the Income Tax Law, during the year under report.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Scene of operations during the year.

122. During the year 1862-63, Survey and Settlement operations were carried on in the same Districts as in the previous year, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and the Wynad Taluk of Malabar, and demarcation was also commenced in a new District, viz., Tinnevelly. As in the previous year, five Survey and five Settlement parties were employed.

Results of the new Settlement in South Arcot.

123. It was estimated that the result of the new Settlement in the surveyed villages of the Chidambaram Taluk of South Arcot, would be an immediate loss of revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,88,699 ; but so great has been the extension of cultivation, and the transfer of land from the head of "unirrigated" to that of "irrigated," that in the first year of the introduction of the new Settlement, the decrease has been reduced to Rupees 14,563. It is expected that even this small decrease will disappear from the accounts of the current year, and it may even be replaced by an increase.

Results of the new Settlement in Godavery.

124. The introduction of the new settlement in the Taluks of the Western Delta of the Godavery District was completed, and it came into force throughout that tract from the 1st July 1862. Though the actual demand for Fusly 1272 (1862-63) is less than the joint rents of the preceding year by about Rupees 21,000, owing to the new assessment being in certain cases gradually imposed, land assessed at Rupees 66,000 has been newly taken up by the ryots, and the full assessment to be eventually imposed on the area now occupied, is Rupees 72,000 in excess of the joint rents above mentioned. A further increase is expected, as many applications for waste lands for next year have already been received. The proposal for the settlement of the remaining portion of the Godavery District is before the Board of Revenue, its submission by that body to the Government having been deferred pending the preparation of Statements, which will shew the financial results based on true Survey areas. These areas are now in course of receipt from the Survey Office, and the required Statements are under preparation.

Proposals for the revision of assessment in Trichinopoly and Kistna.

125. Proposals for the revision of assessment in the Trichinopoly and Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District, calculated on the true Survey areas, have been submitted to the Board of Revenue and the former is now under the consideration of Government. Pending final orders thereon, the preparation of the settlement Registers is in progress.

Work performed during the year.

126. The details of the field work accomplished during the year are exhibited in the subjoined table.

Districts.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
Demarcation.				
Trichinopoly	244	78	...	...
Tinnevelly	468	996	67	231
Nellore	158	1,131	89	858
Kistna...	101	597	...	...
Kurnool	295	1,833	...	...
Coimbatore	291	992	87	311
Wynad	...	46	...	...
Total...	1,557	5,673	243	1,400
Classification.				
Salem	2	1	...	...
Trichinopoly	244	59	...	...
Kistna...	104	774	...	...
Kurnool	364	2,206	...	...
Total...	714	3,040	...	...
Survey.				
Salem	1,111	1,032	33	36
Kurnool	102	724	36	202
Godavery	43	258	...	...
Kistna	269	1,173	43	188
Coimbatore	288	848	25	78
Nellore	155	1,106	38	230
Wynad...	...	3	...	...
Total...	1,968	5,144	175	734

Operations in Trichinopoly and Salem.

127. The regular field operations in Trichinopoly were completed in previous years. The area entered against that District in the foregoing table consists of portions originally left undemarcated, and unsurveyed in detail, as not being likely to be taken up for cultivation for many years to come. Applications for these lands having lately been received, it has become necessary to survey and assess them. In Salem, the bulk of the demarcation and classification was completed last year; but the revision of the former, where necessary, as well as the detail field measurements, were continued during the year under report. The Survey areas for the Talaghat Division have been received, and the preparation of the Settlement Registers will shortly be commenced.

Operations in Tinnevelly, Nellore, and Coimbatore.

128. In Tinnevelly, Nellore, and Coimbatore, the operations of the Settlement Department were confined to the demarcation of boundaries. In the first named District, the Survey will take the field in the course of the current year, the demarcation of village and field boundaries having been already completed in three Taluks. In Nellore and

Coimbatore the Survey has made great progress, and the area measured in each is very considerably in excess of the previous year's out-turn.

Operations in the Kistna District.

129. In the Kistna District, the field operations of the Settlement Department in the Guntur Division were brought to a close during the year, but the Survey Department is still at work. With the approval of the Board of Revenue, the submission of the Settlement report for this Division will be deferred till the true Survey areas are available, and correct Statements of financial results can be prepared.

Operations in Kurnool.

130. The demarcation and classification of Kurnool proper have been completed, and a Settlement report is now being drawn up by the Deputy Director. In this District, owing to the operations of the Irrigation Company, an exception has been made to the usual course, and in order to obviate delay, estimates of financial results in anticipation of the receipt of the true Survey areas, will be submitted. Considerable progress has been made in the detail Survey, which is still in active operation.

Operations in the Wynad.

131. A small party was organized for the completion of the demarcation of the Government lands and forests in the Wynad. The work was only commenced in December, and by the end of the official year, 48 square miles had been completed, the Survey of which has also been commenced.

Working of the Lithographic Department.

132. Further improvement has been attained during the past year in the working of the Lithographic Department, the average cost per square mile having been Rupees 3-1-9 against Rupees 6-3-4, and Rupees 12-9-7, in 1861 and 1860 respectively. In the Taluk Maps the village boundaries have been more distinctly defined than before, in accordance with the wishes of Government.

Cost of operations.

133. The expenditure of the year is as follows:—

Settlement.

	Rupees.
Central Office	61,629
Salem	23,880
Trichinopoly	38,443
Tinnevelly	36,466
Godavery...	8,756
Nellore	33,293
Kistna	54,200
Kurnool	66,673
Coimbatore	35,785
Wynad	882
	3,60,007

Survey.	Rupees.
Central Office	30,286
Salem and Trichinopoly	69,857
Kurnool	26,715
Godavery	46,476
Kistna	68,661
Coimbatore	43,388
Nellore	65,205
Wynad	6,380
Shevaroy Hills	4,505
Extra party in Rasipur	1,671
Lithographic Establishment including Contingent charges...	14,249
Measurers and Coolies in Godavery, Kurnool, and Kistna Districts ...	15,931
Instruments purchased	472
Estimated Measurement Allowance ...	16,500
Total.....	4,10,269
Grand Total of Settlement and Survey...	7,70,303

INAM COMMISSION.

134. The past year was the fourth of the Inam Commission, dating from the commencement of active operations in September 1859. The results of its operations in 1862-63 are exhibited in the subjoined Statement.

Description of Inams.	No. of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Devadayam and Dharmadayam or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character.	12,173	1,53,497	2,85,727	16,614	5,073	..	No. of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors for the official year 52,444.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars ... 9,578 Do. compulsorily 6,215	15,793	3,55,843	4,43,018	69,102	56,377	..	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only... ...	392	8,998	13,719	629	...	1,978	
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily...	4,324	51,756	1,29,498	9,395	34,985	..	
Total...	32,682	5,70,094	8,71,962	95,740	96,435	1,978	Service Inams for the official year 1862-63, 12,198.
Government Village Service Inams enfranchised at ¼ of their Assessment... ...	19,686	9,22,862	10,62,478	1,26,521	5,62,596	...	
Grand Total ..	52,368	14,92,956	19,34,440	2,22,261	6,59,031	1,978	

Results of the Settlement during the year.

135. Three more Deputy Collectors having been this year transferred to the general branch of the Service, there remained only nine of these Officers on the staff of the Commission. The work of the year is represented by 52,368 cases, involving 14,92,956 Acres valued at Rupees 19,34,440, bearing already a Quit Rent of Rupees 2,22,261 and yielding by their enfranchisement an additional Quit Rent to Government of Rupees 6,59,031. In this, however, is included the Quit Rent resulting from the Village Service Inams, which forms the fund whence the Village Establishments are to be paid for their services. This item is, therefore, shown distinctly in the above table.

Explanation of the small number of cases decided by Deputy Collectors.

136. The comparatively small number of cases decided during the year by the Deputy Collectors is due to several causes. Some of them were working at a disadvantage in registering scattered cases dispersed over several Taluqs of a District; others had unusual difficulties to contend with in dealing with Inams in Zemindaries in the provinces of Ganjam and Vizagapatam: while others again, employed in the District of Tanjore, found the work of registration rendered both very laborious and intricate by the numerous changes of incumbency that Inam property in that District had undergone.

Addition to the Revenue and cost of the Commission for the year

137. The addition to the Revenue, secured in this year is represented by Rupees 96,435, while the cost of the Commission for the same period is Rupees 1,55,498.

Results of the Settlement from the commencement of operations to end of 1862-63.

138. In the following Table the results accomplished by the Commission since its commencement in 1859 are exhibited.

Description of Inams.	No of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Devadayam and Dharmadayam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character...	53,713	6,13,124	9,93,015	50,389	15,451	..	No. of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors, 3,03,130.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars... ... 1,29,685 Compulsorily . 65,259	1,94,944	23,43,237	29,05,801	3,52,669	3,97,459	..	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only . ..	6,018	1,05,078	1,31,652	16,924	...	21,690	
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily ..	9,040	1,57,703	1,88,033	22,568	80,347		
Total...	2,63,715	32,19,142	42,18,501	4,42,550	4,93,257	21,690	Service Inams 1862-63, 1,23,044.
Government Village Service Inams enfranchised at ⅘ of their Assessment... ...	19,686	9,22,862	10,62,478	1,26,521	5,62,596	..	
Grand Total..	2,83,401	41,42,004	52,80,979	5,69,071	10,55,853	21,690	

139. Excluding the Quit-rent charged on Village Service Inams for the reasons already explained, the permanent addition to the Government Revenue, resulting from the operations of the Commission, is Rupees 4,93,257 per annum ; a small portion of which amount, however, will have to be placed to the credit of the new Police. The total cost of the Commission up to the 30th April 1863 has been Rupees 5,54,964.

Total amount of Revenue secured to the State and cost of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1862-63.

140. In this year the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and North Arcot have been added to the number already reported as settled, and Salem Tanjore, and Coimbatore are on the point of completion. The districts of Madura, Tinnevelly, and Malabar have been visited during the year, and the former two reported on to Government. Operations have been also commenced in Madura, and will be shortly extended to Tinnevelly. Hardly any Inams exist in Malabar and South Canara. It will thus be observed that the operations of the Commission have now been extended throughout the Presidency, and it is expected that they will be brought to a close before the termination of the official year 1863-64.

Districts to which the operations of the Commission have been extended.

141. The Bill, which was last year introduced for the purpose of formally declaring all Inams enfranchised by this Department exempt from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831 and other restrictive enactments, has since passed into Law under the title of Act IV of 1862 (Madras).

Act No. IV of 1862 declaring enfranchised Inams exempt from the existing restrictive Regulations

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

142. In the Madras Presidency the operations of the Conservancy Department are restricted to Forest tracts containing valuable timber, the conservancy of ordinary jungles being left to the Collectors, under rules prescribed by Government.

143. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the Forest Department during the year 1862-63 with the estimated value of timber in store at its close.

Names of Forests.	Receipts by the sale of timber, &c.	Disbursements including the cost of Establishment and Contingencies.	Estimated value of timber stored in Depôts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annamallay	75	33,839	2,60,571
Mudumally	62,731	44,024	1,21,072
Cuddapah	10,721	3,461	400
Seegoor	27,641	13,570	16,240
Nellambur	17,722	6,740	33,000
Salem	22,549	13,079	16,000
South Canara	6,560	4,944	5,225
Wynad	5,351	12,096	18,678
Hoonsoor	98	2,098	6,454
Kurnool	17,288	1,749	300
Madura	4,950	4,944	4,421
Neilgherry Sholas...	3,995	9,414	...
North Arcot	1,373	332	...
Gumsoor and Surada	1,197	[illegible]3	...
Australian Plantation	83	1,[illegible]9	...
Central Office	...	23,096	...
	1,82,334	1,75,768	4,82,361

144. The small amount of revenue is owing to the usual sales not having been effected during the year in the Annamallays and Wynad, owing in the former, to the abolition of the Bombay Marine, for which the fine timber of this Forest was chiefly reserved, and in the latter, to the market being temporarily over-stocked with private wood. The transfer of the North Canara District to Bombay and the closing of the Dockyard at the latter place have materially affected the Forest Revenue of this Presidency. An offer has been made to supply the Admiralty with Teak from the Annamallay Forest, the timber being of large scantling and of peculiarly fine quality.

145. The Kurnool Forests were brought under conservancy in 1862-63, and produced a net revenue of 16,000 Rupees, notwithstanding that the felling of Teak and all immature trees has been prohibited.

146. The Teak plantations at Nellambur in the Malabar District continue to thrive, and are already yielding a handsome return from the sale of Teak thinnings and other timber. They were commenced in 1843-44, and now contain a million and a half of trees valued at two million Rupees. The area planted out is about 1,500 acres, the soil is well adapted for the Teak tree, and cheap water carriage is available, so that there can be no doubt of the plantation proving highly remunerative.

147. The administration of the other Forest tracts calls for no remark.

148. During the year a grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators on Rupees 180 per mensem was formed, and thus a powerful incentive to good conduct has been afforded to the subordinates of the Department, at the same time that economical administration is attained.

149. A revised code of Rules for the conservancy of Forests and Jungles has been issued during the year, and the preservation and development of the timber resources of the country receive the care and attention which their importance merits.

THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

First attempts to introduce the Cinchonas into India.

150. In March 1852, the then Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, proposed a plan for the introduction into India of the Quinine yielding Cinchonas. The Court of Directors submitted this despatch to Dr. Royle for report, and this eminent naturalist drew up a valuable paper on the subject dated 27th June 1852. The subject was then brought before the Board of Control, and an attempt was made to introduce the plants, through Her Majesty's Consuls in South America, but this ultimately failed. A few plants however, were obtained from the Botanical Gardens of Europe during the same year, and these were safely conveyed to India by Mr. Fortune, who delivered them to Dr. Falconer, at that time the Director of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta. Dr. Falconer finding the plants dying off in the Botanical Gardens, forwarded them to Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, where three arrived alive; but that gentleman reported in the spring of the following year, that "the Cinchona trees were killed by the cold of last winter." The seeds also which were procured and forwarded by Mr. Pentland, and sown in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, "did not vegetate," while the plants forwarded by Mr. Cope from Ecuador,

although received in a living state, ultimately died; and thus the laudable attempt originated by the late Lord Dalhousie ended in total failure. In 1855 another attempt was made under the direction of Drs. Royle, Falconer, and Thomson, which also ended in failure.

Appointment of Mr. Markham and progress of undertaking.

151. It now became apparent to the Home authorities, that if success was to be obtained in this important undertaking, it could only be secured by the special services of a well qualified Agent to conduct the enterprise; and consequently in 1859, the services of Mr. Clement R. Markham were engaged for this special duty. Mr. Markham started on his expedition to America in the early part of 1860, and after surmounting many difficulties and dangers, arrived in India at the end of the same year, with the first instalment of Cinchona plants; leaving the others to be forwarded by the various agents employed for that purpose. These plants had suffered considerably in being conveyed across the higher ridges of the Andes, and subsequently on their passage in the Red Sea; and when they arrived at Ootacamund were, as might be expected, in an unhealthy state.

Review of the systems of cultivation and increase of Plants.

152. In July 1861 the conduct of the Cinchona experiment was entrusted to Mr. McIvor with "full and entire control over the operations." The experiment was prosecuted with a vigour commensurate with its importance, and the following is a brief review of the results. On the 9th May 1861, which may be taken as the commencement of the cultivation, the number of plants was as follows:—

Cinchona Succirubra	... ...	507
" Calisaya...	... ...	4
" Nitida ...	... ...	392
" Micrantha	... ...	211
" Peruviana	... ...	14
	Total No.	1,128

153. On the 31st December 1861 these plants were increased to 8,613. On the 30th April 1862 they were further increased to 31,495, and on the 31st December of the same year the total number of plants was 1,17,706, not including 1,619, the number distributed to the public, which latter number considerably exceeded the original stock. On the 30th April 1863 the number of plants had been increased to 1,57,704, while at this date a total of 2,628 plants had been distributed to the public and 41,397 plants permanently planted out in the Government plantations, covering about 85 acres of land. The majority of these plants, at the above date had attained a height of from 1 to 3 feet, and are at the present moment in the finest possible state of health. The remainder of the plants being small were in the nurseries, hardening cases, and propagating houses, as follows:—

Number of Cinchona plants permanently planted out on the 30th April 1863.	41,397
Do. do. in the nurseries in the open air...	23,000
Do. do. in propagating houses and hardening pits ...	93,307
Total number of rooted plants	1,57,704
Estimated number of cuttings and layers	25,000
	1,82,704

Thus the propagation of these valuable plants has been effected with a success quite unequalled.

154. The first plants were permanently planted out in the plantations, in August 1862. The average growth of these during 9 months (including 3 months of winter) or up to the 30th April 1863, taking the whole of the plantations, may be estimated at about 2 feet; during the period the plants were becoming established after being transplanted, the growth was comparatively slow. Eleven plants selected for measurement and planted by Sir William Denison and other gentlemen on the 30th August 1862, have averaged 3 feet during 9 months, and this may be given as the fair average growth attained on the Neilgherries by all the tree species of Cinchonas, after they have once become established in the ground. The crown barks are of a shrubby species, and their growth in height is in consequence comparatively less, although they are found to thrive quite as well as any species imported. Indeed all the species thrive so nearly alike, that it is impossible to give one the preference over another in this respect. They however do not all equally well bear exposure to strong gales of wind, and heavy hailstorms; the red and grey barks, having large leaves, suffer most under these circumstances, while the yellow and crown barks suffer least. The whole of the species have shown a decided preference for the light brown or chocolate colored soils so common in many localities on the Neilgherry hills. When planted in heavy vegetable loams, the plants make equal, if not greater progress in the dry and showery seasons of the year, but during the continuous rains they receive an evident check, the leaves losing their deep-green appearance, and assuming instead a yellowish tinge, apparently caused by the soil not parting with the rain water sufficiently rapidly to suit the requirements of the plants. There can be no doubt that all the species of Cinchona are exceedingly impatient of excess of water at the roots. It is generally supposed that the plants require a great amount of moisture in the atmosphere; but from observations made on the Neilgherries during the monsoon, this does not appear to be established, for while the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, the plants are less healthy than in the showery weather, and the juices evidently more imperfectly elaborated. Further experiments are now in progress, in order definitely to ascertain this important fact, as from the observations above noted, other causes may have operated besides the damp atmosphere, to produce during this period the imperfectly elaborated state of the juices, for example, an excess of water at the roots, and the comparatively lower temperature of the soil, and want of sunshine. Two of the large plants retained in the conservatory at Ootacamund are producing flowering spikes.

Growth and condition of the plants.

155. On the 4th April 1863, specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, also dried leaves, decoction and infusion made from the same, were forwarded to Mr. Howard for analysis and report; the specimens embraced bark in all stages of growth from 1 month to 15, so as to enable that eminent Chemist to trace the earliest stage at which alkaloids begin to form, and thus throw light upon the practical advantage or otherwise of the system of lopping and pruning proposed by Mr. McIvor in lieu of felling the trees on their reaching maturity.

Formation of alkaloids.

156. The result of Mr. Howard's analysis (given in detail in the Appendix) has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The bark of 15 months growth, yielded "a

first and second crystallization of white sulphate of quinine," and the product of alkaloids in a rough state, estimated at 4·30 per cent., while the percentage product in *purified* alkaloids is 3·30 to 3·40 per cent., or nearly double the quantity of alkaloids found in the best average samples of the bark of commerce. The correctness of the proposed system of lopping and pruning is thus fully established, and the profit of Cinchona cultivation is no longer a subject of doubt. The bark from the wood of current growth yielded 2·59 per cent. of alkaloids, of which 2·55, soluble in ether, appeared to be quinine and cinchonidine, and 0·4 per cent. of cinchonine. From these results it is apparent that the very youngest bark produced on the Neilgherries is equal in value, for the production of quinine, to the best average samples of commercial bark imported from South America. But the most astonishing result, contrary to the theory of all former writers on the subject, is the discovery of quinine in the leaves, though in a very small quantity, the percentage product of alkaloids being 0·11 to 0·19, while of kinovic acid 4·20 per cent ; thus not only the bark, but the leaves which fall from the trees, will doubtless be of considerable value for the cure of fevers.

157. It was to be expected that under a judicious system of cultivation, the percentage product of alkaloids could be made to attain a much higher ratio than that usually found in the barks of South America, as cultivation has hitherto in every instance developed in greater perfection than can be obtained in a wild state the peculiar virtues of all plants, and there was no reason to suppose that the Cinchona would form an exception to this general rule ; but, that cultivation should have effected so wonderful a result in the early formation of alkaloids in such large quantities is a highly favourable result which could not have been anticipated. It entirely alters the features of Cinchona cultivation ; and instead of looking forward to a harvest of bark in " 40 or 50 years," Cinchona in its early productiveness, rivals Tea and Coffee ; and thus its cultivation is placed within the reach of men of limited means, and will be greatly extended. So perfectly indeed, has this been appreciated by cultivators here, that in a few days after the publication of the fact of quinine having been found in the bark, upwards of 34,000 plants were ordered, which completed the number of 100,000 plants offered to the public in 1864-65.

Cultivation, present modified system of.

158. Nothing has occurred materially to change the method of cultivation since the date of the last report, further than that in order to derive full advantage from the early formation of alkaloids, it becomes necessary to place the plants much closer together ; 6 to 8 feet, being the greatest distance at which they should be planted, so that each alternate plant may be cut down at the end of 5 or 6 years, in order to obtain a large harvest of bark, which at that period of growth will undoubtedly be of great value. This system could be successfully practised, as the two plants which yielded the bark forming the analysis in the Appendix, were cut down on the 22nd of March last, and at the end of April they had thrown up fresh and vigorous shoots of from 3 to 5 inches in length. One of the plants was grown at an elevation of 6,200 feet and the other at an elevation of 5,000 feet ; however there seemed to be little difference in the growth of both plants notwithstanding the great variation in elevation, nor is there any difference in the vigour with which they have thrown out fresh shoots after being cut.

159. The correctness of the system of lopping and pruning proposed at para 38 of the last report being now established, should the barks be found to attain the greatest perfection in 6 or 7 years growth, (as seems to be indicated by Mr. Howard's analysis) the system of close planting will have the further advantage of enabling the cultivator, after the plants attain a growth of six years, to cut down each alternate tree. In the ninth year after planting, this operation will be repeated, removing the trees left standing at the first cutting; while the shoots or suckers of these trees will take the place of the plants cut down; and this can be done every third year without materially diminishing the yearly harvest of bark supplied by lopping and pruning. These shoots would no doubt make far more vigorous growth than young plants; but to ensure their shooting uniformly, the operation of cutting and barking would have to be performed at the end of the dry season, namely, about the middle of March, at which season it would also appear that the alkaloids will be found in greatest abundance, because of the highly elaborated state of the juices at this period of the year, but this of course must be definitely ascertained by experiment.

160. That Cinchona cultivation will form one of the most profitable investments of capital in India, is now beyond doubt; while from the great altitudes at which the plant thrives it will have the inestimable advantage of placing the cultivator in a healthy and invigorating climate. Mr. Howard's analysis establishes that Cinchona bark grown in India is beyond all comparison rich in alkaloids, this bark being of 15 months growth; and there can now be no doubt but the alkaloids will yearly increase in quantity, until probably a maximum percentage of from 7 to 10 be attained. It is true that this percentage, has never been found under the most favorable circumstances in South America; but this is no reason to suppose that it will not be obtained in the cultivated state of the plants; but however this may be, in the mean time calculating upon the quantity of alkaloid already ascertained to be in the bark, its value may be estimated at 6*s*. per lb. Reducing this however to half or 3*s*. per lb, the quantity of produce per acre at the end of 6 years from the date of planting, by cutting down each alternate tree or 500 trees, would give a return of at least 3 lb of bark per tree, or 1,500 lb per acre, being equal in value to £225. The Neilgherry plantations have been formed at a cost of about £20 per acre, including all charges, such as, propagating houses, houses for Superintendents, &c., &c. The cost of keeping up the plantations may be estimated at (£7-4-0) per acre per annum, or £36 per acre for 5 years, making a total cost with interest at 5 per cent. for 6 years on the first sum, and proportionately on the other sums as expended, gives £10-6-8½. Add to this £10 per ton as the cost of packing, carriage and freight, gives for 1,500 lb, the produce of an acre, £6-5-0, making the total cost £72-11-8½. But following out the safe principle of doubling the estimated cost and reducing the estimated returns by one-half, still a property of great value has been formed, and the profit of £79-16-7 per acre produced besides, and this without bringing to account the yearly harvests of lopping and prunings. However extraordinary this may appear, it is undoubtedly a result which can easily be realized. In fact under good management and in a well selected locality, this amount of profit may even be doubled. The reason of this is, that in the artificial state of the market at the present time, the price of "Peruvian bark" is not regulated as other produce, by the cost of production. There is no doubt, that in course of

time when extensive plantations are formed, and a large supply of bark thrown into the market, prices will of necessity fall; but it is not to be expected that the market will be materially affected in this respect under 40 or 50 years, and even at that time it is very unlikely that barks containing from 4 to 5 per cent. of alkaloids will be reduced much below 3*s*. per pound, the data on which the above calculations are based.

Progress of operations.

161. A range of propagating houses 183 feet in length, were completed in the early part of the season at a cost of Rupees 2,100; these houses have been constructed on a new principle, and are found to answer the purposes of propagation exceedingly well. They afford accommodation for 42,000 plants, which together with one house previously constructed, affords sufficient appliances for the production of 30,000 plants monthly. As the supply of wood continues to increase with the plants, the monthly production may be expected to reach this limit in a few months. The permanent buildings on the Neddivuttum plantations have been completed, consisting of a dwelling house, out-houses, stores, tool-house, &c. The permanent House for the Assistant Superintendent on the Wood Plantation at Pycara, has also been completed, together with temporary buildings for 100 coolies. On the 2nd Denison Estate at Neddivuttum, 25 additional acres of land have been planted; while on the Markham plantation also at Neddivuttum 200 acres have been felled, and are now in course of preparation for planting; thus making a total of 290 acres of land at Neddivuttum either planted or more or less prepared for planting. On the Wood plantation at Pycara 100 acres of forest have been felled, and preparations are making for planting. On the Dodabetta plantation the 55 acres originally prepared have been planted, and about 30 acres on the second Dodabetta site are also in course of preparation; thus making the total extent of land upon which operations have been commenced 475 acres, of which 85 acres were planted on the 30th April last.

In the felling operations of this season the entire forest has been cleared away, leaving only the trees on the ridges for shelter, as the plants have been found to grow best when planted in the open ground; and in fact there cannot now be a doubt of this being the only correct method of cultivating Cinchona plants.

Establishments.

162. During the past year the establishments have been more perfectly organised, and they are now in a more efficient state of working, which has in a great degree tended to the satisfactory results detailed in this report. Much difficulty has been experienced from the trained men being tempted to take service with private individuals; but this is less felt now as the establishment now produces persons competent to take the place of those who are thus drawn away.

Concluding remarks.

163. Already 10 valuable species of Cinchona have been introduced into India and 9 of these have been increased and cultivated to a large extent. Of one very valuable species, C. lancifolia, 4 plants were originally received from Java in such an unhealthy state that with great difficulty a single cutting was secured from one of the original plants, which all ultimately died. This cutting has now produced 4 small but healthy plants; these will soon produce a supply of wood, which will ensure the propagation of this species. Mr. Markham,

fearing that this valuable sort might not be secured to India, with the permission of the Secretary of State, engaged the services of Mr. Cross to proceed to New Grenada to procure seeds of this species, as also of the other species of Cinchona inhabiting this region. The seeds of these are expected about the end of the present year, when it is hoped the Government will possess every species of known commercial value. The valuable species Cinchona Uritusinga (now called Officinalis Hook.) for the five plants of which the Government are indebted to J. E. Howard, Esquire, has been increased to 1,051 plants. This species seems to be peculiarly well suited to this climate (elevation 7,200 feet), and is likely to form one of the most valuable in cultivation, as it is exceedingly hardy and rich in alkaloids.

The dry season on the Neilgherries does not appear to produce any unfavorable effects on the plants, on the contrary the plants indicate that this season is beneficial by thoroughly elaborating the juices, and there cannot be a doubt but that it will greatly affect the deposit of alkaloids in the bark. The publication of the Meteorological Observations made on the Cinchona plantations is reserved until they are tested by more correct instruments expected shortly from England.

In the course of the year an illustrated Manual explaining every detail of the cultivation of Cinchonas was published and largely distributed.

In 1864-5, the number of plants supplied to the public will be 100,000 at the moderate price of four annas or six pence each.

The expenditure on the Cinchona experiments and plantations in this Presidency up to the 30th April 1863 has been Rs. 67,442, as particularised below. In this account no credit is taken for the value of plants supplied to other Governments and the public.

		Rs.	Rs.
Expences incurred in 1860-1 preparatory to the receipt of the plants ...			1,054
Propagation and Nursery Department	1861-2 ...	6,228	12,879
	1862-3 ...	6,651	
Dodabetta Plantation	1861-2 ...	8,250	17,792
	1862-3 ...	9,541	
Neddiwuttum do.	1861-2 ...	6,738	25,192
	1862-3 ...	18,454	
Pycara do.	1862-3 ...	...	5,683
Superintendence and Office		...	4,842
		Rupees...	67,442-0
		£	6,744-4

PUBLIC WORKS.

Remodelling of the Public Works Department.

164. A change of the organization of the Department of Public Works, with a view to diminishing its costliness, and increasing its efficiency, more especially for the maintenance and repair of the minor works of irrigation, having been long in contemplation, the first step to effecting it was

taken towards the close of the year by the dismissal of the entire class of Sub-Overseers and the total remodelling of the Department was subsequently completed.

165. It was argued that the arrangement by which all executive charge was taken out of the hands of the Revenue authorities and transferred to a separate special Department was a mistake, inasmuch as by disconnecting the Collector from all active part in the management of the works, a safe guard against wasteful expenditure had been removed, and a far more expensive, as well as less efficient agency, substituted for looking after village roads and those numerous small irrigation works which abound in this Presidency, and which could, in no way be so well attended to as by the Revenue Officers working with the inhabitants, who, having a direct concern in urging on repairs, took a greater interest in them than paid subordinates of another Department, whatever the strength of that Department might be, could ever feel. Moreover, it was asserted that Engineer Officers not being directly responsible, like the Collectors, for the Land Revenue, did not give their attention to keeping the numerous small, but valuable tanks and channels in order, but naturally left this drudgery to their subordinates, while they occupied themselves with projects and works of more conspicuous interest, in order to bring their names into prominence with Government and the Public.

166. Thus repairs were neglected or delayed ; and being executed at distances from head stations under little check, subordinate servants had opportunities of charging for materials and labor at enhanced rates, and thereby gave foundation for similar over charges in the construction of the more important works, inordinately increasing the cost of those works, and bringing the Department into general disrepute. As a contrast to this, it was alleged that the Collectors, having a lively and direct interest both in the maintenance of the land revenue and in the prosperity and contentment of the people, would give their continual attention to the tanks and channels, and being aided by the villagers, would require only a small Establishment to keep those works in repair. Finally it was urged that the former system should be reverted to, and that, within certain limitations, the charge of the construction, maintenance, and repair of all minor works should be re-transferred to the Revenue authorities assisted by small conservancy and executive native Establishments, while tanks and channels of special importance, and large masonry works should alone remain under the care of the professional Department.

167. On the other hand it was contended that though the Department of Public Works, as it had been constituted, was not free from imperfections, its faults were more those of administration than of organization. It was affirmed that the advocates of the former system had taken too much for granted in assuming that it was both economical and efficient, when, in fact, constant complaints had been made whilst it was in operation of the Revenue executives being ignorant and corrupt ; of works being ill done as well as money wasted, and of fraud abounding. It was shewn that, taking into account the unquestionable fact that most of the works under the charge of the Revenue officials had been superintended and performed by the aid of unpaid labor, the old system was not so economical as it would seem to have been, and that owing to changes which had been made in the size of the talooks, and to the course of recent legislation, whereby the duties of the Tahsildars had been enormously increased, that system could not be reverted to without greatly augmenting the Establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars

who had now neither time to spare for the executive management of the works nor the influence or authority which they formerly possessed for the procurement of labor. It was said, with apparent force, that if there be one branch of the public business more than another which requires a separate division of labor, it is the professional work of an Engineer and builder, and that to re-place this work under the Revenue authorities would be a lamentably retrograde step, unlikely to be attended with any advantage, since had the works under the old system to which it was proposed to return, been well provided for, and the accounts well kept, the change that had become imperative would never have been made.

168. Opinions thus differing, the whole subject was referred for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and in due course orders were received conveying his instructions on the several proposals submitted to him. These instructions provided for the execution of the minor works, including under this designation, secondary tanks, channels, and communications, being retransferred to the Revenue authorities; for the appointment of three or four Superintending Engineers who should reside in their circles, in lieu of the three Deputy Chief Engineers hitherto located at the Presidency; and, in place of the existing District Establishments, for the appointment of an Executive Engineer to each District, aided by such number of Assistant Engineers as might be required. It was also directed that the Executive Engineer should be subordinate to the Superintending Engineers and, in the Godavery and Kistnah Districts, should be under the exclusive control of those Officers; and in the other Districts they should perform their executive duties connected with the principal works, such as Trunk roads, Bridges, &c., under the direction of the Superintending Engineers, it being an essential part of their duty to attend to the requisitions of the Collectors, and to aid them in designing works of irrigation and supervising the execution and repair of all works and buildings under their charge. The responsibilities of the various grades of Officers employed in the Department were to be rigorously enforced with the view of checking irregularities, and it was proposed to introduce a system of Account and Audit more simple and intelligible than that at present in use.

169. On the receipt of these instructions the Board of Revenue were called upon to state what extent and description of works should be placed under the Revenue Officers, and to define the class of tanks, channels and communications which they considered to be represented by the term secondary. They were also instructed to furnish statements of the executive agency and conservancy Establishments that would be required for the execution, repair and conservancy of such works. In reply the Board stated that they, as well as many of the Collectors, anticipated considerable difficulty in carrying out the proposed retransfer of works, owing to the very considerable changes that had taken place in the circumstances of the Districts since the Revenue authorities were formerly relieved of this charge. The Board, moreover, represented that the charges of Tahsildars had been greatly enlarged by the amalgamation of Taluqs; that the Hoozoor and Taluq Establishments had been reduced to the minimum of strength at all compatible with efficiency; that the duties of all Magisterial Officers, including Collectors and Tahsildars, had been rendered immensely more onerous by the passing of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and that on the other hand works of irrigation and communication had

been considerably developed in the last few years; so that the charge to be retransferred was a more extended one than that of which the Department was formerly relieved. Some of the ablest Collectors in the Provinces wrote to the same effect, and, further urged that the proposed retransfer would result in additional expense rather than in saving, inasmuch as there would be two Departments competing in the same market for labor, and two different authorities superintending the execution of works in the same tract of country. The arrangement which the Board recommended in the event of a retransfer of the minor works being determined on was as follows.

170. That the maintenance of all existing works of irrigation and local communication, except renewal or repair of masonry works, estimated to cost not more than Rs. 1,000, and the execution of all new earth works for irrigation or communication, together with the execution of new masonry works not costing more than 1,000 Rupees and the repair of Revenue buildings within the same limit, should be entrusted to the Revenue authorities. The cost of the Establishments which the Board of Revenue considered necessary to enable the Revenue authorities to undertake the superintendence of these works amounted to Rupees 3,38,000 or about 40 per cent. of the cost of the works to be executed.

171. The report of the Board of Revenue was referred to a Committee composed of the Chief Engineer and the three Deputy Chief Engineers, who were instructed to report on the Board's recommendations and on the Establishments that would be required under the new system. This Committee deprecated any return to the former system, quoting the opinions of several of the Collectors in support of their objections. The cost of the Establishment they proposed, amounted to Rupees 14,67,300; but this referred only to the Establishments to be attached to the professional Department, and did not include any provision for the superintendence of the minor works, in the event of their being transferred to the Collectors, the Committee observing that, "even though the executive duties of the Department of Public Works might be somewhat relieved by the transfer of minor works to the Revenue authorities," no greater economy in Establishments than they had provided for, principally by the dismissal of the entire class of Sub-Overseers, could be effected.

172. The Government of India having, in the meanwhile urged upon this Government the necessity of immediately reducing the cost of the Public Works Establishment to Rupees 12,00,000, per annum, a reduced scheme costing Rupees 12,80,000 per annum was submitted by the Chief Engineer, based on the assumption that the execution of all works would be left to the Department of Public Works. The question of the proposed retransfer having thus been reopened, was discussed at some length, and the discussion resulted in the appointment of another Committee to whom the whole of the correspondence bearing upon the proposed reorganization of the Public Works Department was referred, with directions to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence and, at the same time, increasing the efficiency of the Department. The points to which the attention of the Committee was specially directed, were as follows.

(*a.*) Whether the control of the Department should, as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles, and reporting direct to Government; and, in the event of the latter

arrangement being carried out, what number of Superintending Engineers would be required.

(*b.*) The feasibility or otherwise of retransferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(*c.*) The cost of the Establishment required.

(*d.*) The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

173. This Committee submitted two *reports, in which they reviewed very carefully the various questions connected with the organization of the Department, and, keeping in mind the stringent restrictions on the cost of superintendence that had been imposed by the Government of India, it submitted a scheme of Establishments which, while it involved a considerable reduction in the cost of the superintending agency hitherto employed, was considered by the Governor in Council a great improvement on the former system. Under this scheme, which reduces the annual cost of the Public Works Establishment to Rupees 12,97,336, and which has received the sanction of Government, the Department now consists of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government, both Engineer Officers, 8 Superintending Engineers, 47 Executive Officers, 47 Upper Subordinates and 167 Taluq Overseers, with a separate office of Account and Audit. The appointment of Chief Engineer and the office Establishment attached to it, has been abolished; and with the exception of the allotment of funds, preparation of the Budget, the promotion of Subordinate Officers and the collection of information on general questions, the duties which hitherto have been performed either wholly or in part by the Chief Engineer have been entrusted to the Superintending Engineers. The office of District Engineer has also been abolished.

* Vide Appendix XVI.

174. On the question of retransferring the execution of all minor works to the Revenue authorities, the conclusion at which the Committee arrived was, that it would not be possible, save at a considerable increase of cost, to make any thing like a general retransfer of such works. They showed that it is impossible to provide for two separate Establishments for objects nearly identical and working side. by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge; and, setting aside the question of cost, they considered it doubtful whether the proposed retransfer would be followed by the advantages which were expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department had not hitherto answered expectation, it was the opinion of the Committee that much that is defective in its working was attributable to defects in the organization of the Department which the changes proposed by them would go far to remove. "Among the chief of these defects were, the attempt at over centralization, a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns, inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers, want of defined responsibility, and, what was rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments, and, lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works." All these were faults which, the Committee

thought, were susceptible of being remedied, without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it.

175. The Government concurred in the opinion that the apparent failure of the Department was due to the difficulties incident to a state of transition from one system to another; to defects rather of administration than of the system itself; to the great and sudden increase of work to be done falling upon a new Department hastily, and of necessity, imperfectly organized, and to the very great difficulties attendant on the carrying out of Public Works in a country like this. The Government were assured that in no Department save perhaps in that of "Salt" was greater roguery rife than in the old Maramut Department, some Collectors having taken no trouble whatever about their works, while those who did, could give them but a limited portion of their time, and that the supposed advantage of having works executed by one Department, and inspected by another, was more specious than real, because the Inspecting Civil Engineers from their very limited number were obliged to trust largely to their subordinates, who soon found it their interest to collude with the native Revenue Officers, rather than to expose their fraudulent practices. The Government further observed that the ranges of Tahsildars and their duties (as well as the duties of their covenanted superiors) had been greatly enlarged; that their Establishments had been reduced to a minimum; that they no longer possessed Police authority; that the value of labor had risen; that the people knew their rights; that forced labor, so extensively resorted to in the execution of works in the olden time, could no longer be exacted; and that were they to fall back, in part, upon the former system, that system would have to be reintroduced under very different circumstances from those under which it originally existed; and, finally, that the retransfer of the charge of minor works to the Revenue authorities could not be made without much difficulty, and in all probability, great increase of expense.

176. After full consideration, the Government directed that that part of the system which provided for the execution of all Public Works being entrusted to one Department, specially organized for the purpose, should be retained, and with reference to the peremptory orders of the Government of India to reduce the expenditure within certain limits, the scheme of Establishments proposed by the Committee was sanctioned for adoption.

Allotment for Public Works.

177. The amount originally allotted to this Presidency for expenditure on Public Works during the past year was 68 lacs, subsequently reduced by Rupees 23,760 in consequence of the Estimate for the Grand Junction Canal in the Godavery District not having received the sanction of the Government of India. Of the balance (viz. Rupees 67,76,240) Rupees 16,44,500, were set apart for Establishments and Contingencies, and Rupees 2,50,000 for Stores.

	Rs.
Leaving a sum of Rupees ... ... available for expenditure on new works and repairs. To this amount the following sums were subsequently added, which increased the grant for works to Rupees 55,22,343.	48,81,740
Additional sanction for the upper Godavery works ...	40,000

	Rs.
Private contributions by the Rajah of Vizianagrum for the formation of certain roads in the Vizagapatam District, and by the residents at Kurnool and Vizagapatam for Churches at those stations...	16,596
Amount transferred from the Bombay Budget on account of Public Works in the Cundapoor Taluq, South Canara District	8,098
Amount transferred from the head of "Stores" ...	1,00,000
Amount transferred from the head of "Establishments" ...	30,000
Amount sanctioned from Public Works grant of 1861-62 for work performed but not paid for therein ...	85,909
Total...	55,22,343,

including Rupees 17,987 the amount placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Mysore.

The provision, Rupees 16,44,500, originally made for Establishments was increased to Rupees 16,88,465 by the addition of the two sums mentioned below.

Allotment for Establishments.

Transferred by the Controller of Military Finance on account of Military Pay of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers	41,040
Transferred by the Bombay Government on account of Establishments in the Cundapoor Taluq, South Canara District	2,925
Total...	43,965

Subsequently, however, a sum of Rupees 30,000, as already stated, was transferred from the head of Establishments to the allotments for works, thereby reducing the available amount under the former head to Rupees 16,58,465.

Allotment for Stores.

The allotment for Stores, viz. Rupees 2,50,000, was similarly reduced to Rupees 1,50,000.

Tabular Statements shewing sums allotted to, and expended in each District.

178. The following statement shows in one view the amount allotted to each District on account of Public Works, and the sum actually expended, during the past year as well as in 1861-62.

DISTRICTS.	Revised amount allotted for 1862-63.	Total expenditure in 1862-63.	Total expenditure in 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	1,70,326	1,73,784	1,59,418
Vizagapatam	1,48,575	1,33,052	89,980
Upper Godavery	8,50,000	5,66,973	3,57,260
Godavery	5,67,864	5,67,934	5,01,436
Kistnah	4,25,047	4,22,595	2,92,435
Nellore	1,99,983	1,69,600	2,21,506
Cuddapah	1,99,175	1,89,920	2,35,971
Bellary	2,28,722	2,31,947	2,57,503
Kurnool	82,875	81,403	85,438
Madras	3,49,173	3,53,004	2,72,119
North Arcot	2,21,990	2,10,284	1,95,442
South Arcot	1,71,919	1,74,511	1,83,989
Tanjore	2,20,977	2,12,864	1,95,968
Trichinopoly	1,91,039	1,97,693	2,14,357
Madura	1,18,151	1,18,200	1,44,484
Tinnevelly	1,55,313	1,41,310	1,49,436
Coimbatore, including Wellington	2,34,962	2,12,545	2,01,508
Salem	1,38,071	1,39,126	1,58,850
South Canara	1,01,309	98,535	51,353
Malabar	1,86,999	1,68,430	1,75,209
Presidency	4,05,992	4,36,207	3,21,130
Bangalore	1,17,497	1,17,370	1,37,893
Municipal Commissioners	27,397	27,397	24,397
Total...	55,04,356	51,44,684	46,18,082

179. From Income Tax, Educational and Local Funds the expenditure in the several Districts (Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara excepted, for which no returns have yet been received) has been Rupees 7,80,278.

Outlay from Local Funds.

180. The outlay on account of Establishments and Contingencies has not yet been reported by the Local Officers, but it will be included in the statements which accompany the Annual Progress Report submitted to the Government of India.

Outlay on account of Establishments.

181. The following statements shew the expenditure upon New Works and Repairs from Imperial Funds, and the outlay from Local, Income Tax, Educational and other Funds during the past year. Succeeding these returns is the descriptive account of the operations of the Department during the year. It has been considered that a clearer and more definite view is afforded by grouping the works according to the plan adopted in the classified abstract which accompanies the Annual Budget Statement, so that all the work done by the Department on Jails, or Barracks or Roads, &c. will be found in one paragraph and will not have to be sought throughout the 20 separate Reports of the Department's operations in each District. The two main divisions of New and Repairs have of course been maintained, the first preceding the second.

Statements of expenditure upon New Works and Repairs and Descriptive account of the operations of the Department.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1862-63.

Districts.	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,671	67,335	...	...	349	...	1,495	3,737	11,484	..	...	...	92,071
Vizagapatam ...	11,189	32,166	...	...	...	839	3,129	18,249	12,636	3,795	132	..	82,135
Upper Godavery ...	...	5,66,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,940
Godavery	2,24,480	4,404	19,159	24,813	...	71	607	...	10,191	...	...	...	2,83,725
Kistnah	2,18,131	36,368	...	...	...	279	435	5,857	8,027	637	...	...	2,69,734
Nellore	66,034	35,601	...	..	158	...	883	81	5,813	646	18	.	1,09,234
Cuddapah	12,280	65,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,570	9,500	...	...	...	89,150
Bellary	21,257	36,045	...	...	...	54,114	2,297	3,959	2,956	278	...	...	1,20,906
Kurnool	...	30,093	...	...	...	22	70	195	5,670	4,422	...	...	40,472
Madras	77,152	3,623	30,778	...	...	14,926	1,953	17,114	21,501	...	419	...	1,67,466
North Arcot	88,767	1,027	..	...	...	...	2,138	...	3,192	82	...	...	95,206
South Arcot ...	16,983	23,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,564	...	...	...	47,198
Tanjore	2,494	772	1,023	117	...	...	5,862	1,018	2,419	1,133	...	...	14,838
Trichinopoly ...	20,449	23,104	...	...	...	30,340	4,150	483	5,949	...	...	...	84,475
Madura	...	42,466	9,760	...	...	14	...	641	7,249	...	143	...	60,273
Tinnevelly... ...	1,626	30,076	...	...	...	...	4,859	...	4,379	...	...	...	40,940
Coimbatore including Wellington	12,340	15,293	...	...	...	12,180	..	1,220	21,636	315	...	...	62,984
Salem	2,673	9,609	...	...	...	805	3,191	88	13,595	...	...	..	29,961
South Canara	...	25,943	...	4,732	...	...	15,276	1,033	7,370	...	...	...	54,354
Malabar	...	59,123	...	420	...	33,061	9,040	20,273	10,622	...	...	...	1,32,539
Presidency	...	7,263	...	7,998	...	92,492	18,919	2,06,439	8,201	21,554	...	...	3,62,872
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	98,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,884
Total...	7,83,526	11,16,702	60,720	38,080	507	3,38,033	74,304	2,81,957	1,78,954	32,862	712	...	29,06,357

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1862-63

Districts.	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	26,659	52,908	...	...	44	79	1 128	92	579	...	224	...	81,713
Vizagapatam	8,206	33,320	...	...	...	4,668	2,607	1,605	268	178	65	...	50,917
Upper Godavery	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Godavery	1,73,712	21,707	66,489	18,025	..	325	2,005	1,034	846	66	...	...	2,84,209
Kistnah	1,04,612	39,927	...	...	1,007	602	5,513	96	482	431	191	...	1,52,861
Nellore	19,691	39,521	1,112	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,366
Cuddapah	29,850	66,884	...	...	...	560	1,842	554	1,080	...	...	...	1,00,770
Bellary	39,820	54,340	...	...	...	13,041	649	2,143	900	148	...	...	1,11,041
Kurnool	12,035	26,246	...	...	...	742	1,268	63	577	...	...	...	40,931
Madras	32,536	91,764	16,429	...	763	29,336	2,153	10,605	503	1,449	...	...	1,85,538
North Arcot	61,611	48,947	...	...	..	3,588	12	...	378	542	...	...	1,15,078
South Arcot...	56,430	58,680	1,937	...	1 909	...	3,040	4,569	748	...	...	...	1,27,313
Tanjore	1,17,467	66,718	1,639	2,964	...	...	4,682	2,564	1,992	...	...	...	1,98,026
Trichinopoly...	62,291	45,291	...	...	...	4,686	440	...	322	188	...	...	1,13,218
Madura	18,204	37,208	...	...	...	...	680	1,515	320	...	...	...	57,927
Tinnevelly	42,906	53,175	...	...	...	1,772	1,758	114	226	184	235	...	1,00,370
Coimbatore including Wellington	31,155	1,04,106	...	...	...	5,253	2,563	3,236	1,653	284	...	1,311	1,49,561
Salem	38,823	66,422	...	...	...	364	2,115	34	1,353	54	...	...	1,09,165
South Canara	...	37,290	...	...	103	950	5,176	78	521	63	...	...	44,181
Malabar...	1,188	21,158	...	15	...	7,902	3,021	444	1,611	438	114	...	35,891
Presidency	..	8,094	...	...	...	37,691	6,365	12,039	4,179	661	4,306	...	73,335
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	17,683	...	498	...	305	...	...	18,486
Municipal Commissioners ...	...	27,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,397
Total...	8,77,196	10,01,136	87,606	21,004	3,868	1,29,242	47,017	41,283	18,538	4,991	5,135	1,311	22,38,327

Statement shewing the expenditure from Income Tax, Local and Educational Fund during the year 1863-64.

DISTRICTS.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Ganjam	54,119	
Vizagapatam	37,390	
Godavery	24,134	
Kistnah	57,613	
Nellore	53,983	
Cuddapah	73,412	
Bellary	28,153	
Kurnool	29,436	
Madras	48,244	
North Arcot	73,222	
South Arcot	50,596	
Tanjore	24,679	
Trichinopoly	38,946	
Madura	62,907	
Tinnevelly	17,819	
Coimbatore	...	
Salem	26,681	
South Canara	...	
Malabar	...	
Presidency	78,944	
Grand Total..	7,80,278	

Works connected with Military.

182. The operations of the Department, on works connected with the Army, are shown in the following Tabular Statement :—

	Estimate.	Amount expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
Army.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fortifications	6,49,028	4,070	2,78,843	
Ordnance	96,186	32,957	32,957	
Accommodation for Troops ...	15,71,192	2,83,799	7,66,157	
Four other minor heads ...	42,240	17,207	34,146	
Of these the works worth individual notice are				
Rebuilding Sea Face of Fort Saint George	2,38,642	141	2,19,999	Completed in July 1862.
Buildings at the Gunpowder Manufactory	37,800	16,244	16,244	Brickwork finished, Chimney raised to 98 feet
New Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore.	5,92,250	87,528	3,58,596	Six Ranges with Guard rooms, School and Out-offices completed Other 2 Ranges in a forward state and 4 Blocks, Troop Serjeant Major's quarters nearly finished.
Temporary Artillery Barracks, Bellary	43,000	8,564	47,321	Completed.
New Family Quarters at Bellary, St. Thos.' Mount, Fort St. George and all the Malabar Coast ...	3,86,800	69,029	1,47,409	Those at Bellary just finished At Fort St. George just commenced. The others well advanced.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
183. REVENUE.	1,48,934	74,304	1,08,521.

Revenue Works.

Under this head 32,618 Rupees were spent on Collectors' and Taluq Cutcherries in different parts of the country; 13,794 Rupees on Sea Custom Houses; 27,880 Rupees on Salt Platforms and Store Sheds, and 12 Rupees only on Post Offices and Runners' huts.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
184. GENERAL.	6,62,339	2,55,746	3,53,980.

General Works.

Under the head "General" the principal operations of the Department were

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
A New Wing to the General Hospital at Madras.	2,19,500	41,995	1,07,794—completed.
Two Hospitals at Calicut, one for Small Pox the other for Lepers, commenced and nearly completed during the year.	15,372	11,650	11,650.
A Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry under construction, and four others at Masulipatam, Bellary, Kurnool and Manargudi, improved in various ways.	16,218	13,016	13,443.

11,233 Rupees were expended on works connected with the People's Park; 15,083 Rupees on the Chepauk compound (besides 1,14,120 Rupees on purchase of the Land); and Rupees 3,145 on the Central Museum, to which a verandah and upper story are being added.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
185. ECCLESIASTICAL.	77,897	32,862	39,903.

Ecclesiastical Works.

Two new Churches (Bimlipatam and Kurnool) were built, and the Vannarpett Cemetery at Madras enlarged, besides several fences and walls round various burial grounds and old tombs in different parts of the Presidency.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
186. JUDICIAL.	4,57,756	1,78,954	2,79,315.

Judicial Buildings.

For the Judicial Department, Police Stations and Constable's quarters in every district of the Presidency (in upwards of 140 different places) were under construction; three-fourths of them were commenced and completed within the year, and the remainder were well advanced towards completion; the total estimated cost of these buildings is 1,52,766 Rupees, of which 1,23,547 Rupees were expended during the year. A new Central Jail at Waltair, estimated to cost 1,31,300 Rupees, was commenced, as well as the addition of an upper story to the Salem Jail.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
187. MARINE.	2,86,836	38,792	86,723.

Marine works.

The only Harbour work of any note was that going on at Cocanada, where 23,863 Rupees were laid out on dredging and building lining walls, and on raising the Light House.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.
188. AGRICULTURAL.	46,32,581	7,83,526	32,70,816.

Agricultural Works

Under the head "Agricultural Improvement," the most noteworthy works under execution during the year are the following:—

Raising Godavery Anicut.

189. Raising the Godavery Anicut, on which Rupees 70,083 was spent. The Rally branch has been raised throughout, and the Muddoor branch commenced; the rough stone aprons of both these branches of the Anicut are being widened 20 yards to resist the increased overfall and scour consequent on raising the dam. 420 shutter posts have been fixed in their places.

Canal from Kistna Anicut to the Masulipatam basin.

190. Rupees 31,930 was expended on the canal from the Kistna Anicut to the Masulipatam basin. The last lock (connecting the canal with the tidal basin) was completed and opened for Navigation on the 29th March 1863. The value of the canal, of which this lock is the key, is very great. By it, the port of Masulipatam has the best possible means of communication with the Kistna, and (by the next noticed work) with the Godavery and its net work of canals. Its construction was a work of considerable difficulty. Since it was opened the lock has been worked night and day as rapidly as possible to meet the requirements of the large traffic.

Ellore high level canal.

191. Ellore high level canal connecting the Kistna and Godavery and their dependent Delta canals. The expenditure during the year on this very important link was Rupees 79,138. It was very nearly ready for traffic at the close of the official year, and will soon be opened for Navigation.

Kistna Irrigation.

192. Next in importance, and superior in local beneficial effect and remunerative return to the State are the widening the Kistna Main Ducts, which was commenced this year, and the construction and extension of branch channels for Irrigation in that Delta. Rupees 1,52,185 were spent on these works, of which 53,220 Rupees were laid out on the enlargement of the Main Ducts from the Anicut, 7⅛ lacs cubic yards of earth being removed for that money. The new Irrigation channels in the Eastern Delta were brought into full operation during the year with good effect—their total cost has been 61,326 Rupees, of which Rupees 8,096 were spent in the year 1862-63. Rupees 21,097 were expended on the enlargement and prolongation of the Western Delta river bank channel, the progress on which is reported to be very satisfactory, and Rupees 16,436 on the Cummamoor, or Western Delta outside channel. Numerous minor works for distribution and regulation of water in the Delta were pushed on during the year to the extent of Rupees 53,336, making the total 1,52,185 above stated.

Cost of the Kistna works.

193. It may not be out of place here to observe that the Kistna works up to date have cost about 21 lacs; that the nett return in extra Revenue in consequence of the incomplete state of the works is only about 13 per cent. per annum; that to complete the Irrigation of all the arable land commanded by the Anicut, and for which the Kistna can in ordinary seasons supply sufficient water, about 16 lacs more, judiciously laid out, will suffice; and that the nett

Government profit by increased Revenue will be upwards of 40 per cent. on the total cost of the completed works.

Expenditure on the Godavery and Kistna Delta works.

194. The total expenditure during the year on the Godavery Delta works was Rupees 2,24,480, and on the Kistna works Rupees 2,18,132.

Palaar Channels.

195. Palaar Anicut project in North Arcot. The outlay on these works during the year was 1,36,971 Rupees, making the total expenditure Rupees 7,92,908. The three main channels on the north side as well as the Doosy main on the south and its three branches have been widened and improved, and the main channel supplying the Madras District has been completed. Besides these main works seven minor branches have been well advanced towards completion, and several of the tanks (106 in number) fed by the channels have been put in good order.

Poiney Channels.

196. Poiney project in the North Arcot District. Rupees 25,246 have been expended on the channels from the Poiney Anicut. One of the principal channels is being widened, and another, which was commenced in December, has been opened (with a width of 6 yards, to be ultimately increased to 10) for a distance of 11 miles up to the Amoor tank.

Pennair Channels.

197. Rupees 55,983 were laid out on the extension of the channels for the Pennair (Nellore) Anicut and on their masonry works. The Kistnapatam channel was nearly finished at the close of the year, sufficiently so to be used for passing water down to tanks.

Expenditure on small Irrigation works.

198. Besides the above, on which the aggregate expenditure amounted to 6,60,812 Rupees, upwards of a hundred small Irrigation works in different parts of the country, have been under execution during the year to the extent of 1,22,714 Rupees. Making the total expenditure of the year on Irrigation and Revenue works, Rupees 7,83,526.

199. "COMMUNICATIONS."—Of the operations of the Department for the improvement of the means of communication, those on the Upper Godavery take first rank in importance.

Upper Godavery river improvements.

200. The nett outlay on these works during the year 1862-63 amounted to Rupees 5,66,973, the most important of the works in progress being the roads at the three barriers on the Upper Godavery, for the early completion of which every effort has been made.

Work performed at the first Barrier.

201. At the first barrier the tram-road has been well advanced; three and a half miles of it were worked during the year: and but for the occurrence of an accident at the suspension bridge being constructed over the Toorbuka river, the line would have been opened to Setimpett, a distance of 14 miles.

Work performed at the second Barrier.

202. The tram-road at the second barrier has a fair prospect of being completed by the time the river rises in July. The earthwork and bridging are finished, and all the sleepers and several miles of rail have been laid.

203. At the third barrier it has been thought proper to substitute a good common road for a tram-road, the experience of the past year having made it quite evident that as regards nine-tenths of the traffic on the river in its present state, the third barrier must practically be the terminus of the river transit. Out of 32 miles of earthwork upwards of 15 have been finished, and more would have been done if funds had been forthcoming. The total expenditure on these roads during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,64,844.

Work performed at the third Barrier.

204. Besides the above there has been an outlay of Rupees 2,66,854 at the Sinteral barrier, Anicut, and channel, for which sum 7,300 cubic yards of masonry have been built, and 2,68,705 cubic yards of earthwork excavated.

Sinteral Barrier, Anicut, and Channel.

205. Between Budrachellum and Dowlaishwaram, rocks have been removed from the bed of the river, and considerable progress made with the construction of groynes, the expenditure on which amounted to Rupees 23,194.

Removal of rocks.

206. Preliminary operations have been commenced at the Enchampillay barrier, Anicut, and canal.

Enchampillay Barrier, Anicut, and Canal.

207. Much difficulty has been experienced in keeping together a proper number of work people. In January there were sufficient coolies and bricklayers assembled to complete half the Anicut works during the year, but from various causes their number was reduced in a few months to two-thirds, and much delay in consequence arose in carrying on both masonry and earthwork.

Difficulty in keeping together work people.

208. Fever and sickness in general was much less obstructive to the progress of the works than in the preceding year; but at the Anicut disease prevailed to some extent from the 1st March to the 20th April, the heat of the weather during the time having been most oppressive. Provision is now being made to house all the men properly, the jungle is also being cleared away more effectually, and there is no doubt that these measures will tend to make the people much healthier.

Sickness among the work people.

209. The prices of labor and materials have risen considerably, especially the latter, owing to the taxes which are levied on all articles of forest produce.

Prices of labor and materials.

210. As respects the transit operations, seven steamers in all were employed, two on each of the three lower and one on the upper reach.

Transit operations.

211. Navigation began on the different reaches at the latter end of June, and appears to have terminated in the middle of October on the upper reach, late in November on the two middle reaches, and to have continued open still later on the lowest reach. The through navigation only lasted 3½ months.

Period during which Navigation was open.

212. As regards the supply of water in the river, the season has been an average one

Supply of water in the river.

The navigable portions of the river are, with a few trifling exceptions, still in their natural state. The portages at the three barriers were effected by means of country carts and the existing roads, neither of the tram-ways being fit for traffic.

Transfer of works to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

213. As the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces has a direct interest in the Upper Godavery works, and as he is in a more favorable position to command labor and exercise efficient supervision, and to estimate the value of trade likely to flow from the interior to the coast, and is therefore in a better position than this Government can ever be to determine the importance of the undertaking, and the character of the works required to perfect it, it has been decided that the charge of them shall be transferred to that Officer from the 1st May 1863, together with the services of Captain Haig and the other Executives now employed thereon, as well as all the plant, steamers, boats, &c., which have been provided for the transport of goods.

Formation and improvement of roads.

214. On the formation and improvement of roads in this Presidency, 16½ lacs of Rupees were expended by the Department, of which 6 lacs were from Local Funds. Besides 1,05,000 Rupees on construction of bridges, of which thirty were completed during the year, the principal being one of nine 40 feet arches across the Ambravetty, on road from Paulghaut to Madura, and one of seven 36 feet arches across the Mahendra, on the Northern Trunk Road, Ganjam.

No particular work under the head of roads requiring notice.

215. No particular work under this head deserves special notice, it being all ordinary road work, distributed in little patches on many different lines of road all over the Presidency.

Lines on which most work was done.

216. The lines on which most work has been done are the great Northern Trunk Road, the road from Madras to Mysore Frontier at Oossor, and the Southern Trunk Road through Trichinopoly and Madura to Tinnevelly. The latter has been very much improved within the last two or three years.

217. A good deal of work was done during the year on the Bellary and Cuddapah road, on which the daily average traffic is reported to be upwards of 500 bandies (principally Cotton), and the operations on the Nandikanama and Munteral Kanama Ghauts were pushed on as vigorously as possible. Sickness, due to the unhealthy locality, and the demand for labor on the Irrigation Canal Company's works, make it difficult to keep coolies on these works.

New lines of road.

218. Two new lines of road have been commenced in the Trichinopoly District, one running direct through the well-watered Torriore Taluq and by the pass between the Collay Mullay and Pachamullay hills to the Attoor valley of the Salem District, the other through the Cotton tract of the Arealoor and Woodiarpolliem Taluqs to the Trunk road No. 7, which, crossing the Coleroon by the bridge at the lower Anicut, gives access to the coast either direct to Tranquebar viâ Myaveram, or viâ Combaconum, Nedamungalum and rail to Negapatam.

Forty miles of new road to connect Canara with the Malabar canals, viâ Vitta and Hossdroog, have been traced and opened out: eleven miles of road have been opened, and 51 small bridges built between Calicut and Paulghaut; and operations on the Carcoor, Peria, Cootiaddy and Perambaddy ghauts have been carried on during the year. These ghauts are intended to give the Coffee Planters of Wynaad and Coorg access to the coast.

East Coast Canal.

219. The section of the East Coast Canal between Sadras and the Palaur has been completed in a satisfactory manner at a total cost of 23,451 Rupees, of which 16,777 Rupees were expended during the past year.

Paumben Pass.

220. The improvement of the Paumben channels was carried on during the year as usual; 1,832 vessels, of which 15 were English Steamers, availed themselves of the Pass.

Total outlay on communications.

221. The total amount laid out on new works of communication, of which the principal have been noticed above was Rupees 11,84,000.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of Roads and Buildings.

222. The repairs and maintenance of buildings (Rupees 2,47,517) and of roads (Rupees 10,01,136) have been performed as usual; some improvement in system and results being apparent in the matter of road repairs, due to the allotment of a regular mileage annual allowance for the principal roads of each district.

Repairs of Irrigation works.

223. On Irrigation repairs the total expenditure of the year was Rupees 8,77,196. As was to be expected more money has been spent in proportion to area in the Districts composing the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery Deltas than elsewhere; the aggregate expenditure in these districts being 4,58,000 Rupees, or more than half the total for the twenty Districts. Allowing for the outlay on repairs of tanks and river channels in the upland Taluqs, the cost of maintenance of these Delta works may be set down in round numbers at 3¾ lacs, or about 4 Annas per acre irrigated. In the remaining sixteen districts 4,20,000 Rupees were expended on the maintenance of the Irrigation works: about 2,500 separate works were repaired for this amount.

Rates and Prices.

224. The rates for labor and materials have risen slightly during the year. The price of timber has risen considerably. In several Districts, firewood and charcoal are very dear, and in the Bellary District hardly obtainable at any price.

Workshop at Dowlaishweram.

225. The Workshops at Dowlaishweram have not been so busy this year as last. The value of the work turned out amounted to Rupees, 1,00,335, or Rupees 75,757 less than in 1861-62.

Workyard at Bangalore.

226. At the Workyard at Bangalore, Rupees 23,075 have been expended in making up trusses, doors, sashes, girders, joists, &c. The use of a Steam Engine and Saw Mills has effected a great saving both in time and labor.

227. The season generally was favorable, particularly in the Southern Districts. In Cuddapah, the local rains were insufficient, while on the Western coast there was unseasonable heavy rain whereby works under execution were delayed and injured.

Season.

228. Something has been done towards extending plantations during the year. In Bellary, where it is so much needed, several thousands of trees have been planted, and are thriving: and in Trichinopoly, a good deal has been done in that way on the banks of the Cauvery and the channels supplied by it.

Trees.

ACCOUNTS.

229. During the greater portion of the year under review, the Audit of Bills was carried on with a separate Establishment in charge of the Assistant to the Chief Engineer, but on the 28th February, the old Establishment was abolished, a new one under a Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts was formed, and at the same time the Audit of Salaries, Travelling Allowance, and Miscellaneous Bills was transferred from the Civil Paymaster to the Controller.

Charge of Account and Audit Departments.

230. The following Statement shows the number and amount of Bills received and passed in 1862-63, as compared with 1861-62 :—

Bills received and passed.

	Received during the year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand at the end of the year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1861-62	8,611	59,12,258	8,822	59,95,823	1	18
1862-63	9,640	67,53,858	9,522	66,17,566	118	1,36,292

Travelling Allowance and other Bills

The following Statements exhibit the Travelling Allowance, and other Bills disposed of during 1862-63, as compared with the previous year:—

Travelling Allowance Bills.

		Passed.	Retrenched.	Percentage of Stoppage.
1861-62...	Rs.	1,11,720	6,571	5½
1862-63...	„	1,18,094	4,244	3 7/15

Contingent Bills.

1861-62.	Passed	Rupees	5,638
1862-63.	Do.		4,999

Machinery Bills.

1861-62.	Passed	Rupees	86,987
1862-63.	Do.	„	1,675

Office Furniture Bills.

1862-63.	Passed	Rupees	5,194

231. A part of the Establishment has had a considerable portion of its time taken up in adjusting the expenditure during the years 1855-56 to 1859-60. Bills in adjustment of the expenditure in 1860-61, and 1861-62, have been fully received from nearly every District.

Adjustment of past expenditure.

232. The work done in the Compiling Department consists of the several Accounts and Financial Statements required by the Supreme and Madras Governments, and by the Accountant General's Department.

Work done in Compiling Department.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

233. In the last Report it was stated that estimates had been sanctioned for the Main Canal, up to the 72nd mile. Those sanctioned during the year 1862-63 were as follows :—

Estimates sanctioned during the year.

Rupees 3,78,280 for the Main Canal, extending from the 72nd to 92nd mile, including 200 feet of lockage.

Rupees 1,42,120 for the Main Canal, extending from the 92nd to 103rd mile, with an Anicut across the river Caulee and regulating lock and Sluice, and including works for surplus discharge and culverts for drainage.

Rupees 1,33,000 for an Anicut across the river Pennair at Somaiswaram, where the river passes through the last narrow gorge of the Cuddapah range into the Nellore plain where the navigation will finally leave the river.

Rupees 20,160 for additional means of communication in the 4th and 5th portions of the Main Canal.

Rupees 15,520 for distributing or branch channels. The expenditure sanctioned for smaller works, buildings, &c., amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 5,880, makes a gross total of Rupees 6,94,960 sanctioned on estimates submitted during the year.

234. The construction of the Main Canal through the Nellore District, from Somaiswaram to the coast, near Kistnapatam, was finally authorised by the Secretary of State in March 1863; but as the plans and estimates for these works were prepared by the Company's Chief Engineer so far back as June 1862, they have been returned to him for revision.

Estimates submitted to the Consulting Engineer, but returned for revision.

State of the works.

235. The state of the works is as follows :—

Anicut at Soonkasala.

The Anicut across the Toombuddra river at Soonkasala, with its under sluices, has been completed with the exception of a gap in the north branch, which will not be closed till after the next rains. A similar gap in the south branch has been closed somewhat hurriedly, and is a weak point in the dam.

Most of the under Sluice Vents are unprovided with shutters, and can therefore be closed but imperfectly, and with difficulty.

The head Sluice is completed with the exception of the shutters, which have been made of a temporary character only for use this season.

236. On the Main Canal from Soonkasala to Kurnool, one portion of 17½ miles has been completed, or very nearly so, with its masonry works, but the bank still requires to be revetted in many places, and rocky obstructions remain to be removed from various parts of the Canal bed.

Main Canal, first 17½ miles.

The arches of the Hindry Aqueduct have been completed to ⅓rd of its full breadth, and water might have been taken across it, had the state of the banks just above it, and that of the channel below admitted of it.

Aqueduct across the Hindry.

From the Aqueduct to the Mettacondal cutting, the Canal is in various states of progress throughout its length. About one-half of the earth-work is done, but only a smaller proportion of the rocky excavation. The principal difficulties are, the Mettacondal cut, and a deep rocky cutting in the 20th mile. The former is progressing satisfactorily and with less difficulty than was anticipated. The latter is in a very backward state, and the work is there making very slow progress.

Main Canal from the Aqueduct to Mettacondal cutting.

The masonry works generally, below the Aqueduct and dam to the Mettacondal cut, have made considerable progress, and are proceeding satisfactorily.

Masonry works on the Main Canal below the Aqueduct.

237. Below Kurnool any irrigation this season is impossible, but above it, the Chief Engineer states, that it might begin, if the cultivators were prepared to use the water.

Prospects of Irrigation.

The Channel from the Mettacondal cut to the Caulee, which is in the 6th section, is commenced, and preparations have been made for the lockage requisite for a fall of 200 feet, which will be a work of considerable labor.

Main Canal from Mettacondal cut to the Caulee.

Operations at the Somaiswaram Anicut, across the Pennair, have commenced.

Anicut at Somaiswaram.

238. Besides the executive operations, the progress made in surveying and estimating the remaining portion of the line, is as follows :—

Progress made in the Survey of the remaining portions of the line.

The surveys for the 9th section of the Main Canal are near completion, and the line is marked out to the Pennair, about 25 miles.

Estimates for the 10th section are now ready. This section includes an Anicut across the Pennair with a set of scouring Sluices, regulating lock, and sluice at the head of the channel, and masonry works for scouring the channel, and passing the drainage of the country. Here the Main Channel reaches the town of Cuddapah.

The estimates for the Canal between Cuddapah and Somaiswaram are not yet prepared, as some little surveying is still necessary for determining the best mode of passing the rocky cliffs in this difficult portion of the line.

Portions yet unsurveyed.

Surveys for Distribution Channels have been carried on in the 5th and 6th sections, and about 50 miles of channel are laid out but not yet estimated for.

Distribution Channels.

239. In the last Administration Report, it was mentioned, that all exploration and surveys for fixing sites for Reservoirs were discontinued, but a regular Survey party has since been sanctioned for the purpose. They have examined a site for a large Reservoir at Luckawally on the Buddra River, and the Company's Chief Engineer states that it is in some respects an advantageous one, but the bund will be of great height, and labor will be scarce on the spot, and require to be drawn from great distances. Hence its inferiority to the original site proposed at the Mauri Convoi. The survey party is now taking sections for determining the actual capacity which can be given to the Luckawally Reservoir.

Exploration of sites for reservoirs renewed, and a regular survey party sanctioned.

240. The average number of laborers employed on the Company's works during the year, was, as far as could be ascertained (from the imperfect Returns now obtainable) about 20,000. The number of hands has been falling off, and at the close of the season, there could hardly have been more than 17,000.

Number of laborers employed on the works.

241. The water-rate of 3 Rupees an acre, which had been fixed as a temporary measure at the date of the last report, has now* been raised to Rupees 4 per acre for one crop only, with the distinct understanding that it may hereafter be still further increased, and that, on the works of the Company being in a condition to supply water for a second crop, the amount to be charged for it in addition to the rate charged for a single crop, will be duly announced.

Water-rate to be paid to the Company.

* Despatch of Secretary of State, 30th May 1863.

242. The total expenditure under all heads in India during the year was Rupees 13,47,568, and that from the beginning of the Company's operations up to 30th April 1863 is 27,86,581-4-0, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 3,33,194 on that date.

Total expenditure in India from the commencement.

243. The quantity of land made over by the Revenue Authorities during the year was 2,976 acres, and the amount of compensation paid in cash, Rupees 9,912-9-7, exclusive of the sum of Rupees 1,442 recovered from the sale of trees, &c., on lands taken up by the Company.

Quantity of land made over to the Company, and the amount of compensation paid thereon.

RAIL ROADS.

244. During the official year 1862-63, the Engineers of the Madras Railway have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the North-west line, and the Bangalore Branch, and in completing and maintaining the works of the South-west line which was opened to the public throughout on the 12th May 1862.

Madras Railway.

245. The amount of work executed on the North-west line was less than it would

Contemplated change in the direction of the North-west Line.

have been, owing to the proposed change of its course. The course which may be finally sanctioned for the line connecting the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways is still unsettled, but from the surveys which have been already made of the country, both on the Madras and Bombay side of Hyderabad, which is the point now proposed for the junction of the two Railways, the Madras Government see little reason to doubt that the direct line from Cuddapah to Kurnool, through the valley of Nundial, is the one that should be selected.

A full report on this subject will be submitted to the Government of India as soon as the more complete survey, and the map of the country through which the various proposed lines pass, has been prepared. An experienced Engineer is now engaged in surveying the line between Cuddapah and Hyderabad.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Surveys of the branch lines.

246. The Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway have been engaged in completing and maintaining the works of the line between Negapatam, and Trichinopoly, and in surveying the lines between Madura and Tuticorin and Trichinopoly and Errode respectively.

Work executed on both Railways.

247. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from the 1st May 1862 to the latest date up to which the returns have been received, have been—

	Madras Railway Company's Line.			Great Southern of India Railway.
	S. W. Line.	N. W. Line.	Bangalore Branch.	
	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.
Earth-work	18,582	99,679	48,181	1,674
Masonry	1,261	3,221	3,245	3,332
Ballasting	23,372	12,075	6,360	.....
Permanent way	.....	340	3,242	5,436 L. Yds.
Fencing	1,920	8,974	4,183	16,891 L. Yds.

Rates and fares on the Madras Railway.

248. The fares and rates charged during the year were as follows :—

Passengers per mile.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class	0	1	0
2nd do.	0	0	5
3rd do.	0	0	3

Goods per ton per mile.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Special	0	0	8
1st Class	0	0	9
2nd do.	0	0	11
3rd do.	0	0	13

249. The number of Passengers, the quantities of Goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

Revenue derived from the Traffic.

South-west Line.

SOUTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

From Passengers.

	No.	Rs.	A	P.
1st Class...	10,600	57,734	9	7
2nd do. ...	75,905	83,136	11	3
3rd do. ..	10,02,479	6,81,731	5	3

Goods.

From Goods.

	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Class... 1st Class... ... 2nd do. ..... 3rd do.	44,92,844...	8,92,099	13	5

North-west Line.

NORTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

From Passengers.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class.....	426.....	324	5	5
2nd do.	3,492.....	1,232	12	5
3rd do.	1,24,689.....	23,670	2	11

Goods.

From Goods.

	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Class... 1st Class..... 2nd do. ..... 3rd do.	5,99,474.....	33,586	10	6

Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway.

250. The principal Officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company on the 1st May 1862, were—

1 Agent and Manager.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant do.
1 Second Assistant do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Deputy do.
1 Locomotive Superintendent.
2 Assistant do.
11 Second Class Engineers.
9 Third do. do.
1 Chief Clerk and Cashier.
1 General Storekeeper.
1 Engineer Accountant.

Promotions, additions, and reductions during the year.

251. The following promotions, additions, and reductions have been made during the official year 1862-63:—

Promotions.

3 Second Class Engineers promoted to First Class.
5 Third do. do. do. to Second do.

Additions.

1 Assistant to the Agent and Manager.
1 Third Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Third Class Engineer.

Reductions.

2 Second Class Engineers.

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

252. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Construction	27,23,353	8	0
„ Stores	6,25,000	0	0
„ Sleepers	2,65,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock	2,19,500	0	0

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	1,01,260	12	0
Engineer and Telegraph do.	4,14,127	2	0
Locomotive do.	1,02,215	12	0
Contingencies	31,149	4	0

Expenditure on the Madras Railway Company.

253. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853 up to the 31st December 1862, amounts to 4,04,65,470-2-0.

Principal Officers on the Great Southern of India Railway.

254. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway on the 1st May 1862 were—

1 Agent.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 First Class Engineer.
1 Second do. do.
2 Third do. do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 General Storekeeper.

Reductions during the year.

255. The following reductions have been made during the year :—

1 Chief Engineer.
1 First Class Engineer.
2 Third do. do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 General Storekeeper.

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.

256. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Construction	1,43,000	0	0
Stores	65,500	0	0
Contingencies	2,900	3	0
Rolling Stock	38,000	0	0
Salaries.			
Agency	44,776	1	0
Engineer and Telegraph Dept.	63,723	15	0
Locomotive Department	11,789	3	0

Expenditure on the Great Southern of India Railway.

257. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the work in October 1858 up to the 31st December 1862, amounts to Rupees 34,25,101-13-10.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

258. REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF 1862-63, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1861-62.—The present Financial Review, like that of the previous year, is based chiefly upon a comparison of the actual results of the year 1862-63, with those of 1861-62. A few of the Receipts and Disbursements such as the Public Works and Military Receipts, the gain or loss of exchange on transactions with the Home Government, the payments of Interest, Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds, have been only estimated, as full returns have not as yet been received to calculate their actuals. The figures exhibiting the expenditure on account of the Army are not wholly actual. They have been arrived at by adding to the actuals of nine months, the estimate for the last quarter of the year. The outlay in the Public Works Department is represented, by the amount of advances made by Collectors to the District Engineers on letters of credit, minus the estimated unexpended Cash Balances which were outstanding on the 30th April 1863.

259. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING SAYER AND ABKARRY.—The receipts under Land, Sayer, and Abkarry amount to Rupees 4,60,93,350.* They show an improvement of Rupees 12,32,420 over the collections of the previous year, which amount only to Rupees 4,48,67,590,† although they include the receipts of North Canara, since transferred to Bombay.

* Land	4,20,49,600
Sayer	3,39,670
Abkarry	37,04,080
	4,60,93,350
† Land	4,08,40,400
Sayer	6,92,520
Abkarry	33,34,670
	4,48,67,590

The increase, which is about 2¾ per cent. above the collections of 1861-62, is due 1st, to greater punctuality in the payment of the Kists, as appears from the excess of current payments over those of last year—vide margin;‡ 2nd, to increased cultivation and to the transfer of the Military Abkarry collections amounting to 2 lakhs from "Miscellaneous" to this head.

Payment of Current Dues.	
‡ This year	4,03,50,426
Last year	3,94,44,626
Excess	9,05,800

260. ASSESSED TAXES.—The actual collections under this head during the year 1861-62, were Rupees 28,49,590,* whereas for 1862-63 they amount only to Rupees 23,25,540.† This decrease of Rupees 5,24,050, or about 18½ per cent. below the collections of the previous year, is chiefly owing to the abolition of the duty on Arts and Trades, and of the Income Tax on incomes below Rupees 500 per annum.

* Income Tax	25,48,110
Duty on Arts and Trades	3,01,480
	28,49,590
† Income Tax	23,18,250
Other Imperial Taxes... ...	7,290
	23,25,540

261. LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.—Customs show a falling off of Rupees 3,63,630, the actual collections for 1861-62 being Rupees 23,25,220,‡ while those for 1862-63 are only Rupees 19,61,590.§ This decrease of about 15¾ per cent. upon the income of the preceding year is to be accounted for doubtless by the smaller demand for Cotton Piece Goods which, having risen in price owing to past events, have met with purchasers much less readily than heretofore, and have in consequence been imported less freely. From the entry in the margin‖ of the actual collections for the past three years of the Sea Custom Revenue, it will be observed that in this source of income there has been a gradual falling off. A Table is likewise given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras during the past three years.

‡ Sea Customs...	20,97,920
Land Customs	2,27,300
	23,25,220
§ Sea Customs	17,72,780
Land Customs	1,88,810
	19,61,590
‖ In 1860-61	26,01,344
„ 1861-62	20,97,920
„ 1862-63	17,72,780

Import Duties.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Actual of 1862-63.	Per centage the net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Spirits and Wines.	1,72,502	1,55,442	2,11,073	35¾	...
Cotton Twist and Yarn.	3,10,777	1,40,592	55,293	...	60¾
Cotton Piece Goods... ...	3,07,546	2,37,476	1,19,647	...	49¾
Malt Liquor.....	66,115	41,785	25,976	...	37¾
Coral....	15,306	9,597	15,081	57	...
Metal.	1,48,190	1,69,265	1,14,572	...	32¼
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread...	22,533	31,578	31,527	...	...
Woollens.	17,158	18,942	10,787	...	43
Railway Stores.	...	31,034	48,886	57½	...
Total of Import.....	10,60,127	8,35,711	6,32,842	...	24¼

Export Duties.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Actual of 1862-63.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Indigo...	47,558	77,618	71,244	...	8¼
Cotton Piece Goods. ...	19,780	23,375	24,063	3	...
Hides and Skins...	33,346	29,465	32,092	9	...
Rice...	3,752	2,584	9,299	260	...
Seeds.....	1,891	2,651	3,631	37	...
Saltpetre	12,033	26,848	23,778	...	11½
Total of Export..	1,18,360	1,62,541	1,64,107	1	...
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties.	11,78,487	9,98,252	7,96,949	...	20

262. SALT.—As a source of Revenue, Salt is next to Land. The actual receipts under this head in 1862-63 amount to Rupees 91,27,700. This, as compared with the receipts of the preceding year, viz., Rupees 86,83,230, shows an increase of Rupees 4,44,470, or a

little more than 5 per cent. The large quantity of Salt conveyed by Rail into the interior has been the chief cause of this increase.

263. STAMPS.—The collections from this source in 1861-62 were Rupees 31,04,580, while for the year 1862-63 they amount to only Rupees 21,34,570, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 9,70,010, or 31¼ per cent. less than the income of the previous year. The collections for 1861-62 were unusually large, owing to the "Limitation Act," which came into operation in January 1862, and obliged many debtors, who were unable to pay before that date, to renew their bonds on Stamped Papers.

264. MINT.—The Mint receipts consist of seigniorage, and gain on Copper Coinage. The Actuals on this account for the year 1862-63, amount to Rupees 6,93,200, and exceed those of 1861-62 by Rupees 11,320.

265. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The Revenue from this source consists of Judicial Fees and Fines, and amounts to Rupees 2,95,190 for 1862-63. It falls short of the Actuals of 1861-62 by Rupees 38,980. This source of income is of a variable character.

266. POLICE.—The receipts from this source for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 30,770, and are below those of 1861-62 by Rupees 2,040.

267. MARINE.—The actual receipts on this account for the year 1862-63 are Rupees 29,730. This amount, as compared with the receipts of 1861-62, viz., Rupees 1,06,660, may seem to have very greatly fallen off. This however is not actually the case, the decrease being only nominal, and arising from the collections on account of Port Dues and Fees, which had hitherto been included under "Marine Receipts," being transferred in the year 1862-63 to "Port Fund" under "Local Funds," "Public Debt."

268. PUBLIC WORKS.—The returns for ascertaining the collections from this source not having been fully received, the figures in the Regular Estimate for 1862-63, have been assumed for the present review. The Estimate on this account for 1862-63, is Rupees 3,98,000, which does not materially differ from the Actuals of 1861-62, viz., Rupees 3,95,900.

	Rupees.
* Rajah of Mysore.....	24,50,000
" of Travancore....	7,83,110
" of Cochin.....	2,00,000
" of Travancore on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.....	13,320
	34,46,430

TRIBUTES.—The income from Tributes is fixed, and amounts annually to the sum of Rupees 34,46,430.*

269. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING INTEREST.—The receipts from Miscellaneous and Interest are given in the margin.† The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

† Miscellaneous...	Civil.....	6,71,000
	Military	22,14,000
Interest.....		29,250

270. AGGREGATE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.—The total gross Revenue of 1862-63, is Rupees 6,94,50,320, which is Rupees 8,88,520 less than the Actuals of 1860-61. This may be well accounted for by the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, the Land Revenue of which District alone amounted in the year 1861-62 to Rupees 9,80,220. It should however be stated that the Actuals of 1862-63 exceed the Regular Estimate for that year by Rupees 37,59,420.

		Per centage of Increase	Per centage of Decrease
		on the one previous year.	
1838-39.....	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40.....	5,97,80,914	16½	0
1840-41.....	5,21,89,491	0	12¾
1841-42.....	5,21,26,018	0	0⅛
1842-43.....	5,29,34,259	1½	0
1843-44.....	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45.....	5,22,93,525	0	3
1845-46.....	5,31,68,089	1¾	0
1846-47.....	5,35,12,884	0¾	0
1847-48.....	5,38,16,036	0½	0
1848-49.....	5,32,18,618	0	1⅛
1849-50.....	5,16,07,106	0	3
1850-51.....	5,24,13,799	1½	0
1851-52.....	5,39,15,001	2¾	0
1852-53.....	5,48,69,598	1¾	0
1853-54.....	5,09,83,383	0	7
1854-55.....	5,11,56,415	0¼	0
1855-56.....	5,49,66,757	7¼	0
1856-57.....	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58.....	5,66,20,666	0	2
1858-59.....	6,24,58,384	10¼	0
1859-60.....	6,53,42,670	4½	0
1860-61.....	6,62,30,668	1½	0
1861-62.....	7,03,38,844	5¾	0
1862-63.....	6,94,50,320	0	1¼

271. TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1838-39 to 1862-63.—Territorial income for the past 25 years is tabulated in the margin, with the per centage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case with the year preceding.

272. ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACK.—The payments made in the year 1862-63 in the nature of Allowances and Refunds from Revenues previously carried to the credit of the State, amount to Rupees 11,47,380; which is Rupees 8,97,040 in excess of the payments made on the same account in 1861-62. This large increase of upwards of 358 per cent. is mainly owing to the recent Orders of Government, directing the refund to Her Highness Kamatche Boye Sahiba of the net profits of the lands belonging to the late Rajah of Tanjore, during the period that they were in the possession of Government.

273. CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.—The total charges incidental to the Revenue Administration, including the expenditure properly chargeable upon the General Revenues of the country, amount for the past official year to Rupees 99,04,530. This is composed of Rupees 62,60,970 on account of "Revenue Departments," such as Land Revenue, Assessed Taxes, Customs, Salt, &c., Rupees 35,54,200 on account of "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements," such as Territorial and Political Allowances and Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands, &c., and Rupees 89,360 on account of Miscellaneous Payments and Contingencies, which include all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure connected with the Revenue Departments in general.

274. REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.—The expenditure on this account for the year 1862-63 is composed of the items noted in the margin,* and falls below that of 1861-62 by Rupees 4,34,421, or 6¼ per cent. This decrease may be attributed to the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, and the reduction of the Revenue Establishments, consequent on the extension of the new Police,

Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkarry	45,04,730
Assessed Taxes...	65,610
Customs	1,65,290
Salt	11,67,160
Stamps.....	99,180
Mint...	2,59,000
	62,60,970

the revision of the Establishment of the Settlement Department, and a decrease effected in the number of the Deputy Collectors attached to the Inam Commission in consequence of the work having been partially completed.

	Receipts.	Charges.	Per centage.
Land Revenue, &c.* ...	4,60,93,350	45,04,730	9¾
Assessed Taxes	23,25,540	65,610	2¾
Customs	19,61,590	1,65,290	8½
Salt†	91,27,700	11,67,160	12¾
Stamps	21,34,570	99,180	4¾
Mint	6,93,200	2,59,000	37¼

A Table, containing the per centage of charges upon the Collections of the year under each source of revenue, is given in the margin.

275. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.—The charge on this account for the year 1862-63, which has been assumed at Rupees 35,54,200, is composed of Rupees 31,69,270 actually paid in Madras during the year 1862-63, and Rupees 3,84,930 estimated as paid in Bengal on account of Mysore Pensions. The Actuals for 1861-62 under this head being Rupees 39,07,070,* the reduction under this head during the year 1862-63 is a little above 9 per cent.

* Paid in Madras	35,22,140
Paid in Bengal	3,84,930
	39,07,070

276. Miscellaneous Payments and Contingencies.—Under this head will be observed in the year 1862-63 an increase of Rupees 74,760, the charges of 1862-63 being Rupees 89,360, and those for 1861-62 being only Rupees 14,600.

277. Army.—The total Military expenditure during the year 1862-63, including ⅓rd of the value of Stationery received from England, amounts to Rupees 3,05,62,630. It falls Rupees 84,50,080 below the expenditure of 1861-62. The decrease in 1862-63, which is more than 21½ per cent., is owing partly to the Commissariat charges of seven months of 1860-61, which had been omitted in that year, having been included in 1861-62, and partly to the large savings effected in the Army in consequence of the reduction of Regiments, and the retirement of Officers on the Extra Pension.

278. Public Works.—The outlay on Public Works during the year 1862-63 has been assumed at Rupees 69,16,150. This is Rupees 4,46,280 less than the Actuals of 1861-62, which were Rupees 73,62,430. This decrease of 6 per cent. is attributable to the exclusion of the outlay from 1 per cent. Income Tax Fund, from the Public Works' Expenditure of 1862-63, as it has been directed to be exhibited separately under Local Funds.

Civil Services.—This division embraces all charges of the Civil Administration, and is composed of the following Sub-divisions.

279. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.—The Actuals under this head for 1862-63 amount to Rupees 15,65,560 against Rupees 19,51,010 for 1861-62. The decrease of Rupees 3,85,450, or about 20 per cent. in the expenditure of 1862-63, is owing to the Medical charges being shown departmentally in 1862-63, instead of in one amount under this head as in 1861-62.

* Includes Magisterial expenditure. † Includes prime cost of Salt.

280. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The total expenditure on this account during the year 1862-63, amounts to Rupees 35,59,060 against Rupees 33,33,240 in 1861-62. This increase of Rupees 2,25,820, or about 6¾ per cent., even after the saving on account of the transfer of North Canara is deducted, is owing partly to the increase of Salaries paid to the District Moonsiffs, and partly to the transfer of the Judicial Medical Charges from Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments to this head.

281. POLICE.—The Police charges for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 33,26,070, and fall below the expenditure of 1861-62 by Rupees 6,940. A saving of Rupees 1,02,430 having been made in this department in consequence of the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, the increase caused by the extension of the new Police in other Districts is not apparent.

282. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.—The charges of Education in the year 1862-63 come up to Rupees 6,54,650, and exceed those of 1861-62 by Rupees 67,470, or 11½ per cent. This is to be accounted for by, 1st, the increase on account of Cinchona plantations amounting to upwards of 30,000 Rupees; and 2ndly, by the opening of new Schools in the Mofussil.

283. POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.—The Actuals on this account for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 1,33,140, or Rupees 30,660 in excess of the payments made in 1861-62. This may be explained by the circumstance that the amount of 17 years' arrears of Travelling charges of the late Resident of Travancore, ordered to be reimbursed to the Travancore Government, was paid during the past official year.

284. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.—The payments made on this account during the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 22,05,400, or Rupees 3,21,670 in excess of the Actuals of 1861-62. This arises from the charges connected with Hospitals and Dispensaries being shown under this head in the year 1862-63, instead of under Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments as in the year 1861-62.

285. MARINE.—The charges of the Marine Department for the year 1862-63 are Rupees 114,100 against Rupees 3,19,610 in the previous year. The decrease of Rupees 2,05,510, or about 64¼ per cent., is owing to the charges connected with the Establishments of the several Ports which have come under the operation of Act VII of 1858 not being as in the previous year exhibited as State charges in the year 1862-63, but shown separately under Port Fund.

286. MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENCIES.—The charges under this head have been assumed at Rupees 8,81,100 which is the Regular Estimate for 1862-63.

287. INTEREST.—The debit on this account is also taken at the Estimate figures. It amounts to Rupees 7,47,000.

288. AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS.—The total Territorial charges or charges proper of the State, during the year 1862-63 under the several heads above-mentioned, are Rupees 6,17,16,770, or less than the Actuals of 1861-62 by Rupees 74,93,180, or 10¾ per cent.

		Per centage of Increase	Per centage of Decrease
		on the one previous year.	
1838-39.....	4,74,30,024	3¼	0
1839-40.....	5,82,34,963	22¾	0
1840-41.....	5,11,13,359	0	12¼
1841-42.....	5,04,08,699	0	1½
1842-43.....	5,13,27,381	10¾	0
1843-44.....	5,17,26,688	0¾	0
1844-45.....	5,28,96,849	2¼	0
1845-46.....	5,42,59,249	2½	0
1846-47.....	5,20,20,519	0	4⅛
1847-48.....	5,31,43,084	2¼	0
1848-49.....	5,04,36,208	0	5⅛
1849-50.....	4,90,57,543	0	2¾
1850-51.....	4,87,50,388	0	0½
1851-52.....	4,92,84,343	1	0
1852-53.....	5,06,33,053	2¾	0
1853-54.....	5,36,07,601	5¾	0
1854-55.....	5,66,78,712	5¾	0
1855-56.....	5,85,69,098	3¼	0
1856-57.....	5,66,54,248	0	3¼
1857-58.....	6,61,01,114	16¾	0
1858-59.....	7,49,72,479	13⅜	0
1859-60.....	8,03,62,006	7¼	0
1860-61.....	7,19,86,689	0	10½
1861-62.....	6,92,09,946	0	3¾
1862-63.....	6,17,16,770	0	10¾

289. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1838-39 to 1862-63—The Territorial charges for the past 25 years are tabulated in the margin with the per centage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case with the year preceding.

290. RESULT OF TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The Total Territorial Income for 1862-63, has been shown to be Rupees 6,94,50,320; if from this be deducted the expenditure of the year, viz., Rupees 6,17,16,770, there will be left a balance of Rupees 77,33,550 available for Imperial and other purposes.

291. STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND CHARGES FOR 1862-63, SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS WHICH THE CHARGES OF EACH DEPARTMENT BEAR TO THE AGGREGATE INCOME.—The following Statement exhibits in one view the Revenues and charges of the different departments of Administration for the past official year, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the Actual Income.

Statement.

INCOME.	Total Actual amount for 1862-63.	Per centage, *i. e.*, the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.
I.—LandRevenue,&c.		
1. Land Revenue...	4,20,49,600	60½
2. Sayer.....	3,39,670	0½
3. Abkarry	37,04,080	5½
II.—Assessed Taxes.		
1. Income Tax.....	23,18,250	3½
2. Other Imperial Taxes.....	7,290	.....
III.—Land and Sea Customs.....	19,61,590	2¾
IV.—Salt.....	91,27,700	13¼
VI.—Stamps.	21,34,570	3
VII.—Mint.....	6,93,200	1
X.—Law and Justice.	2,95,190	0½
XI.—Police...	30,770	.....
XII.—Marine.....	29,730	.....
XIII.—PublicWorks.	3,98,000	0½
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,430	5
XV.-Miscellaneous, Civil...	6,71,000	1
„ Military...	22,14,000	3¼
XVI.—Interest.....	29,250	.....
Rupees...	6,94,50,320	100

CHARGE.	Total Actual amount for 1862-63.	Per centage proportion of Income allotted to each branch of the Service.
A. *Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.*	11,47,380	1¾
B. *Charges against Income.*		
I.-RevenueDepartment		
1. Land Revenue.....	45,04,730	7¼
2. Assessed Taxes....	65,610	.....
3. Customs...	1,65,290	0¼
4. Salt.....	11,67,160	2
6. Stamps.....	99,180	0¼
7. Mint.....	2,59,000	0½
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.....	35,54,200	5¾
IV.—Miscellaneous.... V.—Contingencies, Special & Temporary.....	89,360	.....
B. Total Rs. 99,04,530, or 16 per cent.		
C. *Army*.....	3,05,62,630	49½
D. *Navy.*		
E. *Public Works*.....	69,16,150	11¼
F. II.—*Salaries and Expenses of Public Department*.....	15,65,560	2½
III.—Law and Justice..	35,59,060	5¾
IV.—Police.....	33,26,070	5½
V.—Education, Science and Art.....	6,54,650	1
VI.—Political Agencies, &c.....	1,33,140	0¼
VII.—Superannuations, &c.....	22,05,400	3½
VIII.—Marine—Vide Navy.....	1,14,100	0¼
IX.—Miscellaneous.... X.—Civil Contingencies.....	8,81,100	1½
F. Total Rs. 1,24,39,080; or 20¼ per cent.		
G. *Interest*.....	7,47,000	1¼
Rupees...	61,716,770	100

292. CASH BALANCE.—The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1863 amounted to Rupees 3,77,81,726, which exceeds that on the 30th April 1862, by Rupees 84,93,856,* the full balance however cannot be considered as being available for immediate disbursement, as the amounts entered in the margin† have to be deducted from it. The following Statement exhibits in one view the Actual Cash Balances in the several Treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

* Balance on the 30th April 1863... 3,77,81,726
Do. do. 1862... 2,92,87,870
84,93,856

† Silver Bullion..... 52,37,945
Copper Coins..... 6,89,313
Copper for Coinage..... 12,44,698
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies..... 1,00,000

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per centage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1858-59...	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	...	3¾
1859-60...	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	...	9,57,937	4
1860-61...	2,42,46,953	2,18,39,788	...	24,07,165	11
1861-62...	2,18,39,788	2,92,87,870	74,48,082	...	25½
1862-63...	2,92,87,870	3,77,81,726	84,93,856	...	22½
Total of the five years...	12,48,78,368	13,83,61,227	1,68,47,961	33,65,102	
	Deduct—Total Decrease at the end of the year...		33,65,102		
		Net Increase...	1,34,82,859		

293. CIRCULATION OF SMALL COINS.—The demand for small Coins in the interior during the year under review seems to have been very good, the amount of Silver Coins sent to the interior being Rupees 4,25,000, and of Copper Rupees 9,14,400. This as compared with the amounts sent during the previous year is highly satisfactory.

Small Coins circulated in 1861-62.
Silver. 2,61,000 Copper. 3,36,390

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

294. No change of any great importance has taken place in the Civil Paymaster's Office during the year 1862-63.

295. The second year of working of the Budget system has ended satisfactorily, and a further experience of one year has fully proved the expediency of the measures adopted to carry out that system as described in the Report for 1861-62, viz., the incorporation of the fixed and Contingent Departments, and alteration in the mode

Satisfactory working of the Budget system.

of keeping the Audit Registers. Bills have been disposed of with regularity and despatch, while at the same time the expenditure from Budget Grants has been carefully supervised.

Audit of Public Works, Salaries and Contingencies transferred to Controller of Public Works Accounts.

296. Owing to the appointment of a Controller of Public Works Accounts, the Audit of charges on account of Salaries and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, heretofore conducted by the Civil Paymaster, was together with the Establishment attached thereto, costing Rupees 320 per mensem, transferred from 1st March 1863 to the former Officer.

Additions to ordinary Office work.

297. On the other hand some addition to the ordinary work of the Office was caused by the transfer from the Military Department to the Civil Paymaster of the Audit of the Military Pay of Medical Officers in Civil Employ, as well as of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army employed in the Civil Department; the preparation of Estimates of Pensionary Allowances, &c., previously furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and also of certain Monthly and other Returns required this year for the first time.

State of the Office.

298. The Office has fully maintained its general efficiency, notwithstanding the additional labor and responsibility entailed upon it by the Budget system.

Statement of increase and decrease of Establishment.

299. A statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary Establishments is annexed as Appendix.

MILITARY FINANCE.

300. The operations of the Military Finance Department for the past year have been of an ordinary nature, and do not require to be specially noticed.

Satisfactory working of system of audit and account.

301. The system of audit and account which was brought into operation under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 710 of the 6th July 1860, has now undergone a practical test of sufficient duration to admit of a decision being passed on it, and, making allowances for the difficulties which necessarily beset the introduction of all new systems, it may be said to have proved successful.

Pay Department.

302. The Army has been regularly and promptly paid: the Disbursements have been quickly rendered, audited, classified, and compiled, while they have been brought to account within little more than six weeks after the Disbursements were made, with the exception of those at distant stations beyond seas, which unavoidably take a longer period.

Military accounts.

303. When the Military Accounts were transferred from the Civil to the Military Department under the new system above adverted to, there were large sums remaining unadjusted in the books of the former, amounting to Rupees 45,92,139, of which Rupees 41,24,725 have since been adjusted, leaving now a balance of only Rupees 4,67,414 unadjusted. The settlement of these unadjusted sums has pressed heavily on the Establishment of the Military Accountant.

Commissariat Department.

304. The outstanding balances and retrenchments in the Commissariat Department at the commencement of the Official year amounted to Rupees 31,51,014, of which Rupees 29,60,490 have been brought to account and adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of only Rupees 1,90,524 outstanding.

Numerical strength of the Army.

305. As regards the current year's expenditure it may be observed that at the commencement of the year the Army was composed of 14,496 Europeans and 33,576 Natives. The Artillery has of late been largely augmented, and numbers 3,625 Europeans and 750 Natives; the latter are being gradually absorbed. The Cavalry consists of 1,095 Europeans and 1,548 Natives, while the Infantry consists of 9,600 Europeans and 31,328 Natives.

Decrease in cost of the Army.

306. The estimated cost of the Army for 1863-64 is Rupees 296,49,050; the previous year's estimate was Rupees 302,43,053, while the actuals for 1861-62 were Rupees 324,43,751. The current year's estimate is thus less than the expenditure for 1861-62 by Rupees 27,94,701, and less than the estimate for 1862-63 by Rupees 5,94,003, and this notwithstanding that the Home charges for Military Stores have this year been brought into the Indian Budget, and that it has been necessary to provide largely for the unusual charge of sending three Regiments of Infantry to England and bringing out a similar number to replace them,—the cost for this service being estimated at Rupees 10,99,080. The Military charges of this Presidency have now been brought down to nearly what they were in 1857, and it may be added, with a better organized and more efficient Army.

Efficient state of the Audit.

307. The Audit in the different branches of the Department is current, which is the best proof that could be adduced of the satisfactory working of the different Establishments.

Retrenchments.

308. The retrenchments in the Pay Department on an expenditure of Rupees 246,22,443, amount to Rupees 1,37,133 only: a result which shows that much care and attention must be bestowed by the disbursing Officers, the Paymasters of Ranges.

Increased price of provisions and labor.

309. The large increase which has recently taken place in the price of provisions and labor, has naturally had its effect on some portions of the Commissariat expenditure, but not to any serious extent, except at Hyderabad, where grain of all kinds has risen to nearly famine rates.

Substitution of contract system in Commissariat for that of Departmental purchase.

310. Means are now being taken to carry out in the Commissariat Department the Contract system to its fullest extent, and to get rid of the departmental purchase system which has until recently prevailed in that Department. As was to be expected, difficulties have been experienced in giving effect to the measure, from combination among the merchants and dealers, and from other similar causes; but as the system becomes better understood, the difficulties will disappear, and Government will in due time reap the full benefit of fair and open competition.

311. Considerable reductions in the Establishment of the Commissariat Department

Reductions in Commissariat Department.

are being carried out on the recommendation of a Board of Officers which was specially held to consider the question. The principle on which the recommendation is based is that the employés should be fewer and better paid, that the clerks should be divided into classes, that seniority accompanied by fitness should be the rule for promotion to a higher class, and that their services should be available wherever required. The change is being gradually introduced under the orders of Government, and every care taken that the interests of deserving servants are not injured or affected by the change.

MINT.

Bullion Receipts 112,09,241.

312. The Silver Bullion delivered at the Mint for Coinage during 1862-63 amounted to standard tolas 112,09,241, of which tolas 60,11,231 were tendered by merchants. Tolas 1,95,177, consisting of uncurrent coin, were sent in by the Bank of Madras, and tolas 50,02,833 were transferred from the Mint of Bombay.

Out-turn.

		RS.
To Balance on hand on the 1st May 1862		7,54,458
To Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased		60,11,231
To amount Coin and Public Bullion received		1,95,177
To do. Silver Bullion received from the Government of Bombay...		50,02,833
		119,63,699
By Standard value of Coins remitted	67,32,540	
By Balance in the Mint	52,42,383	119,74,923
	Excess	11,224

313. The operations of the year are given in the margin, showing a more than average favorable result.

Copper Coinage.

Years.	Pieces.	Value Rupees.
1860-61	723,50,400	10,22,420
1861-62	709,49,760	10,76,750
1862-63	627,65,760	9,93,280

314. Owing to delay in the receipt of Dies for the new Coinage, the out-turn of Copper fell short of that of the two preceding years as shown in the margin.

Total Silver and Copper Coinage.

315. The total out-turn both of Silver and Copper was 7,48,09,991 pieces, of the value of Rupees 77,25,528. The daily average was therefore 2,60,000 pieces. The numbers of each denomination of coin and their values, with the rates at which they were coined, were—

				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Single Rupees ...	54,47,907	54,47,907	at trifle above $\frac{15}{16}$ per cent.	51,048	6	6			
Half do ...	5,12,504	2,56,252	at 2 do do	5,125	0	7			
Quarter do ...	21,30,895	5,32,723¾	at 4 do do	21,308	15	2			
Double Annas ...	39,62,925	4,95,365⅝	at 5 do do	24,768	4	6	1,02,250	10	9
Half do ...	62,58,240	1,95,570	at 313 Rupees per lac.	19,588	4	7			
Quarter do ...	4,83,26,400	7,55,100	at 191 do do	92,303	6	9			
Single Pie pieces ...	81,81,120	42,610	at 119 do do	9,735	8	6	1,21,627	3	10
							2,28,877	14	7

Of the above, four lacs of Rupees worth of quarter Rupee pieces, and four lacs of Rupees worth of Double Anna pieces were coined expressly for the Bombay Government, at an expense to this Mint of Rupees 28,500.

Mint receipts, expenses and profit.

316. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rupees 6,88,147. The expenses including the Assay Office charges, as well as loss on the sale of Copper Scissel, were Rupees 2,61,701-1-10, leaving a profit of Rupees 4,26,446.

Receipts.				RS.	A.	P.
Seignorage and Refining charges on Silver Bullion				1,26,490	7	5
Gain on Copper coins after deducting value of the Copper				5,44,064	14	3
Excess of Silver found in different Departments...				11,224	9	5
Amount of Acids and unserviceable Articles sold at the Mint ...				6,367	13	8
				6,88,147	12	9
Disbursements.						
Mint Master's salary	18,078	0	0			
Mint Establishment	41,389	15	11			
Contingent servants	69,785	11	2			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.	20,148	15	1			
Coal	28,500	0	0			
Coke...	18,159	8	7			
Store articles	25,743	9	7			
Moulder and Pattern maker...	8,439	15	11			
Total Assay Office Establishment	25,419	4	0			
Loss on Copper Scissel	6,036	1	7			
				2,61,701	1	10
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books...				4,26,446	10	11

Coinage of fifteen years shown.

317. The Coinage of the past fifteen years is shown below :—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total Silver & Copper Pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
1848-49... ...	18,51,764	12,96,676	55,66,932	82,460	74,18,696	13,79,136
1849-50.....	16,42,676	8,64,371	70,93,550	1,05,960	87,36,226	9,70,332
1850-51.....	39,92,173	19,54,271	77,53,321	1,16,886	117,45,494	20,71,157
1851-52.....	50,14,308	37,07,032	55,10,710	91,330	105,25,018	37,98,362
1852-53.....	39,34,975	39,35,171	48,73,850	1,01,610	88,08,825	40,36,781
1853-54.....	77,61,272	67,51,002	52,86,894	99,502	130,48,166	68,50,504
1854-55.....	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57.. ...	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58.. ...	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60... ...	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61.....	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62... ..	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,75,818
1862-63.....	120,54,231	67,32,248	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,09,991	77,25,528

Foundry fully employed. Castings for Government 101 tons, for Private parties, 20 tons.

318. The Foundry attached to the Mint was in full operation throughout the year, having turned out 101 tons of castings for several of the Government Departments, and 20 tons of small articles for private parties.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Operations of Department.

319. The following are the particulars of the operations of the Department during the past official year :—

Notes issued in exchange for Silver Coin.

						Rs.
22,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value		...	2,20,000
14,000	„ of	20	„	„	...	2,80,000
10,000	„ of	50	„	„	...	5,00,000
8,500	„ of	100	„	„	...	8,50,000
2,000	„ of	500	„	„	...	10,00,000
950	„ of	1,000	„	„	...	9,50,000
57,450						38,00,000

Notes cancelled.

2,140	Notes of	10	Rupees	in value	...	21,400
1,080	„ of	20	„	„	...	21,600
1,380	„ of	50	„	„	...	69,000
1,130	„ of	100	„	„	...	1,13,000
410	„ of	500	„	„	...	2,05,000
230	„ of	1,000	„	„	...	2,30,000
6,370						6,60,000

Notes issued in exchange for cancelled Notes.

1,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value			10,000
1,000	„ of	100	„	„	...	1,00,000
300	„ of	500	„	„	...	1,50,000
400	„ of	1,000	„	„	...	4,00,000
2,700						6,60,000

Notes received from the Bank of Madras in exchange for Cash.

400	Notes of	500	Rupees	in value	...	2,00,000
300	„ of	1,000	„	„	...	3,00,000
700						5,00,000

Value of Notes now in circulation and of Specie in deposit.

320. Since the establishment of this Department under Act XIX of 1861, Notes to the value of 69,60,000 Rupees have been issued. Of these, Notes to the value of 6,60,000 Rupees have been cancelled, leaving in actual circulation Notes amounting in value to 63,00,000 Rupees. A reserve of Specie of equal amount remains in deposit in a strong room built for its reception at the Bank of Madras, no investments having been ordered by the Government of India.

Commission paid to the Bank.

321. The Commission paid to the Bank during the year, under Clause XVII of its agreement with Government, was Rupees 31,604-7-1.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

322. The Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin will be found in the Appendix.

The figured Statements submitted with those reports refer to the Malabar year 1037 ending on the 14th August 1862; but in the following remarks extracted from the Resident's Report, the history of the Administration is brought down as far as possible to the close of April last.

Judicial.

323. The statements relating to the Administration of Justice, if not altogether satisfactory, attest general improvement both in Travancore and Cochin. Defects are not unheeded or overlooked, and as the bench becomes occupied by men of better education and training, a greater degree of progress will be attained. A system of registering deeds obtains in Travancore which, if properly managed, would be of considerable value. Unchecked abuses, however, have rendered it an engine of extortion on the part of the Notaries public, and a source of annoyance to the people, but now it is proposed to place the Village Notaries under proper control. Improvement in the Administration of Criminal Justice has certainly taken place, and if when marked, it is still only comparative, credit is not the less due to those whose exertions have produced the result. The organization of a Police Force in Travancore will tend greatly to further progress, and to the exercise of intelligent care and circumspection in preliminary enquiries, in which the Sirkar officers are now lamentably deficient.

Jails.

324. The per-centage of casualties in Jails in Travancore has hitherto been remarkably high; but measures have lately been adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Ross, Physician to His Highness the Rajah, which cannot fail to be beneficial, and the erection of a new jail, combined with a better system of management, promises to materially diminish evils which have hitherto existed almost unchecked.

Land Revenue.

325. Whilst the Land Revenue has under favorable circumstances recovered from the depressing effects of bad seasons, a revision of inadequate commutation rates has been effected, and arrangements have been made to secure the more punctual payment of Sirkar demands.

Proposed re-assessment of garden lands.

326. The survey and re-assessment of garden lands, a measure which would be highly beneficial to the Sirkar, whilst its justice could not be disputed by the Ryot, though not actually commenced, will no longer be kept in abeyance by the difficulties which have hitherto paralyzed action in this direction.

Coffee plantations.

327. Under proper management, much valuable land suited to the cultivation of Coffee is being opened up both in Travancore and Cochin, and now that the attention of both Governments has been directed to the subject, every facility will be granted for the safe investment of capital in such land. The Travancore Government have not up to this moment kept pace with the Cochin Sirkar in the above respect, owing to a dispute with a petty Rajah claiming certain rights in these hills; but a speedy settlement of the question at issue is fully anticipated

and a road is in course of construction, which will connect this part of the country with the coast, and also enable planters to draw supplies and labor from the thickly populated country to the eastward of the ghat range.

Chincona plantation.

328. The Cinchona has been introduced with every prospect of a successful issue to the experiment. A plantation on a small scale has been commenced, and those interested in the propagation of this useful tree will now have an opportunity of obtaining young plants from His Highness the Rajah's garden at Peermode.

Measures for the relief of the Ryots.

329. The year under review has not been unmarked by measures tending to relieve the Ryot of the tyranny and petty interference of Sirkar officials, hitherto exercised to an extent unknown elsewhere. The earnest attention, however, of the Sirkar to the nature and extent of what are termed Ooliem services is imperative, as a proper settlement of the question will relieve the Ryots of demands which press heavily on industry, and not unfrequently call them away from their employments at moments when losses result from their absence.

Tobacco Monopoly.

330. The arrangements made towards the close of the Malabar year under report, in order to modify and eventually do away with the Government Tobacco Monopoly, and alter the system under which sales were conducted, have proved not only beneficial, but successful in a greater degree than was anticipated, the reduction in price having very largely increased the consumption of Tobacco. The general results are such as to encourage steady perseverance in the reform which has been commenced, and in one part of the country Tobacco is now imported, bonded, and sold by private merchants, with prospects of success, which however there has not yet been time to verify.

Cardamom Monopoly.

331. The adoption of modifications in the management of the Cardamom Monopoly has become absolutely necessary. The difference between the price paid to the cultivator by the Sirkar and the present market value of this spice is so great as to hold out every temptation to these people to evade delivery and assist (probably) in the forcible seizure and deportation of the spice they should make over to the Sirkar officials. The locality in which the Cardamom is cultivated is on the eastern side of the Perriar river, and extends for about 30 miles along the frontier of Madura. The remoteness and inaccessibility of this country, afford the robber or smuggler great advantages; but more liberal treatment of the Cardamom Ryot, as the Sirkar are fully aware, will go far to put an end to a state of things which fosters all the worst evils that can attach to arrangements such as those hitherto subsisting between the Government and the cultivator.

Education.

332. There has been a large and marked increase in the number of scholars at His Highness the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum. It now contains nearly 500 boys, or double the number it has hitherto at any time provided for. The District and Vernacular Schools are also favorably reported on.

The Normal School at Cannanore promises to supply both States with qualified Masters, without whom the Schools in Cochin languish.

333. The decrease in the number of In-patients at the Rajah's Hospital indicates perhaps, freedom from disease immediately resulting from want of sustenance, which no doubt prevailed in the previous year, but the number of Out-patients being the same in both years, the fact alluded to hardly indicates the improved sanitary condition of Trevandrum.

Medical Department.

Effect has lately been given to a plan for improving the position of the Medical Subordinates in the Sirkar service, long since suggested by the Durbar Surgeon; and remuneration now gradually increases with length of service.

334. The Director was absent on leave during a considerable portion of the year, but the work of the Observatory was carried on under instructions left with his subordinates, and by means of correspondence with them.

Observatory.

The attention of Mr. Brown was principally directed to observations on Magnetism and Meteorology.

335. Some beneficial alterations have been made in the Unjel or Postal department, and the number of letters passing through the Unjel offices, attests the usefulness of the Institution. There is, however, ample room for further improvement.

Postal Department.

336. The chief items on which considerable expenditure has been incurred, are the Southern Canal and Road—the Alleppey Light House—and the Cottyam and Peermode road. Latterly the progress made with the Canal has been limited, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of an Engineer Officer. Mr. Barton has however now arrived, and his immediate attention will be given to the proper organization of his department, and the steady prosecution of the works in progress. Some sections of the Canal can probably be opened at an early date, and to an extent which will be of no little advantage to one portion of the country through which the line passes.

Travancore Public Works.
Southern Canal.

337. The Southern road has been thoroughly repaired, and was, when the Resident passed over it in January last, in very good order.

Southern road.

338. The Light House at Alleppey is under the superintendence of Mr. Crawford, the Commercial Agent of the Travancore Government. The care with which every portion of this building was constructed, does this gentleman great credit, and to his constant attention to the management of the light, and superintendence of those in charge of it, is due the admirable order which pervades all arrangements connected with the building.

Alleppey Light House.

339. Considerable progress has been made with this road, and it is hoped that carts will, during the approaching season, be able to ply as far as Peermandanom, a village on the ghat, where it will be desirable to establish a depôt for the supply of provisions for the large body of workmen likely to be engaged in opening the upper portion of the pass.

Cottyam Road.

340. In Cochin, the only work of importance at present under construction is the Rajah's Bridge at Shoranoor. The works are progressing satisfactorily under Mr. T. Sidden, and the masonry is likely to be completed by the time the Iron girders can be expected from England.

Cochin Public Works. Bridge at Shoranoor.

341. The state of the Finances and the prospects of the current year are satisfactory both in Travancore and Cochin. Income has exceeded expenditure, whilst the elements of future financial prosperity exist and are in the course of development in both states. The anxiety which naturally attends on measures taken for the gradual abolition of the Government Monopolies has materially diminished; and a steady course of improvement has been entered on, which affords relief to the people without diminishing materially the income hitherto derived by the State from these sources. Hence the means of placing the Government Establishments in these states on a better footing, and increasing their efficiency appear to be within reach, whilst the two Sirkars will be able to carry on with vigour those works of public utility on which the development of the resources of the country in a great measure depends.

Steady improvement in financial prospects.

342. As reported already, the balance of the Pagoda Loan has been paid off by the Travancore Sirkar; but this transaction will be more particularly alluded to, in the financial report of the year to which the transaction properly belongs.

Pagoda Loan.

343. In October last, His Excellency the Governor made a tour through these states, receiving and returning the official visits of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin. In the following December, His Highness the Rajah of Travancore visited Madras, and was received by His Excellency the Governor with every mark of distinction. His Highness the first Prince of Travancore had previously visited the Presidency, and it is satisfactory to find that the barriers established by prejudice and custom, which had hitherto confined the Princes of Travancore within the limits of the State, have now been entirely removed in a manner likely to serve the best interests of the country.

Visit of H. E. the Governor to Travancore and Cochin, and of the Rajah of Travancore to Madras.

TANJORE.

344. It was stated in last year's report that the Government of India had decided that all the landed property of the late Rajah, not belonging to the hereditary Raj, should be made over to the Rajah's family, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Law. Of the personal property Rs. 10,837-7-8, the sum which was in the Treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, was to be made available for the payment of his debts. The rest of the personal property not being State property was to be made over to the family with the exception of the arms, which, on considerations of public security, it was deemed advisable to remove to one of the Government Arsenals—their value being paid to the family. A reference was made to the Hindu Law Officers of the late Sudder Court, with the view of ascertaining the law as applicable to the case. The Law Officers differed; but, under the opinion given by the Junior Pundit, which was considered to be in accordance with the principles of Hindu law, as sanctioned by several

Final disposal of the property of the late Rajah.

decisions of the Sudder Court, and with the evidence adduced and the decision passed by the Supreme Court in the suit instituted by Kamakshi Bhai Sahibah, the late Rajah's senior widow, the Government directed that the estate of the late Rajah should be made over to his senior widow, who should have the management and control of the property, and whose duty it would be to provide in a suitable manner for the participative enjoyment of the estate by the other widows, her co-heirs. On the death of the last surviving widow, the daughter of the late Rajah, or failing her, the next heir of the late Rajah will inherit the property. On the 21st August 1862 the Acting Government Agent at Tanjore, was directed to communicate this decision to the widows and daughter of the late Rajah, and to take steps for placing the senior widow in possession of the property, both real and personal, impressing upon her the responsibility which will attach to her both in regard to her conduct towards her co-heirs and for the security of the property. These orders have been fully carried out. The whole of the landed property with the exception of the small Fort or Citadel at Tanjore, and the buildings contained in it, the walls and ditch round the town of Tanjore, and the Palace, which have been reserved as State property, and the whole of the personal property, excepting the State jewels and certain other articles which have also been reserved as State property, have been made over to Her Highness Kamakshi Bhai, the senior widow of the late Rajah. The amount of the nett profits which had accrued from the land while under Government management, estimated at Rs. 6,06,549-3-3, with interest thereon at 5 per cent., has likewise been paid to Her Highness.

CARNATIC.

Number of Carnatic Stipendiaries.

345. The number of Carnatic Stipendiaries at the close of the official year was at Madras 1,773 and at Out-Stations 365.

Amount of Stipends paid.

346. The actual payments made in Madras on account of the stipends, &c. of 1801 and 1855 including Jaghiredars, during the official year was Rupees 6,35,612.

Lapses.

347. The stipends of 55 individuals amounting to Rupees 22,288 per annum lapsed by death.

Bonuses in commutation of Stipends.

348. Bonuses to the amount of Rs. 91,659 were given during the year in commutation of 112 stipends of the annual value of Rs. 8,795. These bonuses are granted with the view of inducing the Stipendiaries on the smaller rates of stipend to enter upon some trade, or other means of procuring a suitable livelihood, for which the possession of a small capital at starting is requisite. The object is to develope habits of self-support and independence in a class of persons who have hitherto been content to lead idle and useless lives, depending upon the small pittance which their stipends have given them. The result of the experiment as far as can be ascertained has been satisfactory.

Permission given to sue certain members of the Carnatic family.

349. By Act XXXVII of 1858, thirty-two members of the family of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic are exempted from being sued in the Courts without the permission of Government having been previously obtained. During the past year the Governor in Council found it necessary in

sixteen instances either to grant this permission or to intimate that it would be granted, unless the claims were settled.

POODOOCOTTAH.

350. The Report on the Administration of the Poodoocottah State was not satisfactory. The season was favorable, and there was a considerable increase of revenue; but the schedule of expenditure prescribed in 1854 was exceeded by Rupees 1,49,244, and the amount of business done in the Courts, especially in the Rajah's Court, was very small. The average number of suits decided by the Rajah was not quite four per mensem, while eighty cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

351. During the past official year, there have been few subjects calling for special notice in the Military Department.

Reductions in the Native Infantry.

352. The Reduction in the Native Army decided on in 1860-61-62 has steadily progressed, the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, the last of the eight Infantry Regiments ordered to be reduced under an order of Government 24th January 1862, having been finally broken up on the 31st May 1862.

Present strength of the Native Infantry.

353. The Administration Report of 1861-62 gave the total strength of the Native Infantry as 1,872 in excess of the Establishment. The aggregate strength by the latest Returns received is 31,931 of all Native ranks, or 559 above the Establishment.

Reduction of the Pegu Sapper Battalion.

354. The Reduction of the Pegu Sapper Battalion had been decided on in 1861-62. But the Corps, instead of being allowed to die out (as originally intended) was in 1862 ordered to be reduced, and was accordingly finally broken up on the 30th April 1863.

Reduction of two Companies of Sappers.

355. The suspension of the Reduction of two Companies of Sappers and Miners was noticed in the last Administration Report, but the measure was subsequently resolved on, and the L and M Companies were accordingly broken up in 1862, at an annual saving of about half a lac of Rupees.

Officering of New Line Regiments.

356. The selection of the Officers (from those who had volunteered for General Service) for the new Dragoon and Line Regiments, was notified in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India under date 15th July 1862.

New organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India.

357. The Staff of the Royal Artillery in India having been re-organized by the Governor General's Order, 19th August 1862, No. 798, the new organization came into effect from the 1st November 1862. The appointments of Brigadier, Commandant, and Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery in this Presidency were abolished, and an Inspector of Artillery with a Brigade Major authorized, as also an Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery at Army Head Quarters.

Reduction of the Artillery Recruit Depôt.

358. The Artillery Recruit Depôt was abolished under the same order and from the same date.

359. The Departments of the Adjutant General of the Army and Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces were amalgamated from the 20th February 1863, from which date the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces was abolished.

Amalgamation of the Head Quarters Staff.

360. It having been determined to concentrate the two Depôts for European Troops heretofore maintained at Arcot and Poonamallee, that at the former station was abolished, and the Troops transferred to the latter Station, pending the final settlement of the question of the future location of the united Depôt.

Discontinuance of Arcot as a Depôt for European Troops.

361. The last Administration Report noticed the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state and working of the Office and Executive Establishments of the Commissariat Department generally, in the Madras Presidency, the Eastern Settlements and Pegu and to suggest such reforms of the system as would admit of the work being performed by smaller Establishments. The Committee having concluded its labors, submitted a scheme for re-organizing the Department, some of the leading features of which were as follows:—

Reduction in the Commissariat Department.

1st. The division of the Presidency Office into three distinct Sections, viz., Administrative, Executive, and Store.

2nd. The simplification and reduction of labor in the several branches of the Department generally, the consolidation of duties of the same class and character, and the establishment of clearly defined responsibilities.

3rd. The division of the Commissariat Clerks into four grades or classes, with fixed salaries, those employed at one station being transferable to another by promotion, and such as are employed in the Pegu Division and the Straits, receiving a fixed per-centage upon their ordinary salary, and being entitled to relief after a tour of 3 years' service.

4th. The separation of the duties of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency from the charge of general stores and reserve stock.

5th. The substitution of Warrant Officers for Native subordinates for the charge and custody of stores.

6th. The Classification of Commissariat Stations.

These suggestions met with the approval of Government, and the annual saving expected to accrue by their adoption is estimated at 74,000 Rupees.

362. It was also resolved, with a view to ensure the more efficient performance of their proper departmental duties, that Executive Commissariat Officers, exercising also Judicial and Police functions, should be relieved of both ; Officers appointed in lieu, being designated " Cantonment Joint Magistrates," when vested with powers under Regulation VII of 1862 only, and " Military Joint Magistrates," when under Act IV of 1847. Should the provisions of the draft Bill recently published by the Legislative Department, Calcutta, " to regulate the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments" eventually become

Commissariat Officers relieved from duties connected with Cantonment Police and Bazaars.

Law, and be adopted in this Presidency, a further change in these designations will become necessary.

363. Consequent upon a representation from the Commander-in-Chief, regarding certain restrictions sought to be imposed by the Commissariat, in the issue of the *Vegetable* rations of the European Troops, it has been ruled that, local circumstances permitting, the rations should be varied, so as to render them more acceptable to the men, whenever it can be effected advantageously to the Troops, and without extra cost to the State; the necessary arrangements being made in communication with the Regimental authorities, and subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Vegetable rations to European Troops.

364. Upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Government sanctioned the extension to the several Military Stations under this Presidency of the provisions of a General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 15th November 1862, for the distribution of Annual Prizes to the most industrious and successful cultivators of Soldiers' Gardens. The probable amount to be annually expended in this manner is estimated to be about 4,485 Rupees.

Prizes to successful cultivators of Soldiers' Gardens.

365. The Principal of the Civil Engineering College having represented that he had had frequent applications from young Officers (other than of the Engineers) for advice as to the books they should study and the persons they should employ to assist them in attaining the knowledge of surveying required by the Regulations to entitle them to Certificates of Qualification; very little having resulted from the course of study hitherto pursued, as, rarely was an Officer gazetted as having passed the Examination, and on no occasion did an Officer apply to the Principal of the College for a Certificate; these results were attributed, first, to the charges for private tuition in surveying at Madras being more than a regimental Officer could conveniently incur, and, secondly, to the Officers seeking to acquire a knowledge in surveying being those who came to the Presidency on privilege leave, or whose sick leave was about to expire, when they had not sufficient time to acquire a competent knowledge of the subject. It was therefore proposed, as a great public convenience, that a class for the instruction of Officers in surveying should be established in the Civil Engineering College, the Principal undertaking to regulate the instruction so that "each Officer who obtained a Certificate should have a really sound and practical knowledge of surveying, one that could not but be most useful to him for the rest of his service, whether as a Staff Officer in Cantonment or as an Officer of any rank or position in the field." It was further suggested that the class should be formed on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, as convenient for the College; that each Officer should pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees (the course of Instruction varying from 3 to 5 months); that Officers so employed should be considered on duty, as their time would be fully employed; and that the fees received from the officers should be at the disposal of the Principal, to remunerate the Survey Masters of the College for the extra work they would have, especially out-door work, as well as to defray any small contingent expenses incidental in teaching the class, thereby relieving the State and the College of any extra charge.

Formation of a Class in the Civil Engineering College, for the instruction of Officers in surveying.

These propositions were supported by the Commandant of Engineers and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and received the sanction of Government, it being ruled

that the College be opened to all Captains and Subalterns of the Army, with the restriction that not more than two Officers of any Corps shall be allowed to attend the class at the same time.

Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone.

366. The last Administration Report contained a notice of the encouragement afforded by Government to the experimental preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone, as a substitute for Malt Liquor imported in casks for supply to the European soldiery. After a year's trial of the experiment at Bangalore by Colonel (now Brigadier) Briggs of the Royal Artillery, the reported result was considered so far satisfactory and encouraging, Malt Liquor produced from the Brewery at Bangalore having been freely used at that station by the Artillery and Her Majesty's 66th Foot, and also pronounced by a Committee of Non-Commissioned Officers at Poonamallée to be fully equal to what was obtained from the Commissariat. Measures are being taken for extending the Brewery, it being Brigadier Briggs' opinion that with enlarged means many stations might be supplied with the produce of the Brewery at Bangalore.

Experimental cultivation of Hops and Barley in Mysore.

367. In connection with the manufacture of Malt Liquor, a requisition was made upon the Home Government for a supply of Hopsets and Seed Barley, for experimental cultivation in Mysore, where the climate is considered peculiarly favorable to the growth of these products. The Hopsets and Seed Barley having been received, were transmitted to the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Gardens, with a view to his prosecuting the experiment and reporting the result.

Advantages of the application of Mechanical power in the Ordnance Workshop, Fort Saint George.

368. From a report on the working of the machinery recently introduced in the Arsenal of Fort Saint George, it was shown that, notwithstanding the cheapness of manual labor in India, the judicious introduction of machinery in combination with manual labor, is attended with great advantage, both as relates to economy in the out-turn and to the improved description, the quantity and the uniformity of the work done. On this subject the Inspector General of Ordnance remarks that, " In instituting any comparison between the operations of machinery and manual labor, or a combination of the two, the money value alone of the out-turn cannot be taken as a guide in estimating the full value of results. Time saved, as well as the quantity and quality of work done, must also be taken into consideration, with the fact that the possession of machinery renders Government to a great extent independent of the labor market, and enables Government, on occasions of emergency, to command a power greater and more reliable than manual labor, one capable, if needed, of continuous operation day and night." Further, " that the advantages of machinery are more fully developed in those cases where heavy and continuous labor is required in making up articles in large numbers."

1 Machine, Drilling, Vertical, single geared.
1 ,, ,, Vertical Independent.
1 ,, ,, Small, country.
1 ,, Planing.
1 ,, Slotting.
1 ,, Universal shaping.
1 Steam Engine, 6 Horse power.
5 Lathes of sizes.
1 Former for Fuzes.

369. The Machinery stated to be in use in the Arsenal Workshop, is specified in the margin.

370. Consequent on the receipt of orders for the distribution of the Prize booty marginally noted, the Prize Department, which has been dormant since 1859, has been revived. The duties in this Presidency are conducted by the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department. An establishment is in course of formation, and the work of examining and passing Prize claims, Reports of Committees, Rolls and Abstracts, has been commenced with. The business of the Prize Department has already proved considerable, amounting to

Distribution of the Lucknow Prize Money.

	Nos.
Receipts...	705
Despatches...	536
Abstracts passed since July 1862.... ...	187
The claims already adjusted are	1,285.

MARINE.

371. No Marine Acts have been passed this year, but an Imperial Act* amending "The Merchant Shipping Act 1854," and "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1855" has been promulgated, the working of which will be alluded to hereafter.

Marine Acts.
* Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862.

372. This Act continues to work well, and the restrictions are now become so well known that very few cases of contravention have occurred during the past year. Only one case of throwing ballast overboard has been reported, in which the Commander of the offending vessel was fined Rupees thirty-five. No other ports have been brought under its operation since last report, nor has the amount of dues chargeable been altered in any instance.

Conservancy of Ports under Act XXII of 1855.

	Maximum. As	Actual. As
Ganjam	1	1
Monsoorcottah	1	1
Calingapatam	1	1
Bimlipatam	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	1
Cocanada and Coringa ...	8	2
Masulipatam	1	1
Madras	3	3
Cuddalore	1	1
Tranquebar	1	1
Negapatam	1	1
Paumben	0	0
Tuticorin	3	3
Cochin	2	2
Calicut	1	1
Tellicherry	1	1
Cannanore	1	1
Mangalore	1	1

373. The figures against the ports in the margin represent the maxima of dues allowed by law to be levied, and the actual dues now charged.

Pier Act.

374. The Madras Pier Act has received the assent of the Governor General since the close of the official year.

Port Funds.

375. The Port Funds are in a satisfactory condition—see Appendix A,—the only Port in debt being Vizagapatam, the trade of which place appears to be decreasing, whilst that of Bimlipatam is on the increase.

Appendix B shows the state of trade at the various ports.

Pilgrim Ships.

376. But few of these vessels proceed from Madras Ports. They clear principally from Calcutta and the Straits, but in many instances they are compelled to touch at ports on the Western Coast for

provisions and water, and are there invariably inspected, to ascertain whether any infraction of the law has occurred.

Floating Police.

377. This Establishment continues to be efficiently worked, and no change is contemplated.

Wrecks.

378. The wrecks and casualties on and near the coasts of this Presidency have been unusually numerous, amongst which the total wreck of not less than three Steamers has to be recorded. The "Pearl," another Steamer, grounded at Point Gordeware, but was got off with the assistance of the Master Attendant of Cocanada and his establishment, the services of the River Steamer "Fred and May" being placed at the Master Attendant's disposal for the occasion.

Loss of the "Jason."

379. An inquiry under Act I of 1859 was instituted regarding the circumstances which led to the loss of the "Jason," but the proceedings were quashed, and a second inquiry under the Amendment Act of 1862 was conducted by another Court, the members of which were in no way connected with the first. The result of this second inquiry was the suspension of the Commander's Certificate for 12 months.

Loss of the "Burmah."

380. An inquiry under the Amendment Act of 1862 was also held regarding the loss of the "Burmah," which resulted in the suspension of the Commander's Certificate for two years.

In Appendix C is given a list of the wrecks that have occurred during the past year with a brief report on each.

Examinations in Navigation and Seamanship.

381. The number of Masters and Mates who have passed since last report are given below

3 Masters—Competency Foreign Trade
6 Mates— do. do.

Native Passengers' Acts.

382. No convictions under any of these Acts occurred in this Presidency during the year. Act XXV of 1859 was extended to Native Passenger Ships arriving from Ceylon, by Madras Act IV of 1862, and a corresponding Ordinance has since been enacted by the Ceylon Government, making all offences against that Act punishable in Ceylon. Several cases of infraction of the Act have been so punished in Ceylon already, and it is hoped that this, combined with strict supervision on our own coasts, will render any evasion of the Law by vessels trading between our ports and Ceylon impossible. The Madras Government have however strongly recommended to the Government of India the passing of a general Passengers' Act applicable to all vessels carrying Native Passengers to all parts of the world.

Surveys.

383. The Charts of the Coromandel Coast from Ennore to Point Calimere, the survey of which was conducted by Lieutenant Sweeney, I. N., in 1859-60, have not yet been furnished to this Presidency. The only remaining part of the Coast left unsurveyed is from the Santapillay Rocks to Balasore roads.

Weather.

384. The Weather has been generally fine, and but few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping.

Movements of Troops.

385. The Regiments that have been moved by sea are :—

H. M.'s 66th Regiment from Cannanore to Beypore in December 1862 and January 1863.

„ 102nd from Beypore to Cannanore in December 1862 and January 1863.

„ 5th N. I. from Monsoorcottah to Rangoon.

„ 11th N. I. „ Rangoon to Monsoorcottah in Decr. 1862 and January 1863.

„ 9th N. I. „ Bombay to Moulmein in February 1863.

„ 3rd N. I. „ Cannanore to Rangoon in March.

„ Pegu Sapper Battalion from Moulmein to Madras in March.

„ 34th N. I. and Local Battery of European Artillery from Madras to the Straits in April.

„ B Company Sappers and Miners from Madras to Port Blair in April.

„ 2nd N. I. Rangoon to Madras in May.

„ 40th Regiment N. I. from Straits to Madras en route to Cannanore.

Battery of Golundauze from Straits to Madras.

Vessels employed.

Transport Steamers.
"Australian"
"Sydney."
Sailing Transports.
"Tubal Cain"
"Sesostris."
* 6 Officers.
177 Men
13 Women
8 Children.
3 Horses.
† 5 Officers.
182 Men
13 Women.
24 Children.
4 Horses.

386. The vessels employed in effecting these reliefs are shown in the margin. In addition to these movements the "Arracan" brought the B Battery,* 14th Brigade Royal Artillery from Calcutta to Masulipatam, then returned to Calcutta and embarked the A Battery† of the same Brigade for Madras. Advantage was taken on her return from Madras to Calcutta to send details and stores by her for the Northern Ports. It is proposed that the transport service should be performed in future by the British Indian Steam Navigation Company under contract. The terms of the contract are under consideration.

Coals.

387. The quantity of Coals received and expended during the year is shown in Appendix D. The contract rate at which it has been supplied is £1-16-4 per ton.

Troops to and from England.

388. Appendix E shows the number of Troops, Invalids, &c., arrived from and embarked for England, together with the rates paid for each class during the year under review.

Cost of Marine Department.

389. The disbursements during the same period on account of the Marine Department are as follows :—

	Rupees.
Marine Superintendent's Office.....	24,854
Master Attendant's Department	45,629
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship	600
Shipping Master's Establishment.	3,960
Marine Establishments at Out-ports.	36,336
Light Houses	18,863
Miscellaneous	56,422
Pensions.	2,445
Total Rupees.....	1,89,109

The Ports and Lights will now be noticed in the usual order.

GANJAM.

390. The Superintendent of Sea Customs and Conservator of the Port entered on his duties in September last, and it appears that a beneficial change has been effected in the working of the cargo boats since his arrival. The Flagstaff has been repaired.

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPADU AND CALINGAPATAM.

391. The Flagstaffs at Monsoorcottah, Sonapore, Poondy and Calingapatam have been thoroughly repaired.

Nothing further to report.

SANTAPILLY LIGHT HOUSE.

392. The small store godown mentioned in last report as about to be constructed has been completed. A cage for the lantern was commenced some years since, the estimated cost of which was Rupees 470, but after Rupees 280 had been expended on its construction, the work was stopped in consequence of suitable materials not being procurable.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

393. The Master Attendant of Bimlipatam had charge of both these ports until September last, when the Master Attendant of Negapatam was transferred to Vizagapatam, the salary at the latter port being Rupees 125 per mensem as proposed in the revised scale of Marine Establishments.

The Sea Customs and Master Attendant's new Offices are in course of construction, and will probably be ready for occupation by the end of the current year.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

394. The Paumben Steam Dredge was launched successfully in June last, and the dismasted French Ship "St. Germain" entered the river at Cocanada to be docked.

The Buoys laid down to point out the shoal spots and show the anchorage remain in position.

The Master Attendant reports that though the steam tug "Fred and May" has been at work, endeavouring to deepen the passage over the bar into Coringa, there are still only two feet water on the bar at low water spring tides.

The Cotton trade having been very brisk, several new screws have been erected, and the port is in a flourishing condition.

NURSAPORE.

Nothing to report.

MASULIPATAM.

395. The Bezoarah canal between that place and Masulipatam is now navigable, and affords an economical route for the conveyance of stores. It is intended to introduce a better class of boats at Masulipatam on an improved model furnished by the Master Attendant. Three private boats on this plan are already working most satisfactorily, and the Master Attendant is superintending the building of two others for the use of

Government, the cost of which has been estimated at Rupees 1,500 each. These boats sail close to the wind, which the common boats in use at that port cannot do, and having a sliding keel can pass over the bar at all times.

The Fort Flagstaff has been refitted with wire, in lieu of coir rigging; and a new Lantern has been indented for, and is in course of construction at the Grand Arsenal.

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT HOUSES.

396. At the former of these establishments some improvements have been effected in the Superintendent's quarters, a tank and cook-house have been built, and the platform on which the Light House stands has been repaired. A saving of 36 per cent. in the consumption of oil has been effected since the introduction of a system of filtration invented by the Superintendent of Armeghon Light House (Mr. John Braddock). At the latter station little of note has transpired, except a saving of about 33 per cent in the oil expenditure. Mr. Braddock's system is now practised throughout the Light House establishments of this Presidency.

PULICAT.

397. The Lantern fitted for this place having been continually out of order, it was found necessary to procure a duplicate fitted with some improvements. This new Lantern is being made at the Grand Arsenal, and will shortly be placed in position, when the old one will be sent down, in order that it may be remodelled as far as practicable.

MADRAS.

Pier.

398. The Pier has not yet been brought fully into working order, the Cranes supplied having proved to be of an inferior description. The receipts and disbursements on account of passenger traffic for the year under review were respectively Rs. 2,714-14 and Rs. 3,027-3-1.

Diving Bell.

399. The Diving Bell has been kept in complete working order, though its services have only once been called into requisition, viz., in endeavouring to recover an anchor belonging to the Steamer "Sydney," from which she parted when about proceeding to the assistance of the wrecked Steamer "Burmah." All efforts were however unavailing, as the anchor had sunk so deeply into the sand as to render its recovery next to impossible. Mr. Farmer, the Sub-Marine Diver, had previously been sent down to examine it, but could do nothing.

Messageries Imperiales.

400. The "Erymanthe," a French Steamer belonging to the Messageries Imperiales made her first voyage between Galle and Calcutta in November last, and has continued running monthly since, except on one occasion, when her machinery being damaged, she was detained in Calcutta for repair. In the mean time her place was supplied by the "Arracan," which vessel was chartered for the trip.

The "Erymanthe" touches at Pondicherry and Madras, both on the upward and downward voyages.

Staff of Marine Department.

401. The Government of India have recently directed, with the view of reducing the Marine charges, that the offices of Superintendent of Marine and of Master Attendant should be consolidated

under a single head, and on the departure of Mr. Franklin, the Superintendent of Marine, to England on 12 months' leave in April last, Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant at the port of Madras, was placed in charge of both offices. The Madras Government are opposed to the change, being of opinion that the duties of the two offices cannot be efficiently performed by the same person.

CUDDALORE AND PORTO NOVO.

Nothing to report.

TRANQUEBAR.

402. The New Flagstaff erected here in February 1862 was taken down again in November last, the wood (Pinnay) having been found unsound. It is now intended to erect one of Teak wood.

NEGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

PAUMBEN.

403. The Channel has been kept at a depth of 12 feet, and a greater depth might have been attained had the Dredge not broken down on the 10th February last. By this untoward accident, three months of the best working season were lost. Much has been done during the past year towards removing the elbow in the North Channel, but the Superintendent of Operations is of opinion that the work must be continued for at least two more working seasons to effect the entire removal of the angle

Appendices F, G, and H show the tonnage that has passed through, and the pilotage levied during the year.

The number of vessels that have passed through is less by 291 than the previous year, but the receipts show an increase of Rupees 1,998-1-11, owing to the rates having been raised.

The falling off in the number of vessels passing through may be accounted for by the facts that large quantities of rice are brought down from the Northern Ports and Calcutta direct to Colombo, and that the vessels engaged in this trade being of too heavy a draught to use the Channel, necessarily pass to the eastward of Ceylon.

KEELAKARRY.

404. The Pilotage levied during the year between Paumben and Keelakarry was Rupees 3,477-3-0, of which Rupees 2,774-4-0 formed the Pilot's share, and the remaining Rupees 702-15-0 were credited to Government.

Nothing further to report.

TUTICORIN.

Nothing of importance to report.

COCHIN.

405. The Pilotage levied during the year amounts to Rupees 3,060, two-fifths of which Rupees 1,224, being the Government or Port Fund share, and Rupees 1,836 that of the Pilot.

A new topmast for the Flagstaff and also a new Lantern for the Light are in course of construction, the cost of which, together with other incidental items will be met

from the Port Fund, which is in a satisfactory condition, showing a balance of Rupees 9,200 in favor of the Port.

Ship-building is still on the decline for the reason explained in last year's report.

The mud flat at Narrakal has undergone no change during the past year. A Flagstaff has been erected, and anchoring instructions published for the guidance of mariners.

The boats are in excellent order, except that they will soon require new sails. new Iron buoys for denoting the Channel will also soon be necessary.

The usual tables will be found in the Appendices I, J, and K.

CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, AND CANNANORE.

Nothing to report.

MANGALORE.

406. The Custom House at this port has been fitted with wooden railings round it the cost of which, Rupees 160, has been debited to the Port Fund.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration Rules.

407. The Rules prepared by this Government for observance in all operations connected with the recruiting and despatch of Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies received the sanction of the Government of India, and were published in this Presidency in December last. They were prepared more immediately with reference to Emigrants shipped at British Ports, but they have been declared equally applicable to Emigrants recruited in British Territory, and shipped at French Ports for French Colonies, subject only to the modifications rendered necessary by the terms of the Convention. They are given at length in Appendix A of this report.

Number of Emigrants to British Colonies.

408. The number of Emigrants embarking from Madras for British Colonies during the year was only 4,665, showing a decrease of about 30 per cent on the numbers who embarked in the two previous years, though these again were barely half of the number of Emigrants in 1859-60. The decrease is no doubt mainly owing to the increased demand for labour in this Presidency, caused by the number and extent of the Public Works now being carried on, and the general prosperity of the country, and in a lesser degree to the now legally organized Emigration from British Territory to French Colonies.

Destination of Emigrants and number of deaths on the voyage.

Vide Appendix B.

409. The Emigration from Madras has been as usual conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. The annexed Table shows the number of souls embarked, and the number of deaths that have taken place in each Vessel during the year. It will be seen that of the whole number of 4,665, 4,121 Emigrants went to Mauritius and the remaining 544 to Jamaica. The Arrival Reports received during the year of 20 Mauritius Vessels conveying 5,638 souls (including besides those given in the Appendix, 5 Vessels despatched from Madras in the year 1861-62) show that only 16 deaths occurred among the whole number of Emigrants during the voyage, the deaths thus averaging only ·28 per cent., a proportion which considering the class from which the Emigrants are drawn, cannot but be regarded as most favourable. Out of the twenty Vessels as many as nine, reached their destination without a single casualty.

The arrival of the two Vessels which sailed for Jamaica has not yet been reported.

No Emigration to Natal, &c.

410. No Emigrants were despatched to Natal nor to any of the West Indis Islands but Jamaica, during the year.

Return Emigrants.

411. 612 Emigrants have returned to Madras during the year, all from Mauritius. Two died on the voyage.

State of the Depôts.

412. The Depôts have been generally healthy. Twenty-nine deaths, chiefly from Cholera, occurred in the Mauritius Depôt, but there were none in any of the other Depôts, owing no doubt to the small number of Emigrants occupying them. All the Depôts including the French are in the same locality on the road to Trivatore, and with the exception of the Natal Depôt, at which the small number of Emigrants proceeding to the Colony has not as yet made any further accommodation necessary, consist of substantial puckah-built sheds, well raised and drained.

Emigration to French Colonies from Madras.

413. A French Emigration Agent has been appointed at the port of Madras, and operations were commenced before the close of the year 1862; but only one Vessel left Madras with Emigrants for French Colonies during the official year, viz., the "Canova" for Reunion. The arrival of this Vessel with 433 souls on board, all in good health, has been reported since the close of the year.

Emigration from French Ports.

414. The number of Emigrants recruited in British Territory, but despatched to French Colonies from French ports, was much more considerable. A Consular Agent to protect the interests of British subjects embarking at Pondicherry was appointed at that port before the commencement of the past official year. Consular Agents have been appointed during the year at the other French ports in the Presidency as noted in the margin.

	Rs.
Karical exclusive of office allowance.	250
Yanam including do. ...	250
Mahé, Zillah Surgeon of Tellicherry receives an allowance of	50

Number of Emigrants from French ports

415. The number of Emigrants embarked from Pondicherry from the 1st July 1862 up to the close of the official year was 1,404, and from Karical during the same period 700. The Returns from Yanam and Mahé have not yet been received.

Fee previously allowed to be levied at port of embarkation.

416. The rule which requires that a fee of one Rupee shall be paid for each Emigrant when brought before the Magistrate of his District gave rise to considerable correspondence with the French authorities, the latter representing that it frequently happened that the Emigrant on whose account the fee was thus paid never emigrated at all, either because rejected by the French Agent at the port of embarkation, or because he himself changed his mind and declined to go. Representations to the same effect were received from the British Emigration Agents, and it was eventually determined subject to the approval of the Secretary of State that the fee should in future be paid at the port of embarkation.

Adequacy of the Rules for protection of Emigrants.

417. The Emigration rules seem generally well adapted to obtain the object in view, and if strictly enforced, sufficient for the protection of the Emigrants. Rule V in particular, which requires that every intending Emigrant should declare before the Magistrate of his District that he is willing to go to the Colony for which the Maistry who engages him is accredited as Recruiting Agent, is a most valuable safeguard against crimping and against any deception of the Emigrant as to his destination.

Financial result of the collection of the fee on Emigrants.

418. The following is the financial result of the levy of fees at Madras during the year.

	Rupees.
Fees for Emigrants embarked for British colonies..	8,136
Do. do. Reunion	400
Total Rupees	8,536
Expenditure Rupees	8,244
Balance in favour of the Fund, Rupees...	292

MEDICAL.

Public Health.

419. The year has been generally a healthy one in the Provinces of the Madras Presidency, cholera having prevailed in only 12 out of the 38 stations where Civil Dispensaries are established, and in some of these only to a slight extent, although in the Presidency town the mortality from that disease was unusually great.

Epidemic sickness has, however, been prevalent in various parts of the country, especially small pox.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

420. The number of persons admitted had increased by 20,834 over the number treated in the former year, the total treated in 1861-62 being 2,54,695, and in 1862-63, 2,75,529.

Subscriptions of local communities for their support.

421. The newly introduced practice of contributing only a portion of the cost of the Mofussil Dispensaries has been working well. In some districts the inhabitants have come forward most liberally to support them, and in Madura a sufficient sum of money has been collected to endow the hospital with ample funds for its perpetual support. In a few districts the people have shown a disinclination to help in supporting these Institutions, but it is thought that in a few years there will be no difficulty in leaving most of the Dispensaries to the charge of local communities.

The following table shows the number of In and Out-Patients treated and died in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1862-63.

	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated
Presidency...	9,292	782	554	8·4	1,21,780	108	1,606	0·08	1,31,072	890	2,160	0·6
Southern....	3,796	220	171	5·7	76,802	143	784	0·1	80,598	363	955	0·4
Mysore.....	880	60	51	6·8	11,633	20	103	0·1	12,513	80	154	0·6
Ceded Districts.....	984	50	47	5·08	18,416	44	250	0·2	19,400	94	297	0·4
Northern....	1,377	73	69	5·3	25,957	17	369	0·06	27,334	90	438	0·3
Hyderabad Suby. Force.	219	27	12	12·3	2,633	...	42	...	2,852	27	54	0·9
Nagpore Force.....	311	61	14	19·6	1,449	9	24	0·6	1,760	70	38	3·9
Total...	16,859	1,273	918	7·5	2,58,670	341	3,178	0·1	2,75,529	1,614	4,096	0·5
								Total of 1861-62...	2,54,695			
								Increase in 1862-63...	20,834			

Vaccination.

422. There has been a slight increase in the number of operations, but the Department is not working satisfactorily. During the year two local Superintendents were appointed, viz., Drs. Thompson and Pulny Andy, the former for the town of Madras, and the latter for the district of Malabar, but in most of the districts the Vaccinators are still under the orders of the Revenue authorities. Owing to delay in arranging the details, the scheme for the incorporation of the Vaccine establishment with the Subordinate Medical Department, has not yet been carried into execution.

423. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated during the year was 3,20,176, and of these 2,92,692 operations were said to be successful. This would give a proportion of 91 per cent. of successful cases, which is probably higher than what really obtains.

The following table shows the number of Vaccinations performed during the year 1862-63, *contrasted with* 1861-62.

	1861-62.				1862-63.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	49,456	45,393	4,063	82·1	55,384	50,945	4,939	88·3	6,428	...
Southern.	90,633	83,257	7,376	81·2	89,480	81,955	7,525	84·09	...	1,153
Mysore.	1,21,181	1,12,258	8,923	73 6	1,15,740	1,08,351	7,389	63·8	...	5,441
Ceded Districts. ...	20,614	18,417	2,197	106·5	21,426	19,064	2,362	110·2	812	...
Northern...	33,705	28,788	4,917	145·8	33,252	28,716	4,536	136·1	...	453
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	2,424	2,162	262	108·08	2,167	1,947	220	101·5	...	257
Nagpore Force. ...	713	472	241	338·0	2,227	1,714	513	230·3	1,514	..
Total...	3,18,726	2,90,747	27,979	87·7	3,20,176	2,92,692	27,484	85·8	1,450	...

Jails.

424. Owing to the activity of the new Mofussil Police almost all the jails have been over-crowded during the year, the average strength of the Prisoners having been 7,863 against 6,908 in the preceding year. At both Calicut and Salem there were severe outbreaks of cholera.

The mortality has been 9·1 per cent. of the average strength.

The question of the sufficiency of the ordinary jail diet for hard labor prisoners has been under consideration during the year. It is fully discussed in the Inspector General's Report on the food of the population of the Presidency.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails during the year.

Year.	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Per centage of Treated to strength.	Per centage of Deaths to strength.	Per centage of Deaths to treated.
1861-62...	Presidency	2,032	84	2,311	143	113·7	7·03	6·1
	Southern	2,143	117	3,914	148	182·6	6·9	3·7
	Mysore	1,054	102	2,312	184	219·3	17·4	7·9
	Ceded Districts	985	32	1,044	73	105·9	7·4	6·9
	Northern	694	3	1,048	95	151·0	13·6	9·06
	Total...	6,908	338	10,629	643	153·8	9·3	6·04
1862-63...	Presidency	2,177	98	2,498	157	114·7	7·2	6·2
	Southern	2,701	115	3,647	218	135·02	8·07	5·9
	Mysore	954	58	1,673	198	175·3	20·7	11·8
	Ceded Districts	1,243	55	1,378	63	110·8	5·06	4·5
	Northern	788	43	1,447	82	183·6	10·4	5·6
	Total...	7,863	369	10,643	718	135·3	9·1	6·7

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal Funds.

425. The Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund were as follows :—

The Balance on 31st December 1861, as shown in the Statement attached to the last annual report was... ... ... Rupees 1,31,483 4 11

The Income of the past year was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment, 1862...	2,14,208	14	3
Wheel Tax, 1862...	37,347	8	0
Do. 1860 and 1861	12,874	8	0
Warrant Fees	1,087	14	1
License do.	577	0	0
Fines	894	11	6
Interest	1,701	14	6
Slaughter Houses Fees	6,288	12	3
Rubbish sales	2,821	1	0
Proceeds of grounds and buildings	10,017	0	10
Sale of Lamp Posts, Rubbish Boats, &c. ...	1,961	9	9
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,600	12	2
Government Contributions on account of Roads and Works	67,758	13	5
		3,60,140	7 9
Total Income Rupees...		4,91,623	12 8

Collection of Assessment.

426 Of the arrears and current demand of Assessment, aggregating Rupees 2,54,188-8-7, as per statement B in Appendix, the Collections during 1862 were as follows :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1861.	Current.	Total.
1,784-2-5	30,649-6-9	1,21,767-3-0	1,54,200-12-2

being Rupees 14,276-5-7 in excess of the Collections in 1861.

A larger collection was expected in consequence of the increase of the rate of Assessment from 5 to 7½ per cent; but owing to the delay that attended the preparation and revision of the Assessor's Registers, the Bills were issued much later than usual, and a large portion (the 5th Division) was not ready for collection until the early part of 1863.

Remissions of Assessment.

427. These amounted to Rupees 2,906-2-0, against Rupees 3,276-10-10 in 1861, and included the irrecoverable arrears of 1857, which were written off.

Balance of Assessment.

428. The outstandings of Assessment on 31st December 1862, were as follows :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1861.	Current.	Total.
2,350-9-9	2,289-5-5	92,441-11-3	97,081-10-5

being Rupees 57,102-0-1 above the balance on 31st December 1861, owing to the cause explained in paragraph 4. Of these arrears Rupees 51,345-2-2 had been collected up to 30th April 1863.

Wheel Tax.

429. The collections of this tax in last year were as follows :—

	Arrears of 1859-60.			Arrears of 1861.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals ...	93	0	0	14,630	4	2	24,961	3	0	39,684	7	2
On Carts	79	0	0	3,196	4	0	4,286	8	0	7,561	12	0
Total...	172	0	0	17,826	8	2	29,247	11	0	47,246	3	2

against Rupees 51,095-7-0 in 1861 and Rupees 49,251-11-0 in 1860.

430. The returns made by the owners of both private and public vehicles during last year fell far short of those made in 1861, which may be attributed in a great degree to the absence from Madras of a large portion of the wealthier members of the community during many months of the year, but there is little doubt that the tax is evaded to a certain extent.

Remissions of Wheel Tax.

431. These were as under :—

On spring Vehicles and Animals,	Rupees 1,598 10	against	Rupees 1,911 11	In 1861.
On Carts...	„ 641 4	„	„ 874 8	
Total...	2,239 14		2,786 3	

including the irrecoverable arrears of 1859, which have been written off.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

432. The outstandings on 31st December 1862 were as follows :—

	Arrears of 1860.			Arrears of 1861.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals ...	817	12	0	1,362	12	10	5,187	10	0	7,368	2	10
On Carts	1,026	12	0	961	8	0	2,228	4	0	4,216	8	0
Total...	1,844	8	0	2,324	4	10	7,415	14	0	11,584	10	10

against Rupees 10,848-12 on 31st December 1861, and of this balance Rupees 5,375-13-10 had been got in up to 30th April 1863.

Expenditure.

433. The following Statement shows the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year.

	In 1862.			In 1861.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	8,086	11	7	7,869	13	11
Assessor's do.	2,118	6	5	2,019	8	0
Books, Maps and other publications	50	3	1	39	7	8
Burial and Burning grounds	...	...	...	7,547	4	1
Do. do. charges	269	4	0	699	2	9
Civil Engineer's Department	8,560	12	6	7,735	11	5
Compensations, Law and other charges	2,950	6	0	76	8	0
Conservancy Department	2,789	4	0	3,024	13	7
Flushing Drains	444	8	10	553	12	5
Government works	27,567	5	6	3,497	2	0
Income tax and Stamp duty	156	15	0	101	8	0
Interest	...	...	...	4,751	4	9
Lighting...	10,891	1	0	7,154	7	4
Mortuary Department.	890	12	0	906	0	0
Municipal do.	22,216	0	0	21,951	12	3
Office furniture	25	0	0	35	11	4
Do. premises	252	2	3	138	14	3
Refunds of Assessment	13	10	5	15	0	0
Do. of Wheel tax	...	...	...	2	4	0
Remissions of Assessment	2,906	2	0	3,270	6	2
Do. of Wheel tax	2,239	14	0	2,786	3	0
Road Department	4,842	0	0	4,818	0	0
Do. Work	1,00,995	1	9	1,02,648	4	8
Scavenging Department	67,983	0	8	63,238	9	1
Slaughter House charges	2,869	5	6	2,928	13	5
Stationery..	596	5	4	987	3	1
Sums recoverable	...	...	...	1,690	15	11
Trevelyan Water Works	10,988	12	7	58,565	10	1
Do. do. charges	2,517	14	8	3,601	0	5
Watering	2,289	2	11	1,804	5	6
Wheel tax Department	5,170	14	3	5,268	14	9
Works, Improvements to	1,620	5	1	4,526	10	1
Do. New	8,816	12	5	21,635	14	8
Do. Repairs to	2,101	1	6	5,601	5	2
	3,03,219	3	3	3,51,492	5	9

Road Work.

434. The following is an Abstract of road work executed during the year.

Description of work.	Granite.					Laterite.					Total.				
	Mileage.			No. of squares executed.	No. of cubic feet of work.	Mileage.			No. of squares executed.	No. of cubic feet of work.	Mileage.			No. of squares executed.	No. of cubic feet of work.
Assessment Roads.	M.	F.	Y.			M.	F.	Y.			M.	F.	Y.		
Reforms...	2	3	108	1,460	46,831	12	4	205	11,503	4,65,120	15	0	93	12,963	5,11,951
Repairs.	1	2	43	698	14,398	3	3	158	1,971	37,145	4	5	201	2,669	51,543
Emergent Repairs.	...	...	...	...	.....	85	1	146	10,000	1,66,666	85	1	146	10,000	1,66,666
Total.....	3	5	151	2,158	61,229	101	2	69	23,474	6,68,931	105	0	0	25,632	7,30,160
Government & Esplanade Roads															
Reforms.	1	4	96	896	29,866	4	0	148	4,613	1,82,911	5	5	24	5,509	2,12,777
Repairs..	2	3	219	1,540	28,499	2	4	148	1,776	35,932	5	0	147	3,316	64,431
Emergent Repairs..	...	...	...	...	.....	19	2	49	5,300	88,888	19	2	49	5,300	88,888
Total.....	4	0	95	2,436	58,365	25	7	125	11,689	3,07,731	30	0	0	14,125	3,66,096
Grand Total...	7	6	26	4,596	1,19,594	127	1	194	35,163	9,76,662	135	135	0	39,757	10,96,256

	Miles.	Furs.	Yds.
The total length of roads reformed during the year with Laterite, is...	16	5	133
And with Granite	3	7	204
Partially repaired	9	6	128
Maintained by Coolies working under the supervision of the Departmental Maistries and Coolies...	104	3	195

The following is a comparative statement of the work executed during the past three years :—

	1862.		1861.		1860.	
	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.
Reforms...	18,472	724,728	22,412	819,819	18,309	610,902
Partial Repairs	5,985	115,974	6,294	117,424	14,332	200,708
Emergent Repairs.	15,300	255,554	16,000	266,666	14,000	200,000
Total.....	39,757	10,96,256	44,706	12,03,909	46,641	10,11,610

The cost of maintaining roads during the past year was, for reforms, Rs. 50,820-14-7, partial repairs Rs. 9,182-14-6, and for emergent repairs Rs. 15,169-8-4.

The average cost per mile for all roads repaired and reformed during the year was Rupees 556-13-5, exclusive of the amount expended in making slopes, cutting ditches, &c., amounting to Rupees 2,551-8-1, Rupees 130-6-4 in repairing the fences of Railway crossings, and Rupees 16-13-6, for the repairs of pecottahs for watering roads.

New Roads.

435. After the construction of the new Cemetery in Washermanpettah the residents of Royapooram were put to great inconvenience, on account of there being no direct communication between these places. A new road has been now opened, leading in nearly a straight line from west Madah Church (Royapooram High Road) through the Monegar Choultry Esplanade, crossing the Monegar Choultry road and joining the Washermanpettah road, near the south end of the Cemetery. This road has not been yet metalled, but in all probability this will be done in the course of the current year. The road Contractors at present having more than enough to do in keeping up existing roads, cannot undertake the reforms of new roads.

Levelling and raising this road cost Rupees 1,198-12.

Andeapa Moodely Lane, Pursewaukum, was widened by purchasing a strip of land from the Reverend Mr. Taylor's compound, and setting back his wall. In a sanitary point of view the improvement was much required ; it cost Rupees 660.

Improvements of Streets.

436. A sum of Rupees 1,310-8-11 was laid out in widening and removing projections obstructive of thoroughfare still remaining in the streets.

Pycroft's Road.

437. On the extension of this road, for which 43,000 Rupees were sanctioned, Rupees 17,187-1-10 were expended during the year 1862; the total of expenditure since the commencement of the work to the

31st December, being Rupees 33,368. The road is very nearly completed, and would have been so long since, but for the delay and difficulty met with in taking possession of the several pieces of land required for carrying out the improvement. The roadway has been reformed with laterite and the construction of side channels is progressing.

The unsightly projection of Sydanee Bee's tomb was removed from the eastern portion of this road at an outlay of Rupees 2,000, of which the greater portion is invested in Bazaars in compensation of the income lost by the demolition of four small shops attached to the tomb.

The Commissioners have also undertaken the maintenance of the roads over bridges and within the compounds of Government buildings, from the commencement of the official year 1863-64 on a yearly grant of Rupees 8,500.

Masonry Works.

438. During the year, twenty-three drains were either newly built or extended, the cost of these was Rupees 3,286-9-11; being all small works and of the usual description, they require no special remarks.

Twenty drains were repaired at a cost of Rupees 2,075-5-6.

Latrines.

439. A new Latrine measuring 70 × 60 was constructed in Moottealoo Chetty Street, Pursewaukum, for the use of the residents of that locality; it cost Rupees 533-12-10.

Thirteen Latrines were either altered, added to, or repaired to the extent of Rupees 796-5-8.

Slaughter Houses.

440. Rupees 646-1 were expended in small repairs to the several Slaughter houses.

Public Wells.

441. Seven wells in Mylapoor, six in the Native Veteran Battalion Lines, Washermanpettah, and two in Black Town, had their parapet walls either re-built or repaired at an outlay of Rupees 224-5-9.

Flushing and Sundry Works.

442. For wells, pipes, flushing gates, &c., Rupees 1,081-1-6 were expended.

Rupees 489-15-1 were expended on various small repairs.

Street Railways.

443. The laying down of street Railways has not yet been commenced, but the negotiations with Messrs. Samuel and Bruce of London who made proposals on the subject have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and will it is hoped secure the construction of some part at least of the projected Railway at an early date.

Lighting.

444. Several proposals were received by the Commissioners from parties offering to undertake the lighting of Madras by gas, but the estimates of the cost of the gas, were in every case so high that they were necessarily rejected. The cost of lighting Madras with gas, even if it were supplied at the same rate as in Calcutta, would be Rs. 45,000 per annum for 500 lights against Rs. 7,154, which is the total expenditure on account of the present oil lamps, and there is no doubt that the cost of gas here would in reality be considerably higher. Under these circumstances there seems no present prospect of improvement under this head.

Thirty-eight Iron and ten Wooden Lamp Posts were put up in various parts of the Town and Suburbs, in last year, and 100 Iron Lamp Posts of the same pattern as those now in use have been ordered from England.

445. Two Fire Engines have also been ordered from England, one to be worked by 16 and the other by 8 men, with the requisite supply of hoses, fire buckets, &c., one of which will be stationed in the northern Suburbs, where fires have been frequent of late years, and the other in Black Town.

Fire Engines.

About 100,000 gallons of water are raised daily by these works and are distributed through the drains of the following streets :—

Andeapa Naick Street.
Saulay Street.
Elephant Gate Street.
Mundavally Street.
Annah Pillay Street.
Tandah Mootteappen Street.

The water is conveyed through 12 inch iron pipes through Andeapa Naick Street and Saulay Street, to the north as far as Tandah Mootteappen Street, and south to its junction with Mundavally Street. When the 3,000 yards of stoneware pipes lately received from England are laid down the water main will extend to the east end of Andeapa Naick or Market Street, and allow of the flushing of the drains in Anderson's and Stringer's Streets, a locality where cholera has committed some of its greatest ravages. The cost of this extension including laying and other charges is estimated at 11 or 12,000 Rupees.

The flooring of the cistern was completed early in last year and has rendered it perfectly water tight; but it has considerably reduced its capacity, the depth being now only 7½ feet. It can, however, be increased again at any time, by raising the walls, the foundation being sufficiently strong to bear the extra superstructure.

446. The plans for carrying out these important projects are still under consideration pending the receipt of the reply of the Government of India to the application made for an annual grant of a lac of rupees to the Municipal Funds.

Drainage and water supply.

447. Mr. G. Norton, a retired Apothecary, having discovered a substitute for Carbonic Acid, which has been largely used in England, as a deodorizing and disinfectant agent, an arrangement was made with him to experiment with his fluid on two of the most offensive drains, viz., that running west from Semboodoss Street through Jone's lane, and emptying into the south main drain, and the Odacall Street drain which discharges into the sea opposite the Commissariat Godowns.

Norton's Deodorizing Fluid.

The experiment was so far satisfactory that the offensive effluvium was considerably diminished, but it was not wholly removed and the expense was so great that the use of the fluid to any great extent is clearly impracticable. The quantity required for the drains of Black Town alone would cost Rs. 1,668 per diem. The drains in which the experiment was made are now subjected to a daily flush by means of a well and cistern constructed in Odacall Street. There seems no doubt that pure water is the best and cheapest deodorizer that can be used.

Scavenging.

448. The particulars of the expenditure under this head as compared with that of 1861, were as follows:

	In 1862.			In 1861.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment	27,068	4	7	27,129	7	0
Hire of Bullocks	33,948	15	0	33,769	4	8
Extra and Contingencies	761	12	7	520	8	3
Repair of Carts.	1,670	9	6	1,360	1	10
Do. of Depots	88	1	6	459	3	4
Rubbish Boat Establishment	706	11	6	...	...	...
Land purchased for a Depôt at Pursewaukum ...	209	5	4	...	...	...
Extra work	3,256	13	6	...	...	...
Cutting ditches for depositing rubbish. ...	272	7	2	...	...	...
	67,983	0	8	63,238	9	1

The Town sweepings are now removed by boats on the Canal to the cut near Manali bridge, but the transport is attended with many difficulties and considerable expense. It was done by contract for a few months, the Contractor paying all expenses, and Rs. 100 per mensem for the privilege of selling the rubbish at the said depôt; but it was soon found that he was quite unable to transport the sweepings on these terms, and the contract was cancelled. The establishment which the Commissioners have now been obliged to engage for the purpose costs Rs. 450 per mensem, being considerably more than the receipts for rubbish at all the depôts. There are now 13 boats employed, but an iron barge has been ordered from England.

Burial and Burying Grounds.

449. The new Cemeteries at Washermanpettah and Wallajah Esplanade, were opened for use in the early part of the year, and no interments have since been permitted in Black Town except in cases where a right to a family vault had been acquired prior to the passing of Act XIV of 1856.

A most objectionable Native Burial ground at Tanampet has been closed. An eligible site has been found for a Cemetery for the Christian inhabitants of Mylapore. It is situated at Quibble Island, and has been acquired at a cost of Rupees 1,202-6, which together with that of raising and enclosing the ground, Rupees 5,500 is entirely borne by Government. This has allowed of the closing of the Roman Catholic Cemetery attached to St. Anthony's Church in Saint Thomé.

Mortuary Registration.

450. The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
	3,199	3,146	4,755	11,100
Against...	3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602 in 1861.

The number of cholera cases was again larger than in the previous year, viz., 3,633 against 2,776; the greatest mortality being in the months of January, (latter part) February, March, October, November and December, which would tend to prove that the hot season is the healthiest of the year. Cholera was most prevalent in the 2nd Division or Western section of Black Town, and in the 7th Division or Northern Suburbs.

Tinnevelly settlement.

451. The block of huts known as the Tinnevelly settlement has this year been opened up under the authority given in Section 23 of the Conservancy Act. The close packing together of these huts by rendering proper scavengering almost impossible, had long made this suburb peculiarly liable to the ravages of cholera. This it is hoped has now been remedied.

Trees planted.

452. A large number of trees have been planted during the year both in the town and suburbs, which will not only be acceptable hereafter for the shade they will afford, but will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect on the atmosphere. The principal spots selected for the purpose in Black Town, are the Big Parcherry, John Pereira's, Popham's Broadway (north portion), and Tandah Mooteapen Street, all thickly inhabited, and far from healthy localities.

Population of Madras.

453. The following is the return of the population of Madras prepared through the agency of the Assessor's establishment.

	Europeans and East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Musselmen.	Total.
Men...	4,707	6,804	1,03,793	18,998	1,34,302
Women...	5,160	8,490	1,27,643	24,014	1,65,307
Children	6,501	6,545	94,242	20,874	1,28,162
	16,368	21,839	3,25,678	63,886	4,27,771

Police Cases.

454. The following is a list of Summons cases under Act XIV of 1856 during the year.

Madras Police Districts.	Cases attended to before trial.	Cases in which time was allowed by Magistrates.	Cases cautioned and dismissed.	Cases dismissed for want of evidence.	Cases in which fines were inflicted.	Cases in which parties were not found.	Cases standing over for 1863.	Total number of cases.	Total amount of fines.		
									RS.	A.	P.
1st District... ...	5	25	7	23	60	6	None.	126	161	0	0
2nd District... ...	36	23	18	13	33	4	7	134	219	8	0
3rd District... ...	1	None.	6	3	36	None.	1	47	255	0	0
Grand Total...	42	48	31	39	129	10	8	307	635	8	0

Financial Estimate for 1863.

455. The balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the Fund in 1863, is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash with the Bank of Madras	16,330	3	9						
Do. with Store Conicopoly...	150	0	0						
				16,480	3	9			
Invested in Government Securities	...	...	...	37,300	0	0			
Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate-payers	...	...	...	97,081	10	5			
Arrears of Wheel Tax do. do...	...	...	...	11,584	10	10			
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others	...	...	...	5,568	6	11			
Office Premises	...	...	...	21,000	0	0			
Stores...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0			
							1,90,014	15	11
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries, &c... ...	...	...	...	343	2	7			
Amount in Deposit "Avenue Fund"... ...	844	5	9						
Do. do. "Income Tax Deposits" ...	422	14	2						
				1,267	3	11			
							1,610	6	6
							1,88,404	9	5

The available income of the current year 1863, may be estimated as follows:—

Cash Balance		Rupees 16,480
Government Securities ...	Rupees 37,300	
Less 2 per cent. discount ...	„ 746	
		„ 36,554
Probable collection of Assessment...		„ 1,80,000
Do. do. of Wheel-tax		„ 47,500
Government contributions for Roads		„ 27,397
Slaughter Houses fees		„ 6,569
		3,14,500

Which it is proposed to apportion thus:—

Supervision and Management	Rupees 57,500
Scavenging establishment and hire of Bullocks ...	„ 68,000
Lighting..	„ 11,000
Road work	„ 1,10,000
Masonry...	„ 20,000
Extension of Trevelyan Water Works... ...	„ 11,000
Fire Engines, Barge, &c., from England. ...	„ 7,000
Improvements...	„ 15,000
Reserve	„ 15,000
	Rupees 3,14,500

ECCLESIASTICAL.

456. The number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese at the close of the official year was 162. Of these there were

39 On the Madras Establishment of Government Chaplains;

8 Receiving Government grants of 100 Rupees a month for supplying the services of Chaplains;

7 Receiving the same sum, in aid of local efforts and of grants made by the Colonial and Continental Church Society;

97 Missionaries: of these

49 were Europeans,

10 Eurasians,
38 Native Clergymen,
5 Clergymen engaged in Scholastic duties,
6 Retired Missionaries.

a. Of the 39 Government Chaplains, 11 were absent from duty on long leaves or not yet arrived in India.

b. Of the 49 European Missionaries, 8 were likewise absent.

c. All the rest were on duty, or only absent on short leaves.

Ordinations.

457. In the course of the year 2 Ordinations have been held, one in December 1862 at Palamcottah, the other in March 1863 at Madras. At these, 8 persons have been admitted to the Order of Deacon, 14 to that of Priest. Of the former, 6 were Native Christians ; of the latter, 8.

Confirmations.

458. The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop within the year—all of them during his tour of Visitation—amounts to 4,156, of whom 3,890 are Native Christians.

Visitation.

459. The Bishop has visited several parts of the Diocese. Leaving Madras in June 1862, he visited Arcot and Vellore, Bangalore, Kurnool, Bellary, Mysore, Ootacamund, Coonoor and Jackatalla, Coimbatore, Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin, Quilon, Trevandrum, and all the Missionary Stations in Travancore and in Tinnevelly, and finally Madura. In all these places he held services, inspected the Schools, and administered Confirmation wherever Candidates were presented to him. He also visited several of the Out-stations.

He held a Visitation in Saint George's Cathedral on the 23rd of April 1863, and delivered his Primary Charge on the occasion.

a. At Bangalore funds have been raised, with Government help, for the building of a new Church, which was greatly needed.

b. The same is the case at Rajahmundry.

c. At Kurnool, a pretty Church has been completed and opened for Divine Service. Also a Clergyman has been placed there, receiving part of his stipend from Government, part from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, part from local contributions.

d. At Ramandroog, a very pleasant Sanitarium near Bellary, there is no Church. The services are held in a very unworthy room in the Barracks.

e. At Ootacamund, the present Church is not sufficient for the population. The charge of this station, the Bishop observes, "has become very important and much more laborious than should be the case at a hill station, which is partly intended to offer a relief to the Chaplain from the arduous labours in which he has been previously engaged. And although a second Clergyman receives an allowance from Government for acting as Chaplain of the Jail, and holding one service each Sunday in the Church, still another Church and another Clergyman are greatly needed there."

f. At Calicut funds have been raised, with Government aid, for building a Church. Hitherto there has been none.

g In his journey through Travancore, the Bishop was struck with the importance of Trevandrum, the capital of a country in which the Rajah, the Rajah's brother, and the Dewan are three of the most enlightened natives in all South India, and well acquainted with English, and his recommendation that a Government Chaplain should be stationed there, instead of (as formerly) at Quilon, was adopted by the Government of Madras.

h. The Missionaries and Native congregations form a satisfactory and most interesting portion of the Bishop's charge. There are now in this Diocese, connected with the Church of England, 48,252 baptized Native Christians.

Of these 32,341 are in Tinnevelly,
7,915 are in Travancore,
4,235 are in Tanjore,
1,837 are in Madras,
1,924 are in other parts of the Presidency.

The Bishop states that:—" The number of Native Clergymen increases year by year. The character of the Mission Agents is reported to be improved. The contributions for religious and benevolent purposes from the Native congregations continually grow. The sight of many Churches, of large and attentive congregations, of numerous Schools, of Villages and dwellings and clothing much more cleanly than those of the heathen, betokens the presence of that godliness which " has promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."—And although in Tinnevelly, the most favored of all the Mission fields in India, only four per cent. of the population are baptized Christians, many heathen have lost or are losing their prejudices against Christianity, and seeking instruction, and forsaking their idolatries for the blessings which the Gospel offers."

Extent of Diocese altered. Nagpore.

460. The Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the territory of Nagpore, which has hitherto been exercised by the Bishop of Madras, is in process of being transferred to the Bishop of Calcutta; the transfer will be completed so soon as it is announced that the Secretary of State has adopted the opinion of Mr. Cowie, the Advocate General, that Nagpore is placed by the recent Act of Annexation within the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Government of Madras becomes thereby freed from the responsibilities connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishment in that territory. At present the two Chaplains remain at Kamptee and Seetabuldee.

Insufficient number of Chaplains in the diocese.

461. The Bishop purposes at a very early period bringing before the Government of Madras the state of the diocese, and its want of more Clergy, and requesting the Government to recommend to the Secretary of State, that the number of Chaplains assigned to the Madras Establishment may continue as it is, viz. forty, notwithstanding the transfer of the Chaplaincies of Kamptee and Seetabuldee to the diocese of Calcutta.

Board of Education.

462. The attention of the Clergy of this Diocese has long been directed to the importance of some united efforts for promoting Christian Education, especially among certain classes, more neglected than

others, of Europeans and Eurasians. In the year 1862-63, a Diocesan Board of Education has been brought into operation, consisting of 17 members. A copy of its Rules and Regulations is printed in the Appendix. A munificent contribution of 10,534 Rupees from one individual, conveyed to the Board through the hands of the Secretary of State for India, renders its commencement very encouraging as regards financial prospects. From the same quarter the Church Building Committee has also received 5,267 Rupees.

The Archdeacon's absence, and a Commissary appointed.

463. In April the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry was obliged by the state of his health to obtain leave to return to Europe on Medical Certificate for 15 months. On his departure from Madras, which did not take place within the Administration year, the duties of the Archdeacon were to devolve upon the Rev. A. H. Alcock, Garrison Chaplain, who was also appointed Commissary of the Diocese.

EDUCATIONAL.

Number of Schools.

464. The number of Schools connected with the department at the close of the year was 809, with an attendance of 32,904 pupils. The corresponding numbers on the 30th April 1862 were 733 and 29,194.

The Schools are classified as follows :—

1st. With reference to the agency by which they are supported and managed.

	No.	Pupils.
Government Schools...	131	9,140
Schools supported by a rate under Government management... ...	99	1,793
Private Schools which either receive or have received a grant-in-aid... ...	341	15,869
Schools under inspection which have not received grants...	238	6,102

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

	No.	Pupils.
Institutions for special or Professional instruction...	12	1,774
Schools in which the standard of instruction is designed to qualify for the University Matriculation Examination...	71	10,148
Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools...	176	8,165
Village Schools...	550	12,817

University.

465. There has been a continued increase in the number of Candidates for the Matriculation, and also in the number who passed. Last year, the number of Candidates examined was 195, and the number passed 82. This year, the corresponding numbers were 252 and 105. Of the passed Candidates

58 were educated in Government Schools,
15 in Private Schools, and
32 are entered as being under private tuition.

For the B.A. Degree Examination there were 12 Candidates, of whom 8 passed, six in the 2nd, and two in the 3rd class. Of the passed Candidates, five were Students of the Presidency College, and the other three were persons employed in the Educational

Department. Four Candidates were examined for the Degree of B.L., of whom two passed, both in the 3rd class. One of these was a Parsee from Bombay, an under-graduate of the University of Bombay.

The Senate of the University, following the course taken at Calcutta and Bombay, have instituted a First Examination in Arts, intermediate between the Matriculation and Degree Examinations, which all Candidates for Degrees are in future to pass. Its objects are, 1st, to provide a continuous course of study for the three years which must intervene between the Matriculation Examination, and the Examination for a Degree in Arts; and, 2nd, to provide a better guarantee than is afforded by the Matriculation Examination of a fair general education having been imparted to those who go up for Degrees in Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering.

The regulations for the Degree of M.A. have been revised. The most important change is in the rules as to the languages to be brought up by Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages. Under the original rules, Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages were required to take up either Latin and Greek, or English and Arabic, or English and Sanscrit. Under the revised rules, English must be one of the two languages taken up. The Government think it questionable whether, as regards Students whose Vernacular language is English, the new rule is an improvement on the old one.

Presidency College.

466. The progress of the Presidency College appears to have been satisfactory, excepting as regards one branch of study. The number of Students on the rolls at the close of the year was 260, including 44 Students belonging to the Law class; of the remainder, 47 were in the Senior Department. As before observed, five out of the eight Bachelors of Arts who took their Degrees in February last, went up from the Presidency College; and one of the other three, the Director states, was an old Student of that Institution. The branch of study in which the College appears to have been least successful this year—and the same complaint has been made regarding the Examinations of former years—is the Vernacular languages. The Director says, "that the answering of the highest classes in Tamil and Telugu was not sufficiently good, and, in the latter language, was especially unsatisfactory." He adds, "that this deficiency in Telugu was also apparent in the Examination for the B.A. Degree." This state of things, while it reflects on the Professor of Vernacular Literature and on the teachers employed under him, seriously detracts from the usefulness of the College. The Director has been called upon to report what steps he has taken, or proposes taking, for rendering the instruction more efficient. The Director's report does not show, nor is it stated by the Principal, how far the advantages of the College are availed of by Students from the provinces. Mr. Powell has been requested to furnish information on this point in future reports, and to take into consideration the possibility of devising arrangements for boarding Students from the Mofussil at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the College. It is to be feared that until the want here referred to shall have been supplied, the advantages of this useful institution will continue to be almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of the Presidency town.

Training of Teachers.

467. The arrangements for the training of teachers are on the whole progressing satisfactorily. At the close of the year 334 Students were under training as teachers in the various Normal Schools

and classes, either supported by Government or under Government inspection. It is to be regretted that the report on the Madras Normal School is somewhat less favorable than the reports of former years. The Director states that, "scarcely sufficient stress had been laid on the Professional Education of the pupils." "The black-board was not sufficiently used," and "the Vernacular languages were not resorted to" in the teaching, as frequently as they should have been. Moreover, the important but rudimentary matters of spelling and handwriting had not been sufficiently attended to. Some of the students, however, are reported to have "exhibited a considerable amount of skill in teaching." There is no more important Educational institution in the Presidency—none on which the success of the Educational operations of the Government is more dependent—than the Madras Normal School, and nothing should be left undone that may tend to promote its efficiency. It is understood that the Inspector of Normal Schools was instructed by the late Director to inspect this institution frequently, and not to confine his visits to an Annual Examination. Mr. Powell has been directed to report how far these instructions have been carried out.

The Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Cannanore appear to be doing well. The two latter are designed to train teachers of a higher grade than those at Vellore and Trichinopoly, and are practically the only training Schools for teachers for the Telugu country and the Western Coast.

Provincial Schools.

468. The Provincial Schools at Bellary, Combaconum, and Calicut are reported upon in favorable terms. When these Schools were established, it was intended that they should be eventually raised into Provincial Colleges; and the course of instruction prescribed for them has been so framed as to provide for their educating up to the standard of the B.A. Degree. Hitherto, it has not been possible to form the higher classes requisite for this purpose; the pupils leaving on reaching the standard of the Matriculation Examination, some for public employment, and a few, to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College. It is probable that the number of pupils who would have been willing to remain for the purpose of going through a more complete course has been too small to justify the additions that would have been necessary to the staff of teachers, but it is desirable that the original object of these Schools should not be lost sight of, and it is questionable whether at Combaconum the time has not come for increasing the staff of teachers and carrying out the more complete course of instruction originally proposed. The Director has been informed that the Government will give their best consideration to any suggestions which he may be prepared to offer on this subject.

Zillah Schools.

469. The Zillah Schools seem to be doing fairly, with the exception of that at Rajahmundry, the report on which is by no means satisfactory. This is the oldest of the Zillah Schools, and ought to be the most advanced.

Madrasa-i-Azam.
* 392.

470. In the Madrasa-i-Azam at Madras, the studies of which correspond to those of a Zillah School, an attempt has been made to push the pupils on more rapidly than their previous attainments warranted. The number* of pupils is large, especially when the indifference, if not hostility, generally manifested by the Mahomedan community to English

Education is considered; but the fluctuating character of the attendance is a serious drawback. It appears that out of 292 pupils upon the roll on the 30th April 1862, not fewer than 167 left the School during the year.

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Ellore.
Chicacole.
Anantapur.
Adoni.
Pennacondah.
Wallajapettah.
Tripatore.
Mayaveram.
Chowghaut.

471. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, a class of School intermediate between the Zillah Schools and the Taluq Schools, have now increased to nine, established in the towns named in the margin. With the exception of those at Adoni and Pennacondah, the Schools appear to be doing well.

Taluk Schools.

472. Sixty-four Taluk Schools were in operation at the close of the year, with an attendance of 3,180 pupils. Grouping them according to Districts, those in the Northern Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna appear to be the most backward; and those in the Coimbatore District, the most efficient. Of individual Schools, those at Trivellore and Poonamallee in the Madras District, Trivádi in Tanjore and Dindigul in Madura appear to be the best.

Speaking of Schools of this grade in Malabar and South Canara, the Director observes that the progress of Education in these districts is undoubted, though the standard is still low. During the year under review, the number of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Schools of these two districts rose from 401 to 543, while the percentage of daily attendance advanced from 83 to 87. The increase of numerical strength has gone on continuously from 1858-59, when there were only 199 pupils on the roll, with a percentage of daily attendance of 65. Mr. Powell also observes that though a portion of the increased strength is due to the opening of new Schools, this is by no means the sole cause; since the attendance at the old Schools has generally risen considerably, and has, in some instances, even doubled. The elevation of the standard is also going on, but at a slower rate. These results are satisfactory and are creditable to the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Garthwaite, who is now engaged in the important duty of managing the Normal School at Cannanore and exercising supervision over the Taluk Schools in his division.

Hill Schools.

473. The Hill Schools in Goomsoor and Chinna Kimedy, seventeen in number (one having been temporarily closed), with an attendance of 555 pupils, or an average of 33 to each School, continue to improve. The standard is still very low, but quite as much has been done as could be expected in Schools placed among a population only now emerging from a state of barbarism.

Private Schools.

474. The number of Private Schools under inspection has risen during the past year from 461 Schools with an attendance of 18,516 pupils, to 579 Schools with an attendance of 21,891 pupils. The expenditure in grants-in-aid was in round numbers, Rs. 42,000. The number of Schools to which aid has been given is entered at 341, with an attendance of 15,879 pupils; but this apparently does not include various Schools maintained by the Gospel Society in the Districts of Cuddapah, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, some of which it may be presumed, are supported, in part, by the general grant of Rs. 4,200, which for many years has been made to that Society, in aid of its educational operations, under the designation of a grant to Schwartz's

Schools. The Government do not wish to impose any conditions in regard to the continuance of this grant, which dates from the beginning of the present century, but they have suggested that it should be applied to certain specified Schools, so that the Government may be aware of the exact number and character of the Schools aided from the public treasury. In the past, as in former years, the District in which the greatest number of Private Schools was connected with Government, was Tinnevelly, where there were 270 such Schools, the greater number of them being the Elementary Village Schools supported by the Gospel and Church Missionary Societies. In the Coimbatore District 133 Schools are now under inspection, of which 58 are in the receipt of grants. The Private Schools are not classified in the Director's report, nor has he offered any remarks on the general working of the grant-in-aid system during the year. From the accounts given of individual Schools, and from the returns of the University Examinations, it appears that, with the exception of the Church Mission School at Masulipatam, which is evidently the best School in the Northern Districts, the standard is generally lower than in Government Schools of the corresponding grades. The Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools which were established a few years ago by the Gospel Society in Tinnevelly, and others of apparently a somewhat lower grade, which have been recently started under native management in a few of the principal towns in the Coimbatore District, appear to be doing well. In the latter district the measures introduced by Lieut. Colonel Pears, late Inspector of Schools, for the improvement of the indigenous Schools by giving grants to the teachers, regulated with reference to the proficiency of their pupils, are succeeding fairly. The plan is now being tried in North Arcot. It will be extended to other districts

Education Act.

475. One of the most important measures of the year is the passing of the Madras Education Act, which, while it is intended primarily to give permanency to the Rate Schools of the Godavery District, is capable of application to any town or village, the inhabitants of which desire to raise permanent funds for the establishment of new, or the improvement of existing Schools, and of availing themselves of the grants-in-aid which the Government are prepared to make for the extension and improvement of Education. A Bill which formed the basis of the Act, since passed, was published among the Appendices of the last Administration Report. A copy of the Act* is appended to this Report The following is an extract from the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill when it was introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

* Appendix No.

"The history of the Godavery Village Schools is briefly as follows:—They "were commenced in March 1855 by Mr. G. N. Taylor, then Sub-Collector of the "District, and have been continued under the management of his successors. The "number according to the latest Return, was 103 with an attendance of about 2,000 "pupils. They have been supported almost entirely by a rate paid by the agri-"cultural classes in the form of a percentage on the land tax. The original scheme "provided that such persons not paying any land tax as might send their children "to the Schools should pay a schooling fee; but the sums raised from this source "have been very small, and the main burden of supporting the Schools has fallen on the "agricultural community. The imposition of the rate originated in applications which "Mr. Taylor, writing in August 1854, reported that he had received from the inhabitants of

" certain villages offering to assess themselves for the purpose of supporting Primary Ver-
" nacular Schools in their villages, and it was sanctioned on the understanding that the
" proposal in each case should emanate from the village itself, and that the amount to be
" levied ' should be fixed by the inhabitants, who in a body should be required to signify
" their assent to the arrangement.' In a report made by Mr. Taylor the year after the
" scheme was sanctioned, he stated that ' In every instance in which a School had been
" established, the inhabitants had cheerfully offered to support it,' ' that every precaution
" had been taken to ascertain their real wishes in the matter,' and that he had declined
" to open a School wherever there was the least hesitation or difference of opinion on the
" part of the community.' ' Discontented spirits,' he observed, ' will always be found
" and, as might have been expected, there have been a few complaints from the disaffected,
" and appeals both to myself and to higher authority, which have received imme-
" diate attention, but have usually ended in the objector's consenting with the majority
" that the Schools should stand.' The voluntary character of the rate has of late been
" questioned. In June 1861, an inquiry was instituted on this point by the Inspector of
" Schools, who reported that in some of the villages the ryots refused to pay the rate, that
" in others they paid it unwillingly, but that in most it was collected without difficulty,
" and that in many the people would be averse to its abolition. He anticipated however
" that when the revised land assessment came into operation, the opposition would be more
" serious than it had been hitherto, and that it would extend even to those villages in
" which the rate could be collected without any difficulty. The Collector of the District
" was of the same opinion.

" In the course of the correspondence which has taken place regarding these Schools,
" a question has been raised as to the authority of the Sub-Collector to enforce payment
" of the rate. Mr. Taylor considered that the rate once agreed to, became a fixed perma-
" nent addition to the village demand ; but none of his successors in the Sub-Collectorate
" have acted on this theory, and the Board of Revenue are clearly of opinion that no such
" power could be legally enforced.

" The present Bill has been proposed to give legality and permanence to the rate in
" those villages in which the bulk of the inhabitants are sincere in their desire to maintain
" the Schools, and also by altering the mode of assessment to make it press equally on the
" non-agricultural as well as the agricultural classes, and to give the rate-payers a more
" direct voice and interest in the management of the Schools and distribution of the funds
" It is the intention of the Government that subject to such restrictions as may be
" rendered necessary by financial considerations, rates raised under this Bill shall be
" supplemented by grants from the public treasury, and in anticipation of the passing of
" the Bill, the rate-payers in the Godavery District have been relieved of a moiety of the
" School rate which they have paid hitherto, by a grant from the public Treasury. Several
" Schools, the payments for which it appeared on inquiry were made unwillingly, have
" been closed, and three have been maintained, the supporters of which showed an unmis-
" takeable desire to continue their contributions. The result of the revision has been very
" satisfactory. The number of Schools instead of diminishing, has slightly increased, and
" with the aid of the Government grant, the Masters will in future be better paid than

" they have been hitherto. Provision has still to be made for giving permanence and " legality to the rate, and this, as before observed, will be effected by the present Bill.

" It will be observed that in dealing with the existing rate-supported Schools " in the Godavery District, the Bill provides for a course of procedure being adopted " in regard to them different from that which will be adopted in the case of places " where it may be proposed to establish new Schools. It prescribes in the one " case for the immediate experiment of the Act, unless a majority of the inhabitants " shall petition against it within a certain time. It prescribes in the other case " that the Act shall not be brought into operation until the majority of the inhabitants " have applied for it. The distinction, I think, is based on valid grounds. It does not seem " necessary or desirable to close the existing Schools, because the majority of the inhabitants, " though quite willing to contribute towards their support, may be too apathetic to apply " for the enforcement of the Act It will be sufficient to provide for closing the Schools " in the event of the inhabitants petitioning for their abolition within a certain time, which " if they really desire it, they will not fail to do.

" The second and most important object of the Bill is to provide a machinery for the " establishment of new Schools of any grade to be supported either wholly or in part by a " local rate. As I have before remarked, the intention of the Government is to supplement " such rates as far as lies in their power by Government grants, and one of the great " advantages of the Bill is, that it will facilitate the extension of the grant-in-aid system " by giving permanency to the local contributions, the want of which at present, especially " in the case of Schools supported by native communities, is such a serious difficulty."

The Act provides, first, in regard to the Godavery Schools, that in any town or village in which one of the present Rate Schools shall be in operation when the Act becomes law, if a majority of the inhabitants shall not, within two months from the passing of the Act, petition for the discontinuance of the School, it shall be lawful for the Government to declare the Act in force for a period of five years, and thereupon to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate and managing the affairs of the School or Schools supported by it. The Commissioners, who are to be the Inspector of Schools for the Division, the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the District, and such number of resident householders as the Collector of the District may appoint, are to make rules for the levy of the rate; its amount; the parties who are to pay it; the mode of collection; the appointment, remuneration, and dismissal of teachers; and the branches of learning to be taught. Such of the said rules as relate to the collection of the rate, are to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and those which refer to the appointment of teachers, or to the subjects of instruction, are to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction. Power is given to the Commissioners to recover the rate by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of defaulters. The Act is to be in force, in each case, for a term of five years; and on the expiration of that time, the application of its provisions may be renewed by the local Government, if, within two months from the date of such expiration, a majority of the inhabitants do not apply for its discontinuance. In the case of new Schools, the Government must be satisfied, before the Act can be applied, that its application is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants.

476. The result of the Annual Examination of Candidates as teachers was satisfactory. One hundred and thirty-one Candidate Masters and eight Candidate Mistresses obtained certificates. Of the former, 41 were qualified for employment in Taluk Schools or Schools of a higher grade, and 91 as Masters of Village Vernacular Schools.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

The Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to revise the grant-in-aid rules, with the view mainly of simplifying the system and reducing the number of grades of certificates; and it has been determined that the grants should in future equal the amount raised from private sources, instead of being limited to one-half that amount, as provided for in the rules published in 1858.

477. The operations of the Department in the publication of School Books, appear to have been actively carried on: 1,33,000 copies were printed at a total cost of Rupees 26,372-3-1. The value of books sold in the various depôts was Rupees 32,768-1-10.

Publication and Sale of School Books.

478. The aggregate expenditure of the Department was Rupees 5,99,322-3-8 distributed as follows:—

Expenditure.

Salary and Office Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction	43,766	4	2
Inspecting Agency	90,958	7	9
Government Colleges and Schools	3,28,312	10	4
Grants-in-Aid of Schools	41,598	9	11
Grants to School Book Societies...	2,500	0	0
Public Instruction Press	3,171	15	2
Publication and purchase of School Books and management of Central Book Depôt...	53,644	2	1
University of Madras	8,954	4	0
Educational buildings	26,415	14	3
Total Rupees...	5,99,322	3	8

From the above there has to be deducted the sum of Rupees 42,343-14-11, the amount of fees paid to the credit of Government in the Madras university, the Presidency College and Government Normal School and the proceeds of the sale of books, leaving a net expenditure of Rupees 5,56,978-4-9.

School Fees	Rs. 9,575	13	1
Proceeds of sales of books.... ..	,, 32,768	1	10
	Rs. 42,343	14	11

479. The conclusion at which the Government have arrived, from a careful perusal of the Director's Report and of the reports of the Inspectors, is that, except in the 2nd Division, the progress of the Department has been, on the whole, satisfactory; and that by a careful and judicious development of the measures now in operation, a very decided advance may be hoped for in the course of the next few years. The Government Schools appear to be generally doing well, and, as the Normal Schools increase the supply of competent teachers, their general efficiency will doubtless improve. The incompetent teachers will be gradually weeded out, and their places supplied by trained men. Every consideration will of course be shown to men of the former class who were originally selected as being the best men available, and who may have performed their duties to the best of their ability. Such of them as are improvable will be sent to a Normal School for the purpose of

General Remarks.

going through a course of training, receiving a portion of their salaries while under training, and their places being temporarily filled by trained Students. With reference to such of the aided Schools as have not improved under the operation of the grant-in-aid system, the Director has been instructed to suggest to the Managers such alterations, either in the system of teaching or in the personnel of the teachers as may appear to him to be required; and, in the event of his suggestions not being attended to, to consider the propriety of withdrawing the grant and establishing a Government School to meet the requirements of the place. Nellore and Mangalore are cases in point. In both these towns the private Schools have retrograded rather than advanced; and it is clear that, unless something be done speedily to place them on an efficient footing, measures must be taken for the establishment of new Schools. In the two cases here referred to, the grants have been very small in comparison with the amount expended by the Managers of the Schools. This is probably in consequence of the teachers employed not having been able to qualify for certificates under the grant-in-aid rules, and it may be that certificated teachers could not be procured. In such cases, the Governor in Council would not object to the grant being increased in the shape of a general grant for a limited period on the Director satisfying himself that such increase would enable the Managers to strengthen their staff of teachers, either by increasing their number or by replacing their present teachers by others who, though not certificated, are shown to be better qualified. Every case of this kind will be carefully looked into, and dealt with on its merits.

As regards Elementary Education, all that seems possible is to extend the system now in operation in the Coimbatore District, of bringing the indigenous Schools under inspection, paying the Masters for the results they produce, and, whenever the inhabitants of a town or village may be willing to take advantage of the Education Act recently passed, affording every facility to them for doing so. In this, as indeed in every branch of the Educational operations of Government, there should be free and constant communication between the Educational and the Revenue Officers, who have opportunities, without resorting to coercive measures, of exercising a very useful influence in promoting a desire for Education among the inhabitants of their respective Districts. The Government have reason to think that this important matter of co-operation between the Officers of the two Departments is not sufficiently attended to in this Presidency. The Revenue Officers from their local knowledge have it often in their power to furnish suggestions and information which would be very useful to the Inspectors of Schools.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

480. The Annual Examinations for testing the qualifications of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service were held in February and March 1863. They were of two kinds *General* and *Special*. The results are shown in the marginal statement. The Commissioner's report and order of Government thereon will be found in the Appendix.

Dates and results of last Examinations.

Tests.	Number of Candidates.			Percentage of passed on number examined
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	
General	2018	1768	444	25
Special... ..	869	660	149	22

General Test Examination.

481. The General Test Examination is a Literary Test of a comparatively low standard which all Candidates for appointments above 25 Rupees per mensem are required to pass. The number (444) who passed this year is less than the number (589) who passed the same test last year, though the numbers examined on the two occasions were (nearly) as 2 to 1. This is accounted for by the standard of Examination having been raised. Including persons who passed the University and Matriculation Examinations, the number of Candidates qualified for public employment on the result of the Examinations of the present year is 559 to 667 of last year.

Special Test Examination.

482. The Special Test Examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications. In November 1862, the Government published a Schedule of such Special Tests for various Offices in the Judicial and Revenue branches of the Administration and in the Magistracy. This will be found in the Appendix. The recent Examination was held on subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue Tests do not come into force till next year. The marginal abstract exhibits the numbers examined in the tests applicable to the several situations named and the number who passed.

Test.	Number Examined.	Number passed.	Per centage of passed on examined.
Moonsiffs Pleader...	247	74	
Court Sheristadar	14	9	
Translator High Court	2	6	
Translator Session Court ...	38	7	
High Court Ministerial	1	1	
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates	362	58	
	660	149	22

Increase in the amount of fees levied from Candidates for Examination.

483. The fee hitherto levied from Candidates applying for Examination has been 3-8-0. The system of an entrance fee was originally introduced in order to prevent persons altogether unqualified from resorting to the Examinations; though to a considerable degree successful, its amount has failed to exclude a large number of Candidates who, as the results of the present Examination show, ought to have known that they had little or no chance of passing. The fees in future will be 5 Rupees for admission to the General Test and for the Special Test, Rupees 7.

Financial results.

484. The total of fees received amounted in round numbers to Rupees 8,000 and the expenses of the Examinations to 14,000. The difference or Rupees 6,000 representing the actual cost to the State.

OBSERVATORY.

485. The operations of the Madras Observatory during the past year are reported by the Government Astronomer to have been considerably restricted by the weakness of the subordinate staff; the death of one trained Assistant, and the illness of another having deprived the Astronomer of much of the scientific assistance which his present establishment affords him.

The complete change of Establishment, in the appointment of a Deputy Astronomer on Rs. 200 per mensem, and three well-paid assistants instead of the nine ill-paid servants of that class now employed, which has been submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government, will, if sanctioned, place the Observatory on a much more efficient footing. The following is the Astronomer's report on the operations of the year :—

Transit Circle.

486. This fine instrument continues to yield the most satisfactory results, and has been steadily worked throughout the period under review. The number of complete observations registered, notwithstanding all disadvantages, has amounted to 2,092. Many others, as of clock and meridian error stars, have been taken on half cloudy nights, which however not being complete in both co-ordinates, Right Ascension and Polar Distance, have not been included. Transits of both limbs of a planet or of the moon, are counted only as a single observation. Thirteen of the minor planets have been observed on forty-seven occasions; also the planet Mars, at the important opposition of October 1862. Current reductions have with great difficulty been kept fairly under, but publication is out of the question until the personal force of the establishment has been permanently augmented.

Time Signals.

487. The telegraphic failures in the dropping of the Time Ball have increased in frequency in the most annoying manner, and seem in no way to be avoidable. The fault rests either with the inefficiency of the machinery at the beach, or with its management by the Telegraph Department, but the Government Astronomer is far more inclined to condemn the former than to attribute blame to the subordinates of the Telegraph Office; and this conviction renders him unwilling to assume the additional responsibility of the discharging apparatus, otherwise a most desirable step for all parties concerned.

Out of 259 days on which the Time Ball has been in use, telegraphic failures have occurred on 37, bringing the per centage of failures up to 14¼.

The Lerebour's Equatoreal.

488. The observations with this instrument have been made with few exceptions by the Astronomer himself. The new planet Asia, discovered here in 1861, was re-observed at its first return to opposition in November 1862; and was found nearly in accordance with the position calculated from orbital elements, based upon the Madras observations of the preceding year. Other minor planets have also been looked after and micrometrically observed. The great comet of 1862, first seen here on August 21st, was carefully observed on eighteen nights, between that date and October 15th. Most of the cometary and planetary determinations made with the Lerebour's Equatoreal are however yet unreduced, which is the more to be regretted, since the interest and utility of such records is greater in proportion to the promptitude with which they are made available for computation by foreign theoretical Astronomers.

Opposition of Mars.

489. In September and October last a series of differential measurements of the planet Mars, then in opposition, was executed at the request of the Astronomer Royal, for the purpose of investigating the constant of solar parallax, or in other words of testing the accuracy of the generally assumed mean distance of the Earth from the Sun. The planets Venus and Mars are the only two

which approach sufficiently near to our earth to enable us to avail ourselves of its diameter as a base line, by which to measure the Sun's true distance therefrom. The occasions upon which Venus can be employed for this purpose, viz., when transiting the Sun's disc, *i. e.*, when passing exactly between us and the Sun, are extremely rare, occurring only in pairs at intervals of eight years, but each pair of transits happening above a century apart. The mean distance hitherto assumed rested upon the transits of Venus observed in 1761 and 1769, and could not be verified by means of the same planet until the years 1874 and 1882. Some time back, the Astronomer Royal suggested a new method of measuring the Sun's distance by the aid of the planet Mars, when in opposition near to the perihelion point of his orbit, the opportunities for which recur after the comparatively short interval of fifteen years. Mr. Airy's plan consists in comparing several sets of micrometrical measurements of the planet's apparent angular distance from preceding and following fixed stars when Mars is seen rising, with corresponding sets of distances, from the same stars near the time of his setting. Diurnal rotation having carried the observer exactly half round the centre of the world in the interval, any displacement or difference between the two reduced positions is due to the measures having been made from the opposite extremities of the earth's diameter. The observations for this purpose must therefore be taken consecutively, about sunrise and sunset, during three or four weeks, by the same observer at the same spot, and with the same telescope; while the nearer to the terrestrial equator the place of observation lies, the greater will be the certainty of the final result. Forty-nine sets of comparisons of the desired kind were obtained, and it is believed with considerable success; but these again, though immediately and urgently wanted, have to await reduction until the Astronomer is relieved from the daily discharge of inferior but more pressing duties, by the appointment of fresh Assistants, which, upon the arrangements suggested for the consideration of the Government of India, cannot be made until the new proposals have received supreme sanction.

Observations of the changes of light, and epochs of maximum and minimum brilliancy of many variable stars, have also been made, in continuation of previous similar records kept by the present Astronomer since the year 1852. Such comparisons form no light portion of the current Equatoreal work.

Variable Star Atlas.

490. The Variable Star Atlas in hand has been considerably advanced during the past year by the completion of many of the maps, but its publication has only just been arranged, owing to the difficulty of finding an engraver in Madras, able and willing to undertake the task. It has at last been deemed preferable to employ lithography, and an experienced hand having been met with, it is hoped that the greater portion, if not the whole of the maps, will be ready in the course of the current official year.

Southern Celestial Survey.

491. This far greater and more important labor can as yet scarcely be considered in hand; neither is it likely that the Survey will make much progress until the Variable Star Atlas is finished. A desirable step has however been taken, in the purchase of a small but good universal Equatoreal Telescope, by Troughton and Simms, formerly the property of General Cullen of Trevandrum. By adapting the object glass of the old Transit Instrument, now otherwise useless, to the universal stand, a very convenient portable Equatoreal will be formed, equally

suitable for the heavy portion of the Survey here, for its completion hereafter at the Cape of Good Hope, or for any casual occasion for which such an instrument is temporarily desirable in this Presidency, or indeed in any other part of the world. Thus equipped, an Astronomer, when absent on other business, could yet employ himself on fine nights, as much to the benefit of science as if at his post, and surrounded by all the appliances of a fixed Observatory.

Of the present state of the Southern Celestial Survey, little more can be said than that it is intended to record faithfully, in seventy-nine maps and a comprehensive catalogue, every existing star down to the tenth magnitude, situated between the Celestial Equator and the South Pole. Sixty-six of these maps can be wholly completed at Madras, and the remaining thirteen at the Cape, by a few months' stoppage when either homeward or outward bound. The first zone was observed on January 1st, 1863, but the entire work is one which must of necessity extend over many years.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was this year awarded to Professor Argelander of Bonn, for his Survey of the Northern Hemisphere, executed within the last seven years; and it is with the hearty concurrence of that distinguished Astronomer, that the extension of his great work, southward of the Equator, has been undertaken at the Madras Observatory.

Meteorology and Magnetism.

492. These popular and interesting pursuits, though no longer carried on to the same extent as formerly, are yet duly cared for; and as no Meteorological reductions are permitted to fall into arrears but the results rendered immediately available, it is hoped that the present system will be regarded as a decided improvement upon the former practice, of accumulating a mass of hourly records, and leaving them unreduced and useless for years. The daily results are communicated to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and to the two chief local papers; also a half monthly abstract, drawn up with especial regard to the wants of the Medical profession, is supplied to the *Madras Times*. There appears to be good reason to expect, that with the assistance of some of the able and scientific members of the Medical Department, trustworthy Meteorological returns may soon be obtainable from several places in the Presidency.

* * * * *

Publication of arrears.

493. The Meteorological Observations, made between 1851 and 1855, though long since printed, have not yet been issued. They were detained, in order to send out at one and the same time the corresponding portion of the Magnetical arrears, but the slow progress of the latter has been most discouraging. Proofs have now been read up to the middle of 1855, and it is hoped that before long the two volumes may be ready for distribution together.

Library.

494. The Library has been enriched by many valuable presents from public Societies and Observatories, and in a few cases from private individuals. Several useful purchases have also been made. Glass bookcases, so requisite in a tropical climate, have been provided, and much needful binding has

been done, but more is required. Manuscripts, if worthy of preservation, should surely be properly arranged and bound, but from the neglect of such very reasonable precaution, the original records of the Observatory had not only fallen into disorder, but had become in many cases illegible from the effects of damp, dust, and insects.

New Equatoreal room.

495. A new Equatoreal room, sixteen feet in diameter, with hemispherical revolving dome, has recently been erected on the roof of the dwelling house, by the Engineer Department, but some defects in the shutter arrangements have temporarily arrested its progress. The details of this improvement, as also of the new instrument which it is intended to contain, will enter more properly into the next year's report, when the works in hand shall have been completed, and their quality tested by the surest of all guides—experience!

Discovery of a new Variable Star.

496. In conclusion, although after the limit of time to which this report refers, it is with much pleasure that the Government Astronomer has to record the discovery of a new and very remarkable variable star, first seen on May 20th, in the constellation Scorpio; in a spot in which, though under careful scrutiny in the months of April and May for each of the last nine years, no such star was ever before seen. A fortnight from the time of discovery it had again vanished, having faded away from night to night until no longer visible, although a bright and conspicuous star of the ninth magnitude when first seen. It is only the third object of its peculiar class yet known, long invisible, suddenly appearing, and fading away again after a few nights; the generality of variable stars being slow and gradual in their changes, which recur in tolerably regular periods frequently continuing at maximum or minimum brilliancy unchanged for some time, and not actually vanishing at the latter phase. The newly discovered object will be known as U. Scorpii, but at present it is impossible to predict the date of its next re-appearance.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

497. The Government Central Museum has been efficiently managed during the year under review. The taxidermists have been constantly employed in putting up new specimens, both for the Madras Museum and for exchange with other establishments of a like nature; a second contribution, consisting of 213 specimens of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, was sent to the Sydney Museum. A small collection, chiefly of Fish, set up for Exhibition has been sent to the Museum of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and a selection from the Madras fauna, to which additions are being made, has been prepared for despatch to the South African Museum at the Cape of Good Hope by the first ship. From all these establishments, contributions in return may be expected, and one from Sydney is on the way.

A small Albion press with the necessary materials was obtained from England for the purpose of printing labels. It is worked by one of the Museum servants, and has hitherto cost nothing for labour. It has been found exceedingly useful and very economical.

The re-arrangement of the collection of minerals has not yet been completed by Mr. King, who has not found leisure to devote any time to the work during the past year, and the arrangement of the Palæontological collection has advanced but little, the duties of Geological Lecturer having made too great a demand upon the time of Mr. Foote.

The total number of specimens added to the Museum during the year is 1,641, of which 1,117 were to the Zoological, 127 to the Mineralogical, and 397 to the Ethnological and Industrial Department of the Museum. Of the foregoing 1,078 were contributed by the public, and 563 were obtained by purchase. A valuable collection of Fossils and casts of Meteorites has also been received from the British Museum.

Library.

498. One hundred and sixty-five volumes of standard works, chiefly Zoological, have been added to the Library during the year, to which must be added 152 volumes since received. The Library is now well supplied with standard works on Natural History, but chiefly Zoology; and with the proceeds of a grant of Rupees 3,000, which has been sanctioned for the current year, it will probably be the most complete Natural History Library possessed by any British Colony. The total number of volumes is now 2,543, of which the greater number are not to be found elsewhere in this Presidency, and as they are accessible for reference to all who apply, it is to be hoped they will do much to promote the study of Natural History; one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the student in India being the want of books of reference. To the foregoing must be added 27,328 volumes or numbers, but chiefly the latter of Patent Office papers, to which no addition has been made during the year.

Expenditure.

499. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of establishment, petty repairs of buildings and furniture, purchase of specimens and materials used in their preparation, book binding, &c., has been Rupees 341-3-0¾. Rupees 216-12-0 were paid for books bought at Madras, and Rupees 2,861-3-11 were remitted to London to pay for glass preparation jars, cork for Entomological Cabinet, tools and materials for taxidermists, such as artificial eyes, varnish, &c., printing press and materials for printing, a small compound microscope, and other things not procurable at Madras, and books.

The expenditure on account of the Zoological Garden has averaged Rupees 321-10-8⅝. The Tigers were removed to the People's Park on the 3rd July 1862, and the Birds on the 25th February 1863. Buildings for the reception of the remaining animals are being erected.

The number of specimens added to the Zoological Garden amounted to 283, of which the public contributed 82, and the remainder were purchased.

Visitors.

500. The number of visitors to the Museum and Zoological Garden was 261,877, which is a falling off from last year, owing doubtless to the principal attractions of the Zoological Garden having been removed to the People's Park. Of the total number of visitors nearly half were females. The number who wrote their names in the visitors' book was 40,611, or about 1 in 6·448, and the names written in English are in the proportion of 1 to 2·96 of the total number of signatures.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

501. The limits of the Madras circle have been considerably extended since October 1862 by the transfer to it from the Ceylon Circle of the South East Coast line including the three offices of Puttoocottah, Paumben, and Tuticorin.

Change in the limits of the Madras circle.

The number of permanent offices in the circle open at the end of the year 1862-63, including the office at Tellicherry which was opened on the 22nd April last was therefore 18 against 14 in the year 1861-62.

On the other hand, 76 miles of the line belonging to this circle have been attached to the Bombay circle, leaving Bellary as the terminal boundary on that frontier.

502. No new lines have been put up during the year, but the West Coast Line, the construction of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution of 20th January 1863, was already being surveyed within the year, and Estimates and Indents prepared.

New line sanctioned on the West Coast.

503. The re-construction of the lines with Hamilton's standards has been carried on in various Sections. The total cost of re-construction of old lines within the year was Rs. 29,948-1, the number of miles completed in the original six divisions of the Madras circle being 174.

Re-construction of old lines.

Stores have also been forwarded for use in the three divisions of the South-East Coast line.

504. The interruptions during the year do not call for special remark; they were most frequent on the lines on the West Coast between Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore and Mercara. The line between the two latter places passes through a thick forest, and was often injured by the fall of trees, which brought down both posts and wire. The introduction of Hamilton's standards will remove the difficulties experienced from the decay of the old posts.

Interruptions.

505. The Statements in the Appendix exhibit the financial results of the operations of the Department during the year.

Statements in the Appendix.

506. Statement A shows the number and length of Messages despatched from the various offices, distinguishing "Service" from "Private" and the Revenue from each. It will be seen that there has been a large increase of Revenue from Private Messages as compared with the preceding year.

Number and length of Messages, Private and Public.

1862-63	Rupees...	83,413	3	3
1861-62	Rupees...	70,793	11	3
Increase	Rupees...	12,619	8	0

Of this, Rupees 2,550-9-6 were received at the offices on the South East Coast line, which were this year added to this circle, but there remains a large margin showing the *bonâ fide* increase in the old offices.

507. The increase in the number of Messages sent by Natives was very large, the number sent being no less than 3,133 more than that in 1861-62.

Increase of Messages sent by Natives.

The following are the numbers for the last 3 years.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
No. of Messages.	9,538	10,880	14,013

508. There was however a decrease in the collections from the sale of Telegraph Stamps; the sale appears to be confined almost entirely to the Mercara office.

Decrease in sale of Telegraph Stamps.

		Rs.		
The collections under this head were in 1861-62...		1,100	15	0
Do. do. do. 1862-63...		908	0	0
Decrease Rupees...		192	15	0

509. On Service Messages there was a decrease

Decrease in Service Messages.

In 1861-62, Rupees...	14,397	15	3
1862-63, Rupees...	11,481	8	0
Decrease Rupees...	2,916	7	3

510. Statements B and C show the expenditure on account of Establishment and working contingencies for the last three years. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure under both heads during the past year.

Decrease in cost of Establishment and in "working contingencies."

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX No. I.

A.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th April 1863.

No.	Title of Bill.	What stage Bill has reached.
No. 9 of 1862.	A Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the town of Madras.	Introduced on the 6th May 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Honorable Messrs. W. A. Morehead, W. R. Arbuthnot, R. O. Campbell and V. Sadagopah Charloo) whose report was due on the 1st September 1862. On the 2nd December 1862, the Honorable Mr. T. Pycroft was added to the Committee, vice Mr. Morehead proceeded to Europe. The Committee has determined to postpone their report until the disposal of the Bill relating to the Municipal Body in Calcutta, now pending in the Council of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal.
No. 10 of 1862.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection and due appropriation, for the purpose for which they were made, of all Hindu and Mahomedan Religious Endowments.	Introduced on the 20th December 1862. First Reading postponed till the sanction of the Governor General for taking the Bill into consideration has been received under the provisions of Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act.
No. 4 of 1863.	A Bill to declare more precisely the legal efficacy of Wills among Hindus, and to legalise the alienations of self-acquired property of Hindus in land.	Read a first time on the 28th February 1863, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honorable Messrs. E. Maltby, T. Pycroft, C. Pelly, and V. Sadagopah Charloo, with instructions to call for evidence so as to ascertain the wishes of the Hindu community on the subjects embraced by the Bill, and to make their report within nine months.
No. 5 of 1863.	A Bill to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.	Both these Bills were introduced and read a first time on the 30th April 1863, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honorable Messrs. E. Maltby, T. Pycroft, C. Pelly and V. Sadagopah Charloo, with instructions to report after 1st November 1863.
No. 6 of 1863.	A Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of rent.	
No. 7 of 1863.	A Bill to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the Traffic, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.	Leave to introduce this Bill in an amended form, so as to obviate the objections made by the Governor General to the Bill originally introduced and passed by the Council, was granted on the 30th April 1863.

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

B.

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1862-63.

No.	Date of Petition.	From whom received.	Substance of Petition.	How disposed of.
No. 3 of 1862.	17th June 1862.	Chinnakavanum Aroonachella Pillay.	Praying that he may be allowed a place in the Council Board, whereby he may render great assistance in the framing of Laws and Regulations for the good of the people, and for the prevention of the irregularities daily increasing among them.	Rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XIV, for the conduct of business of the Council.
No. 4 of 1862.	20th July 1862.	Do. do.	Brings to notice, in continuation of his Petition of 17th Ultimo, the many acts of injustice and oppression committed by the Sirkar servants; the defective arrangements made in the apportionment of lands to ryots for cultivation, and other evils resulting from the want of proper Laws and Regulations, and prays the Honorable Members will be pleased to frame such Laws as will tend to remove the evils complained of, and restore the country to a flourishing condition.	Do. do.
No. 5 of 1862.	11th October 1862.	Ramakistna Graminy, Chinnasawmy Iyer, and others residing in the Cusbah of Cuddalore.	Representing the great inconvenience experienced from the want of professional Vakeels to conduct cases before the Magistrates, and praying that some provision may be made for supplying the station of Cuddalore with Vakeels well versed in Law.	Do. do.
No. of 1862.	18th Dec. 1862	C. Nagamoney Moodelliar, M. Streenevassa Moodelliar, and others residing at Madras.	Praying that Bills introduced into the Council may be translated into the Vernacular languages and published in the *Gazette* for general information.	Ordered to be recorded, and that Petitioners be informed that the Council will consider, with reference to each Bill, in what language or languages, and in what way such Bill can be most suitably published for general information.

No. 1 of 1863.	16th Jany. 1863.	John Miller, Esq., Administrator General, Madras.	Calling attention to some alleged mis-statements made by the Honorable Mr. Campbell in his speech on moving for leave to bring in a "Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General in this Presidency;" controverting the policy of the proposed Bill, and praying that the leave granted for introducing the Bill may be revoked; or that he may be permitted to be heard in this matter, or that the Honorable House will be pleased to make such other order in the premises as to themselves may seem expedient.	Ordered that the Petition be not deposited among the records of the Council.
No. 2 of 1863.	19th March 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyer, Merchant, residing in the Cusbah of Cuddalore.	States that the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations are prejudicial to the interests of many persons, who, although possessed of the requisite talents, capacity and usefulness, are barred from entering the public service merely on the ground of their not having passed the ordeal of an examination; that as three-fourths of the population in India do not understand the English language, it is undesirable that they should be required to pass in that language; and prays that either the Examination Rules may be abrogated altogether, or that all Candidates for the public service may be required *first* to pass in Tamil and afterwards in the English and other languages at their option.	Rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XII for the conduct of business of the Council.
No. 3 of 1863.	19th March 1863.	Do. do.	States that it is extremely difficult to understand many of the provisions of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes; that the translations are unintelligible to the Natives generally; that the Officers entrusted with Magisterial functions, being themselves ignorant of the true and correct meaning, put wrong constructions on some of the most important sections of the said Codes, thereby rendering great injustice to the people, and subjecting innocent persons to	Do. do.

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

B.—(*Continued.*)

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1862-63.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Date of Petition.	From whom received.	Substance of Petition.	How disposed of.
			criminal punishments; that the Magistrates invariably award the lesser punishments, *i. e.*, fine not exceeding Rupees 50, or imprisonment not exceeding one month, in order to preclude parties from appealing; and prays that Section 411 of the Criminal Procedure Code may be so altered or amended as to admit of appeals in all cases. Brings to notice also the great delay and difficulty experienced by parties in Jails, in obtaining copy of the sentence or order against which they wish to appeal; and the refusal of the Magistrates, in many cases, to furnish copies of the charges or of the depositions applied for under Sections 227 and 230 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and prays that a general rule may be laid down to the effect, that before the accused person is sent to the Jail, he should be furnished with copies of such papers as might enable him to present his appeal without delay.	

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

C.

ACT No. IV. OF 1863.

***An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes, established under Act XLII of* 1860.**

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the disposal of small claims in the Courts of District Moonsiffs should be facilitated, and that certain other Judges should be invested with Small Cause jurisdiction: it is enacted as follows:—

"Special Jurisdiction" explained.

I. The term "special jurisdiction," as used in this Act, shall denote jurisdiction exercised in conformity with Act XLII of 1860, and the Acts amending the same.

Reg. VI of 1816, Sec. 43, repealed.

II. Section 43 of the Madras Regulation VI of 1816, is hereby repealed.

District Moonsiffs to have special jurisdiction up to fifty Rupees.

III. In all suits of a nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty Rupees, District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall have the same powers, and shall be governed by the same rules of Procedure, as if they were appointed under Act XLII of 1860.

Other Judges may be invested with special jurisdiction.

IV. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George may invest any Civil or Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, with special jurisdiction within such local limits as the Government shall, from time to time, appoint.

Which may be declared to be exclusive within specified limits.

V. Whenever in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, a Judge shall have been appointed under Act XLII of 1860, or shall have been invested with special jurisdiction under the preceding Section of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prescribe certain local limits within which such Judge shall have exclusive special jurisdiction.

Cases in which Suit must be preferred before District Moonsiff.

VI. No Suit in which a District Moonsiff is competent to exercise special jurisdiction, under Section III, shall be preferred in any higher Court, unless in cases where the Defendant is subject to the exclusive special jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court constituted under Act XLII of 1860, or of a Court invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes under Sections IV and V of this Act.

Act to form part of Act XLII of 1860.

VII. This Act shall be taken and read as part of Act XLII of 1860.

Date of operation.

VIII. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is twofold.

First, to confer upon all District Moonsiffs in the Madras Presidency Small Cause Court jurisdiction in all cases falling under the provisions of Act XLII 1860, where the amount at issue may not exceed fifty Rupees.

Secondly, to enable the Government to invest any Judicial Officers of a grade higher than that of District Moonsiff, viz., Civil Judges, Subordinate or Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens with full Small Cause Court jurisdiction under the above-named Act, in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal.

2. The reason for which both these measures are deemed desirable is the same, viz., that the existing Judicial establishments for this Presidency working under the ordinary mode of Procedure are unequal to the prompt and efficient administration of Civil Justice.

3. On the 1st of January of the present year the number of Original Suits pending on the files of the Courts in the Provinces was 166,180, of which 140,146 or more than ⅞ths were on the files of the District Moonsiffs, and in the course of the correspondence which took place regarding the establishment of the new Small Cause Courts, it was shown, that in two Districts it would require some two years and a half to decide the Suits actually pending, without taking into account those that might be afterwards instituted.

4. The Small Cause Courts recently established are, it is to be hoped, doing somewhat towards remedying this unsatisfactory state of things, but it has not been found practicable to establish more than four of these Courts. In one respect, indeed, their institution has worked prejudicially. By Section VI, Act XLII, 1860, no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes can be tried in any other Court having any local jurisdiction within the limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction. In the zillahs where the Small Cause Courts have been set up, the jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs has therefore been seriously affected, all persons having money debts to recover of amounts below Rupees 500 being compelled to resort to the Small Cause Court, the head quarters of which may be 50 or 60 miles distant from their homes, while there may be a Moonsiff Court at their own doors presided over by an Officer in whose decisions they would be perfectly satisfied. It is true that the Judges of the Small Cause Courts make circuits, and sit periodically at stations other than their head quarter station ; but this, while it is productive of delay and inconvenience as regards the disposal of Suits at the central Station, goes but a little way towards remedying the evil of abridging the jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs.

5. It should be observed that the proposal to extend the summary jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs of this Presidency to a limited extent is no new idea. In the year 1854, on the bill for the establishment of Mofussil Small Cause Courts, which with modifications was subsequently enacted as Act XLII, 1860, being brought into the Legislative Council of India, this Government in reply to a reference made to them on the subject, and with the concurrence of Government Pleader (Mr. J. B. Norton), stated that in lieu of the proposed enactment, they would prefer increasing the final jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs from Rupees 20 (its present limit) to Rupees 50. This opinion was repeated in a letter to the Supreme Government, under date 8th February 1859, and more recently in one of date the 2nd March 1861. Sir Barnes Peacock, the present Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, has also expressed himself favorable to the extension of the powers of District Moonsiffs. Very lately the Honorable W. Morehead recorded a Minute, dated 25th October 1862, being one of the very last acts of his long and useful public life in India, in which he "strongly urged upon the Government the propriety of passing an Act vesting all "District Moonsiffs with summary jurisdiction up to Rupees 50," and added his conviction "as the result of long and careful observation, that as respects ability and honesty the "District Moonsiffs of this Presidency might safely be entrusted with the proposed ex-"tended powers."

See Report of Select Committee of Legislative Council of India on the Bill for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, dated 23rd April 1859.

6. The Government have no returns to show the relative number of suits instituted in the Courts of District Moonsiffs for sums above and below the amount of Rupees 50 respectively. They find however that in 1853, out of 60,623 suits disposed of by those Officers, 50,940 or more than ⅚ths were for the recovery of property valued at less than Rupees 100, and in these 50,940 Suits it is probable that in far the larger proportion the amount at issue was below Rupees 50.

7. The second object proposed by the present Bill is to enable the Government to confer Small Cause Court powers in addition to their ordinary Civil and Criminal jurisdiction on all Judicial Officers of classes higher than that of District Moonsiffs, viz., on Civil Judges, Subordinate or Assistant Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens. Such

NOTE.—*i. e.*, in cases not cognizable under the Small Cause Court Act.

powers were during some years exercised at Madras by Judges of Her Majesty's late Supreme Court, and the practice is believed to have worked well. By Act XII, 1861, Sections I, II, the local Government can invest any Judge of a Small Cause Court with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and of a Magistrate. The present measure is to a certain extent the converse of this, and provides for Principal Sudder Ameens and the Judges superior to them being invested with Small Cause Court jurisdiction. When it is considered how large a proportion of the litigation in the Provinces is for amounts less than Rupees 500, any plan having for its tendency to simplify and expedite the dispensation of Civil Justice within that limit cannot but be of great advantage.

8. It will be observed that it is intended that ordinarily no Suit in which a District Moonsiff is competent to exercise Small Cause Court jurisdiction, is to be preferred in any higher Court. Cases may however arise, as when a District Moonsiff and a superior Court may be at the same station, in which it may be desirable that such superior Court should exercise exclusively Small Cause Court jurisdiction in supersession of the Small Cause Court powers of the District Moonsiff. Such cases are provided for in Section III of the Bill.

APPENDIX No. II.

A.

Showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1862, *excluding the Courts of Small Causes.*

	Depending 1st January 1862.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st Dec. 1862.
Bellary	1,588	5,412	7,000	3,404	25	2,066	1,039	466
Calicut	15,100	14,460	29,560	6,948	1,059	4,748	2,562	14,248
Chicacole... ...	3,784	2,059	5,843	2,499	274	737	228	2,105
Chingleput ...	3,413	4,743	8,156	2,621	679	1,508	56	3,292
Chittoor	9,069	18,504	27,573	5,865	3,534	2,714	8,068	7,392
Coimbatore ...	4,517	8,901	13,418	5,599	650	3,902	501	2,766
Cuddalore ...	10,778	12,828	23,606	3,629	2,463	5,163	2,632	9,719
Cuddapah ...	5,036	5,313	10,349	3,050	1,540	1,756	591	3,412
Guntoor... ...	698	2,985	3,683	1,176	312	1,800	8	387
Honore	10,193	...	10,193	...	...	...	10,193	...
Madura	11,507	10,707	22,214	4,896	1,025	6,054	1,320	8,919
Mangalore ...	14,109	10,514	24,623	6,358	943	3,270	2,205	11,847
Masulipatam ..	2,716	1,465	4,181	827	242	1,027	802	1,283
Negapatam ...	12,096	15,115	27,211	5,702	2,166	6,743	879	11,721
Nellore	1,477	3,898	5,375	2,076	693	2,173	69	359
Nundial	2,209	4,111	6,320	2,698	417	1,067	979	1,159
Rajahmundry ...	6,598	7,360	13,958	2,757	276	2,071	3,641	5,213
Salem	6,623	12,661	19,284	6,512	2,134	4,807	103	5,728
Tanjore	18,834	18,229	37,063	6,832	3,639	10,214	4,358	12,020
Tellicherry ...	12,585	9,841	22,426	5,876	1,597	2,208	1,475	11,270
Tinnevelly ...	1,946	9,624	11,570	3,624	1,037	4,798	236	1,875
Trichinopoly ...	6,094	8,754	14,848	2,560	1,033	3,381	1,298	6,576
Agent Ganjam ..	942	3,351	4,293	1,386	376	790	562	1,179
„ Vizagapatam.	4,268	4,894	9,162	1,507	447	1,160	1,293	4,750
Total of 1862..	1,66,180	1,95,729	361,909	88,397	26,561	74,162	45,103	127,686
„ of 1861...	68,855	2,82,976	351,831	78,872	16,804	72,557	[illegible]418	166,180
Increase...	97,325	...	10,078	9,525	9,757	1,605	27,685	...
Decrease...	...	87,247	...	...	...	...	...	38,494

B.

	From the Decrees of					Total.
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	
Suits Appealable	136	435	573	748	25,182	27,074
Appealed	58	89	185	535	8,943	9,810
Affirmed	27	64	93	270	3,141	3,595
Modified or Reversed	10	19	32	197	1,790	2,048

APPENDIX No II—(*Continued*)

B 1

Showing the number of Persons concerned in offences brought before the Courts and Magistracy and the manner of their disposal.

Number of Chapter of Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Pending and received.	Acquitted	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
V.	Abetment	521	282	133	94	509	12
VII.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	2	1	...	1	2	...
VIII.	Do. against the Public Tranquillity	6,476	2,387	2,770	1,277	6,434	42
IX.	Do. by or relating to Public Servants...	735	448	118	153	719	16
X.	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants... ...	2,668	1,123	1,171	334	2,628	40
XI	False evidence and offences against Public Justice...	2,310	918	971	330	2,219	91
XII.	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps	258	157	47	48	252	6
XIII.	Offences relating to weights and measures	227	137	59	25	221	6
XIV.	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	1,044	496	323	174	993	51
XV.	Offences relating to religion	159	117	14	28	159	...
XVI.	Offences affecting the human body	1,06,805	38,294	28,884	38,553	1,05,731	1,074
XVII.	Offences against property	53,463	26,065	11,380	14,429	51,874	1,589
XVIII.	Offences relating to documents and trade or property-marks ...	536	366	31	121	518	18
XIX.	The Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service...	97	40	14	36	90	7
XX.	Offences relating to Marriage...	692	405	38	219	662	30
XXI.	Defamation	335	192	51	86	329	6
XXII.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	7,184	2,301	2,460	2,382	7,143	41
XXIII.	Attempts to commit offences...	283	170	70	38	278	5
	Offences under the old laws	38,561	12,045	18,727	7,608	38,380	181
	Total...	2,22,356	85,944	67,261	65,936	2,19,141	3,215

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

C.

Establishment of Ministerial Officers, Clerks and Servants sanctioned for the High Court of Judicature at Madras

APPELLATE SIDE.

Office.	Salary per month. Rs.	A	P.	
Registrar...	* 2,187	8	0	* To be reduced to Rupees 2,000 per mensem on the office being vacated by Mr. Chamier
Deputy Registrar	700	0	0	
Cazee-ool-Coozat	280	0	0	
Pundit...	280	0	0	
Manager...	220	0	0	
Indexer...	150	0	0	
Sheristadar...	140	0	0	
English Record-keeper...	120	0	0	
Native Record-keeper	50	0	0	
3 Examiners at Rupees 100	300	0	0	
1 First Class Clerk at Rupees	80	0	0	
3 Second do. at Rupees 50...	150	0	0	
5 Third do. at Rupees 35	175	0	0	
4 Fourth do. at Rupees 31½	126	0	0	
3 First Class Copyists at Rupees 28 ...	84	0	0	
4 Second do. at Rupees 24½	98	0	0	
6 Third do. at „ 21	126	0	0	
6 Fourth do. at „ 17½	105	0	0	
3 Interpreters at „ 150	450	0	0	
1 Head Translator at...	210	0	0	
2 First Class Translators at Rupees 140 ...	280	0	0	
2 Second do. do. at „ 110 ...	240	0	0	
2 Third do. do. at „ 120 ...	220	0	0	
2 Fourth do. do. at „ 100 ...	200	0	0	
2 Fifth do. do. at „ 80 ...	160	0	0	
2 Sixth do. do. at „ 70 ...	140	0	0	
2 First do. Gumastas at „ 28 ...	56	0	0	
2 Second do. do. at „ 20 ...	40	0	0	
2 Third do. do. at „ 15 ...	30	0	0	
2 Fourth do. do. at „ 12 ...	24	0	0	
1 Reader	21	0	0	
1 Shroff...	17	8	0	
1 Book-binder	14	0	0	
1 Moochi at	12	0	0	
1 Do. at	10	0	0	
1 Do. at	8	0	0	
1 Jemadar...	17	8	0	
1 Duffadar...	10	8	0	
24 Peons at 7 Rupees	168	0	0	
10 Peons at 6 „	60	0	0	
1 Gardener at 5 „	5	0	0	
1 do. at	4	0	0	
3 Menials at Rupees 3½.	10	8	0	
Total...	7,779	8	0	

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

C.—(*Continued.*)

Establishment of Ministeral Officers, Clerks &c.—(Continued.)

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Office.	Salary per Month. Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Registrar	1,500	0	0	
1 Assistant Registrar	300	0	0	
Registrar's Establishment	416	8	0	
Insolvent Court	67	8	0	
1 Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor..	1,000	0	0	Or Rupees 12,000 per annum instead of Rupees 11,660 as entered in Table No. 3. attached to Chief Justice's letter. In this and in some other cases the annual sums given in that Table have been slightly modified so as to bring out the *monthly* salaries in round numbers.
1 Deputy Clerk of the Crown... ...	175	0	0	
Clerk of the Crown's Establishment ...	259	0	0	
1 Commissioner and Taxing Officer ...	1,100	0	0	
1 Judges' Clerk...	550	0	0	
1 Sheriff	920	0	0	
Officers attached to the Sheriff's Office. Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol ...	100	0	0	
Record-keeper	105	0	0	
Deputy do.	43	0	0	
Head Writer	30	0	0	
Assistant do.	20	0	0	
4 European Bailiff's at Rupees 55	220	0	0	
4 Native Bailiff's at Rupees 10 ...	40	0	0	
1 Chief Interpreter in Telugu, Tamil and Canarese	400	0	0	
1 Deputy Interpreter in do. do. ...	236	0	0	
1 Interpreter in Persian and Hindustani ...	250	0	0	
Office Establishment of the Tamil and Hindustani Interpreters	50	0	0	
1 Interpreter in French	20	0	0	
1 do. in Dutch...	30	0	0	
1 do. in Armenian	108	0	0	
Sworn Clerk in Guzerattee, Marwadee, Mahratta and Hindustani in Nagari characters....	40	0	0	
Sworn Clerk in Malayalam and Moppale	12	8	0	
Court Crier and Keeper	75	0	0	
1 Tipstaff and Crier...	54	8	0	
2nd Tipstaff and Crier	54	8	0	
Peons and Menial Servants... ...	485	14	10	
1 Swearing Brahmin ... ... / 1 Moollah... ... ... / 1 Oochan	24	8	0	To be discontinued on Act V of 1840 being extended to the High Court Original side.
Total...	8,686	14	10	

GENERAL.

Office.	Salary per month. Rs.	A.	P.	
Reporter...	400	0	0	

ABSTRACT.

Appellate side...	7,779	8	0
Original side	8,686	14	10
General...	400	0	0
Grand total per mensem	16,866	6	10
Grand total per annum...	2,02,397	2	0

APPENDIX No. III.

A.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Sanctioned strength.	Strength of Force on 30th April 1862.	Police Establishments. Superintendents.	Assist. Superintendents	Inspectors.	Constables. General duty.	Salt Guard.	Jail Guard.	Other Public Departments.	Private Individuals and Companies	Total strength.	Village Police.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	7,757	1,136,926	1,417	1,397	1	2	27	1,198	162	44	4	15	1 453	51
	Vizagapatam	18,935	1,715,652	1,661	1,629	1	2	28	1,536	50	33	4	..	1,654	...
	Godavery	7,531	1,366,831	1,488	971	1	1	22	1,355	75	27	7	...	1,488	..
	Krishna .	8,353	1,194,421	1,534	1,474	1	1	26	1,363	138	63	5	...	1,597	...
	Nellore ..	8,341	999,254	1,453	1,140	1	1	22	1,132	87	63		...	1,306	209
		50,920	6,413,084	7,553	6,611	5	7	125	6,584	512	230	20	15	7,498	260
Central Range.	Kurnool .	7,470	725,768	1,268	932	1	1	18	800 234	...	30	.	...	1,164	10
	Bellary ..	11 496	1,234,674	1,438	1,248	1	1	29	1,284	.	92	.	6	1,413	
	Cuddapah .	9,177	1,050,104	1,319	1,323	1	1	29	1,249	...	84	.	17	1,381	.
	North Arcot ..	7,526	1,654,557	1,398	1,492	1	1	26	1,260	...	90	..	2	1,380	598
	Madras ..	3,100	675,390	973	772	1	...	17	608	232	80	11	8	957	...
		38,769	5,340,493	6,396	5,767	5	4	119	5,515	232	376	11	33	6,295	608
Southern Range.	South Arcot ..	4,765	1,128,430	1,186	1,130	1	1	21	1,124	27	52	3	...	1,229	1307
	Tanjore ..	3,736	1,652,170	1,473	1,495	1	1	25	1,429	13	42	..	...	1,511	1129
	Trichinopoly ...	3 097	939,400	772	884	1	...	17	719	...	73	5	1	816	...
	Madura ...	8,790	1,856,406	1,407	1,328	1	1	26	1,288	11	83	..	25	1,435	...
	Tinnevelly ..	5,144	1,670,262	1,134	683	1	1	19	963	33	35		2	1,054	...
		25,532	7,246,668	5,972	5,520	5	4	108	5,523	84	285	8	28	6,045	2436
Western Range.	Salem ..	7,617	1,493,221	1,242	1,219	1	1	25	1,138	...	102	4	1	1,272	...
	Coimbatore ...	8 417	1,215,920	1,133	1,070	1	1	22	957	...	93	...	5	1,079	..
	South Malabar	6,259	1,709,081	933	814	1	1	17	887	...	104	...	13	1,023	...
	North Malabar			561	540	1	..	12	487	..	49	...	20	569	20
	South Canara...	4,205	7[illegible],042	917	664	1	..	15	799	...	41	..	3	859	369
		26,498	5,206,264	4,786	4,307	5	3	91	4,268	...	389	4	42	4,802	389
		1,41,719	24,206,509	24,707	22,205	20	18	443	21,890	828	1280	43	118	24,640	3693

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1862-63. Cost of the Establishment. Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements	Rent, Stationery, and other charges.	Total.	CASUALTIES AND ENLISTMENTS. Casualties during the year. Dismissed.	Deserted and Resigned.	Died.	Total.	Per centage.	Enlisted during the year.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,53 299	16,695	14,984	1,84,978	192	102	24	318	22·9	295
	Vizagapatam ..	1,67,811	18,930	4,275	1,91,016	109	103	53	265	16·0	247
	Godavery .	1,36,410	17,128	4,562	1 58,100	139	120	12	271	18·2	754
	Krishna .. .	1,51,930	18,556	3,975	1,74,461	120	124	23	267	16·7	331
	Nellore	1,46,190	15,163	2,986	1,64,339	144	133	11	288	22·0	420
		7,55,640	86,472	30,782	8 72,894	704	582	123	1,409	18·9	2047
Central Range.	Kurnool	1,91,074	10,904	4,955	2,06,933	50	76	13	139	19 0	136
	Bellary	1,53 377	16,664	3,836	1,73,877	79	124	6	209	14·8	385
	Cuddapah . .	1,48,315	15,865	2,727	1 66,907	90	97	14	201	14·5	209
	North Arcot ...	1,93,552	16,871	3,983	2,14,406	191	173	13	377	27·3	244
	Madras . ..	99,255	11,313	2,607	1,13,175	113	83	8	204	21·3	359
		7,85,573	71,617	18,108	8,75,298	523	553	54	1,130	17·9	1333
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,58,750	13,934	3,854	1,76 538	118	77	11	206	16·7	271
	Tanjore	1,73,641	17,538	5,621	1,96,800	132	147	19	298	19 7	287
	Trichinopoly ...	92,248	9,555	2 743	1,04,546	102	123	11	236	28·9	136
	Madura	1,39,515	16,520	3,361	1,59,396	109	200	22	331	23·1	377
	Tinnevelly ...	1,12,320	13,033	3,076	1,28,429	113	128	13	254	24·1	629
		6,76,474	70,580	18,655	7,65,709	574	675	76	1,325	21·9	1700
Western Range.	Salem	1,43,409	14,800	4,354	1,62,563	103	139	6	248	19·5	285
	Coimbatore ...	1,26,094	13,472	3,814	1.43,380	139	180	9	328	30·4	339
	South Malabar ...	1,15,711	11,934	3,956	1,31,601	234	170	24	428	41·9	443
	North Malabar ...	67,561	6,505	4,188	78,254	105	53	10	168	30·7	219
	South Canara ...	97,663	9,863	3,538	1,11,064	72	77	6	155	18·0	360
		5,50,438	56,574	19,850	6,26,862	653	619	55	1,327	27·6	1646
		27,68,125	2,85,243	87,395	31,40,763	2,454	2,429	308	5,191	21·0	6726
	Add Cost of Supervising Staff...				1,10,639						
	Total Rs....				32,51,402						

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

C.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES OF WHICH POLICE OFFICERS WERE CONVICTED.															
		CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES.								CONVICTED BY COURTS.							
		Breach of Discipline.	Offences against Public Justice.	Theft &c.	Extortion and Bribery.	Negligent Escape.	Indecent Assault &c.	Petty Offences.	Total.	Breach of Discipline.	Offences against Public Justice.	Theft &c.	Extortion and Bribery.	Negligent Escape.	Wounding.	Culpable Homicide and murder.	Total
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	...	3	3	10	3	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Vizagapatam	4	...	..	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	3	6	5	...	...	15
	Godavery	9	...	5	...	1	...	3	18	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	12
	Krishna ...	4	...	5	2	6	...	3	20	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1
	Nellore ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	..	3	5
		18	...	14	7	18	3	7	67	1	2	4	6	18	...	3	34
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	...	2	1	9	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Cuddapah	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	5	...	5	...	16	...	...	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	1	8	1	48	...	...	66	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5
Southern Range.	South Arcot	1	2	4	5	17	1	2	32	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Tanjore ...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
	Trichinopoly	1	4	1	4	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	12	...	1	...	7	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38	8	7	9	25	1	3	91	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	9
Western Range.	Salem ...	9	2	1	4	11	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	South Malabar	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	8
	North Malabar	8	...	5	2	10	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
		37	6	10	7	21	...	3	84	7	...	4	5	...	1	...	17
		101	15	39	24	112	4	13	308	11	8	11	13	18	1	3	65

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

D.

STATEMENT OF CASTES.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.												
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidoos.	Moodelliars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariahs, &c.	Moplahs.	Mohamedans.	Christians.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
	Vizagapatam ...	1	4	8	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
	Godavery ..	5	2	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
	Krishna	2	5	10	1	..	4	...	..	..	...	...	2	...
	Nellore	1	6	6	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	..	...	1
		11	19	30	5	..	22	3	...	...	3	..	17	2
Central Range.	Kurnool	1	1	3	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	4	...
	Bellary	2	13	5	1	..	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
	Cuddapah ..	4	4	7	1	1	9	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
	North Arcot ..	5	2	8	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Madras	4	3	5.	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	2
		16	23	28	4	1	21	12	...	..	2	...	10	3
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	8	...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Tanjore	4	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	3	...	...	2
	Trichinopoly ..	5	1	3	...	...	..	2	...	...	4	...	1	1
	Madura	4	1	10	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tinnevelly ..	4	1	2	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...
		25	4	21	1	...	9	30	..	...	7	...	3	4
Western Range.	Salem	5	1	7	...	..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	5	4	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
	South Malabar ...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...
	North Malabar ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	..	...
	South Canara ..	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
		20	11	19	1	1	12	9	11	3	...	1	3	3
		72	57	98	11	2	64	54	11	3	12	1	33	12

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

E.

STATEMENT OF CASTES.

CONSTABULARY.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidoos.	Moodelliars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariahs, &c.	Moplahs.	Mohamedans.	Christians.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	..		2	10	...	516	6	...	...	246	...	218	2
	Vizagapatam ..	3	1	44	1	14	881	1	...	...	49	...	400	3
	Godavery ..	2	2	44	55	6	847	3	...	...	132	...	362	4
	Krishna ..	2	1	25	52	7	606	3	...	...	164	...	597	1
	Nellore ...	1	2	18	50	4	558	25	...	...	61	...	503	6
		8	6	133	168	31	3,408	38	...	...	652	...	2,080	16
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	...	65	64	103	52	2	...	...	6	...	618	...
	Bellary	3	3	19	44	33	195	106	...	...	191	...	758	30
	Cuddapah ..	..	.	19	28	70	488	37	...	...	1	...	703	...
	North Arcot ...	1	1	43	94	53	305	159	..	...	147	...	531	18
	Madras	6	2	17	17	13	262	250	...	...	16	...	340	16
		10	6	163	247	272	1,302	554	...	...	361	...	2,950	64
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	6	8	10	32	27	249	234	...	...	224	...	377	12
	Tanjore	1	2	54	32	145	484	374	...	...	120	...	232	40
	Trichinopoly ..	6	4	22	24	17	255	7	...	...	225	...	215	23
	Madura	2	3	35	35	13	351	392	...	...	186	...	302	38
	Tinnevelly ...	3	4	9	30	1	325	327	...	...	54	...	256	24
		18	21	130	153	203	1,664	1,334	...	...	809	...	1,382	157
Western Range.	Salem	..	1	66	66	47	309	211	...	...	96	...	419	30
	Coimbatore ..	1	3	42	28	22	354	172	...	...	35	...	365	32
	South Malabar ..	...	1	..	7	3	3	1	606	43	84	101	142	13
	North Malabar ...	...	10	5	13	1	11	24	251	80	37	15	104	5
	South Canara ...	.	..	92	10	10	...	1	...	...	389	...	229	113
		1	15	205	124	83	677	409	857	123	641	116	1,259	193
		37	48	631	692	589	7,051	2,335	857	123	2,463	116	7,671	410

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

F.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE OFFICERS INSTRUCTED.		FALL OF RAIN AND PRICE OF FOOD.				FIRES AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.	
				FALL OF RAIN.		VALUE OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF FOOD.			
		Number in Police Schools.	Number Passed Examination.	Average of 5 Years.	1862-63.	Average of 5 Years.	1862-63.	Number of House burnt.	Value of Property destroyed.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	900	...	60·8	153·1	No Returns.		No Returns.	
	Vizagapatam ...	308	73	31·7	30·8		112	137	11,278
	Godavery ...	1,012	...	35·5	37·0		143	1,625	8,358
	Krishna	1,682	...	40·3	32.0		137	30	760
	Nellore	183	80	34·6	26 8		108	769	10,946
		4,085	153	40·6	55·9		125	2,561	31,342
Central Range.	Kurnool	93	73	20·8	59·3		99	106	1,012
	Bellary	320	143	19·6	77 6		109	91	2,003
	Cuddapah ...	300	183	34·3	21·4		124	341	8,117
	North Arcot ...	163	85	26 4	25·1		122	No Returns.	
	Madras	75	46	38·6	30·6		186	86	2,156
		951	530	27·9	42·8		128	624	13,288
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	684	59	45·5	97·8	No Returns.		50	5,865
	Tanjore	91	56	56·4	61·6		113	331	3,689
	Trichinopoly ...	370	123	34 3	38·8		90	81	38,645
	Madura	158	88	34·2	43·0		123	281	33,770
	Tinnevelly ...	577	110	29·3	49·8		124	66	16,839
		1,880	436	37·9	58·2	Taken at 100.	112·5	809	98,808
Western Range.	Salem	237	237	30·1	49·9		95	165	17,815
	Coimbatore ...	74	35	23·1	47·6		119	819	18,735
	South Malabar ...	36	36	103·2	150·0		97	No Returns.	
	North Malabar ...	269	39				97	137	943
	South Canara ...	223	90	127·5	193·4		97	36	3,999
		839	437	71·0	110·2		101·0	1,157	41,492
		7,755	1,556	42·9	64·5		116·3	5,151	1,84,930

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

G.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED.										
		GRAVE CASES.							MINOR CASES.			
		WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.		TOTAL.			WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.	
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	414	596	921	1,409	1,335	2,005	567	1,037	1,287	8,484	11,462
	Vizagapatam ..	266	854	311	867	577	1,721	996	1,505	1,538	4,180	16,819
	Godavery ...	954	1,781	1,018	2,667	1,972	4,448	307	1,244	2,231	5,999	14,609
	Krishna ...	170	476	457	1,333	627	1,809	660	545	2,021	5,385	16,775
	Nellore ...	495	1,271	1,272	2,857	1,767	4,128	242	1,174	2,964	9,266	17,951
		2,299	4,978	3 979	9,133	6,278	14,111	454	5,505	15,041	33,314	77,616
Central Range.	Kurnool ..	372	960	1,001	2,742	1,373	3 702	196	633	2,150	2,400	8,943
	Bellary ..	358	1,261	1,380	3,165	1,738	4,226	292	872	2,597	5,281	13,092
	Cuddapah ..	219	693	657	2,283	876	2,976	352	392	1,556	2,630	9,678
	North Arcot ...	687	1,644	1,307	2,974	1,994	4,618	358	1,269	4,170	6,290	15,738
	Madras ...	290	476	223	297	513	773	873	2,265	4,611	9,225	16,119
		1,926	5,034	4,568	11,461	6,494	16,495	323	5,431	15,084	25,826	63,570
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	783	2,335	1,119	3,175	1,902	5,510	204	2,796	9,580	9,953	29,045
	Tanjore ..	808	2,514	2,593	8,880	3,401	11,394	145	818	2,980	9,137	33,792
	Trichinopoly ...	512	873	766	1,476	1,278	2,349	399	1,663	4,022	7,609	18,188
	Madura ...	733	2,226	2,328	6,855	3,061	9,081	204	1,488	4,576	9,223	25,530
	Tinnevelly ...	535	805	3,344	4,143	3,879	4,948	337	593	926	8,206	11,175
		3,371	8,753	10,150	24,529	13,521	33,282	217	7,358	22,084	44,128	1,17,730
Western Range.	Salem ...	1,634	2,415	1,880	2,100	3,514	4,515	330	5,666	6,977	26,448	28,608
	Coimbatore ...	1,178	5,589	1,668	4,634	2,846	10,223	118	1,243	3,915	7,597	15,515
	South Malabar... / North Malabar...	1,574	1,890	2,426	2,610	4,000	4,500	379	1,877	2,541	14,768	16,046
	South Canara ...	591	716	1,301	1,537	1,892	2,253	349	779	876	6,149	7,281
		4,977	10,610	7,275	10,881	12,252	21,491	242	9,565	14,309	54,962	67,450
		12,573	29.375	25,972	56,004	38,545	85,379	283	27,859	66,518	1,58,230	3,26,366

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Continued.*)

H.

Ranges	DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED. MINOR CASES. Total. Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES. Accidental Deaths. By Drowning. Males.	Females.	By other Causes. Males.	Females.	Total. Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	9,521	12,749	88	91	67	179	29	170	96	266
	Vizagapatam .	5 685	23,357	73	100	42	34	27	234	69	303
	Godavery .	7,243	16,840	81	143	95	62	11	205	106	311
	Krishna .	5,930	18,796	63		Unknown.			92	77	169
	Nellore	10,440	20,915	47	91	107	58	20	149	127	276
		38,819	92,657	69	425	311	333	87	850	475	1,325
Central Range.	Kurnool	3,033	11,093	65	42	70	20	6	62	76	138
	Bellary	6,153	15,689	78	90	128	38	12	128	140	268
	Cuddapah ..	3,022	11,234	93	128	150	45	4	173	154	327
	North Arcot ..	7,559	19,908	83	95	133	12	7	107	140	247
	Madras	11,490	20,730	32	70	62	36	9	106	71	177
		31,257	78,654	67	425	543	151	38	576	581	1,157
Southern Range.	South Arcot ..	12,749	38,625	29	77	52	27	6	104	58	162
	Tanjore .. .	9 955	36,772	44	61	56	36	8	97	64	161
	Trichinopoly ..	9,272	22,210	42	58	62	10	8	68	70	138
	Madura	10,711	30,106	61	74	73	41	14	115	87	202
	Tinnevelly ..	8,799	12,101	138	20	19	20	9	40	28	68
		51,486	1,39,814	51	290	262	134	45	424	307	731
Western Range.	... ...	32,114	35,585	41	125	180	40	13	165	193	358
	Coimbatore ...	8,840	19,430	62	50	34	8	...	58	34	92
	South Malabar ..	16,645	18,587	91	71	44	35	5	106	49	155
	North Malabar ..				40	19	45	2	85	21	106
	South Canara ..	6,928	8,157	96	97	99	24	22	121	121	242
		64,527	81,759	63	383	376	152	42	535	418	953
		1,86,089	3,92,884	61	1,523	1,492	770	212	2,385	1,761	4,166

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

D.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 *and Act I of* 1859, *during the year* 1862.

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	Number fined.	Number returned on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands. ...	11	16	15	...	...	...	1
Do. do. neglect of duty.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands.	2	5	5	...	...	...	...
Embezzling cargo.	5	13	10	...	...	...	3
Assaults	13	16	10	2	...	...	4
Disorderly conduct, riotous behaviour on board ship	3	5	...	1	...	...	4
Preferring false charge.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total...	39	65	49	4	...	...	12

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

E.

Abstr act Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act No. IV of 1842, *during the year* 1862.

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.	15	15	...	9	...	6
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the Roads alongside vessels	3	47	1	30	13	3
Over-loading Boats.	4	6	...	...	6	...
Total...	22	68	1	39	19	9

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

F.

Statement of Cases of breaches of discipline and minor offences committed by Police Officers and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police.

Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Fined.	Dismissed the Service.	Reduced.	Suspended.	Acquitted.
1,924	2,053	1,561	43	6	32	411

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

I.

Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1862, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1861.	28	...	2	...	289	32	351
Admitted during the last 12 months... ..	123	3	20	13	1,379	248	1,786
Discharged.	124	3	16	13	1,355	259	1,770
Died	1	...	1	...	15	2	19
Remaining on the 31st December 1862..	26	...	5	...	298	19	348
						Total...	4,274
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year...							368

	Europeans		East Indians		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Transported for life	...	...	...	...	77	5	82
Do. periods between 7 and 14 years.	7	...	...	...	82	...	89
Do. do. 4 and 7 „	7	..	...	...	...	...	7
Imprisonment with hard labor from 2 to 5 „	2	...	...	..	13	...	15
Do. do. do. 1 to 2 „	8	..	1	..	40	...	49
Do. do. do. 6 to 12 months.	4	...	1	...	16	1	22
Do. do. do. 1 to 6 „	68	2	10	1	703	112	896
Do. do. do. under 1 month.	26	1	8	12	421	117	585
Simple imprisonment from 1 to 6 months.	1	...	...	...	13	...	14
Do. do. under 1 „	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
Total...	123	3	20	13	1,379	248	1,786

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

I.—(*Continued.*)

MEMORANDUM.

	RS.	A.	P.
Realized by sale of Ropes made in the Penitentiary... ...	214	2	6
Estimated value of Valises, &c. made up for the Arsenal... ...	607	0	6
Estimated cost of labor for Public Works calculated at 1½* Anna per day per man	5,789	9	6
Total Rupees...	6,610	12	6

* N. B.—The average hire of a daily labourer is three Annas.

HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1861	15	314
Admitted during the last 12 months	299	
Discharged, being cured during the last 12 months	278	
Died during the last 12 months...	19	
Remaining on the 31st December 1862...	17	
Total...	314	

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	54	3
Cholera	7	4
Dysentery, acute and chronic..	10	...
Diarrhœa	34	2
Other diseases of stomach and bowels...	32	2
Diseases of Liver	1	1
Diseases of Lungs...	9	1
Diseases of Brain	3	1
Rheumatic affections	16	...
Venereal affections	41	...
Atrophy or wasting..	9	3
Dropsies	6	1
Other diseases	77	1
Total...	299	19

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

J.

Annual Return of the Expenditure of the Madras Penitentiary for the year 1862.

	Heads of Expenditure.	Penitentiary. 1862. Daily average number of European and East Indian Prisoners, 33.		
Hospital Charges.	Rations	3,917	13	4
	Money allowance.	...	...	...
	Total...	3,917	13	4
	Cost per prisoner	118	11	6
	Fixed Establishment	364	0	6
	Cost per prisoner	11	0	6
	Extra Establishment	...	...	...
	Cost per prisoner	...	...	...
	Total...	364	0	6
	Cost per prisoner	11	0	6
	European Medicines	35	6	1
	Cost per prisoner	1	1	2
	Bazaar Medicines...	8	9	6
	Cost per prisoner	0	4	2
	Sick diet	242	6	11
	Cost per prisoner	7	5	6
	Furniture, Bedding, Extra Blankets...	...	...	...
	Cost per prisoner	...	...	...
	Total...	286	6	6
	Cost per prisoner	8	10	10
	Clothing, including Blanket and Bedding	527	6	11
	Cost per prisoner..	15	15	8
	Contingencies	219	12	1
	Cost per prisoner	6	10	6
	Additions, alterations and repairs	33	0	9
	Cost per prisoner	10	3	5
	Gross cost of maintenance	5,652	8	1
	Gross cost per prisoner	171	4	7

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

J.—*(Continued.)*

Annual Return of the Expenditure of the Madras Penitentiary for the year 1862.

	Heads of Expenditure.	Penitentiary. 1862. Daily average number of Native prisoners, 335.		
	Rations	13,715	1	1
	Money allowance	...	...	...
	Total...	13,715	1	1
	Cost per prisoner	40	15	0
	Fixed Establishment.	3,695	7	6
	Cost per prisoner	11	0	6
	Extra Establishment	...	..	...
	Cost per prisoner	...	...	...
	Total. .	3,695	7	6
	Cost per prisoner	11	0	6
Hospital Charges.	European Medicines	127	3	10
	Cost per prisoner	0	6	1
	Bazaar Medicines	87	8	2
	Cost per prisoner	0	4	2
	Sick diet	262	14	1
	Cost per prisoner	0	12	7
	Furniture, Bedding, Extra Blankets	...	...	...
	Cost per prisoner	...	...	...
	Total...	477	10	1
	Cost per prisoner	1	6	10
	Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding	326	7	0
	Cost per prisoner	0	15	7
	Contingencies	793	7	8
	Cost per prisoner	2	5	11
	Additions, alterations and repairs	3,422	9	1
	Cost per prisoner	10	3	5
	Gross cost of maintenance	22,430	10	5
	Gross cost per prisoner	66	15	3

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

K.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1861 *and* 1862.

Verdicts and Causes of Death.		1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murders...	2	2	...	...
	Manslaughter	1	1	...	...
Felo de se.	Drowning.	7	7	...	...
	Hanging	2	2	...	...
	Stabbing	...	1	1	...
Suicide while temporarily Insane.	Drowning.....	15	13	...	2
	Hanging.	1	1	...	...
Accidental death.	Drowning	28	35	7	...
	Burning	4	7	3	...
	Boat forced against deceased...	...	1	1	...
	Fall of a tree	1	...	...	1
	Fall of a pole	2	...	...	2
	Fall of a building....	2	...	...	2
	Fall of a mud wall	2	...	...	2
	Passage of a carriage wheel	5	1	...	4
	Do. of Railway carriage wheel	3	3	...	...
	Do. of do. truck	...	1	1	...
	Fall from a height	3	2	...	1
	Boat pressing on the deceased in the surf	...	1	1	...
	Boat breaking in the surf	3	...	...	3
	Breaking of the balance beam of picotta	..	1	1	...
	Iron rail falling on deceased	1	...	...	1
	Fall from Ship's yard...	...	1	1	...
	Knocked down by horse	1	...	...	1
	Fracture of skull by falling against a plank	...	1	1	...
	Do. by striking against bucket of well	1	2	1	...
	Fracture of arm by being drawn by a strap against a pulley	...	1	1	...
	Yoke of a bullock cart striking....	1	...	...	...
	Gun shot wound	1	1	...	...
	Locked Jaw from wound...	7	3	...	4
	Concussion of the brain	...	3	3	...
	Suffocation	...	3	3	...
Death from natural causes.	Disease of the heart	9	5	...	4
	Diarrhœa	5	9	4	...
	Apoplexy	2	4	2	...
	Inflammation of bowels	...	1	1	...
	Cholera	10	6	...	4
	Retention of urine	1	...	..	1
	Epilepsy	2	2	...	...
	From exhaustion produced by leprosy	...	1	1	...
	Abscess of the liver.	1	1	...	...
	Fever	4	5	1	...
	Dropsy	2	5	3	...
	Disease of the lungs	3	6	3	...
	Dysentery...	2	2	...	...
	Debility....	...	1	1	...
	Congestion of the brain	1	...	...	1
	Do. of the lungs...	...	1	1	...

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

K.—(*Continued.*)

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests—(Continued.)

Verdicts and Causes of Death.		1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from violent causes unknown.	Injury to brain	1	...	...	1
	Fracture of the skull... ...	...	1	1	...
	Inflammation of womb	...	1	1	...
	Wound of the leg	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous.	From poison	...	1	1	...
	Wound of tongue inflicted in performance of a vow	1	...	...	1
	Shark bite	2	..	...	2
	Snake bite....	2	3	1	...
	From the bite of a mad dog. ...	...	1	1	...
	Excessive drinking	1	...	...	1
	Wound inflicted by Cheeta.. ...	2	...	...	2
	Want of common necessaries of life	1	1	...	...
Causes unknown.	Found drowned...	17	6	...	11
	Found dead...	8	8	...	...
	Do. hanging dead	...	1	1	...
	Total...	170	166	48	52

Total Inquests in 1861.....170
Do. do. in 1862.....166
Decrease in 1862 4

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued*)

L.

Monthly number of Deaths in the Town of Madras for 1862.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years age.	Total.	Cholera cases.
January	267	257	374	898	425
February	227	227	412	866	485
March	276	267	522	1,065	229
April	266	239	459	964	102
May	221	267	420	908	189
June	247	226	364	837	265
July	302	287	387	976	126
August	312	284	391	987	222
September	264	280	390	934	242
October	285	259	343	887	501
November	245	273	331	849	519
December	287	280	362	929	928
Total...	3,199	3,146	4,755	11,100	3,633

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, *compared with* 1861-62.

	Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam..... ...	278	262	256	237	107	98	101	94	130	159
2	Vizagapatam..	317	324	294	287	132	130	120	120	136	158
3	Godavery.....	275	308	261	290	127	142	119	133	142	161
4	Kistnah..... ...	319	351	300	329	141	162	132	153	149	202
5	Nellore.....	320	380	290	345	152	180	139	163	177	189
6	Cuddapah	441	482	390	430	196	220	178	200	220	222
7	Bellary..... ...	373	399	338	371	188	189	170	178	160	182
8	Kurnool.....	392	405	350	362	162	170	151	156	165	184
9	Madras.....	398	378	366	353	174	177	164	162	218	210
10	North Arcot...	382	385	354	350	169	169	160	157	239	231
11	South Arcot...	355	343	326	324	160	152	149	139	172	182
12	Tanjore.....	342	315	318	294	153	141	143	132	177	160
13	Trichinopoly...	405	382	392	361	177	172	171	162	222	213
14	Madura.....	416	471	393	443	191	208	177	194	232	285
15	Tinnevelly.....	415	495	354	406	189	225	161	188	192	254
16	Coimbatore....	455	450	406	398	207	207	188	187	203	246
17	Salem.....	388	364	356	332	188	169	164	152	198	186
18	North Canara.	344	...	304	...	114	...	138	...	210	...
19	South Canara.	272	300	256	281	...	...	121	137	...	...
20	Malabar.....	387	404	354	373	174	176	172	171	...	...
	Average...	364	379	333	346	163	171	151	157	186	201

APPENDIX B.—

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of produce in the several

	Districts.	Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.		Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.	
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	8161-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ganjam.....	122	137	118	126	...	...	170	126	243	234
2	Vizagapatam...	136	133	131	142	111	99	140	137	246	245
3	Godavery.....	105	128	126	147	118	139	150	135	273	245
4	Kistnah.....	139	168	135	163	118	150	161	150	300	298
5	Nellore.....	153	164	152	166	94	106	218	196	376	393
6	Cuddapah.....	208	211	200	204	180	208	226	213	429	459
7	Bellary.....	159	182	142	160	147	148	172	184	314	312
8	Kurnool.....	163	190	154	167	...	...	183	207	310	367
9	Madras.....	202	200	220	222	110	178	235	222	386	384
10	North Arcot...	200	209	211	201	105	...	205	194	393	395
11	South Arcot....	180	164	183	171	155	143	239	177	409	378
12	Tanjore.....	155	146	153	141	92	89	252	202	422	372
13	Trichinopoly...	191	175	184	176	119	105	266	204	475	454
14	Madura.....	176	163	192	191	124	134	251	210	471	433
15	Tinnevelly.....	191	223	186	214	135	158	273	292	545	575
16	Coimbatore....	166	183	182	197	154	190	266	244	457	452
17	Salem.....	179	161	191	171	109	104	202	177	352	361
18	North Canara.	...	...	183	...	262	...	248	...	288	...
19	South Canara.	...	...	179	194	...	...	276	259	290	317
20	Malabar.....	...	...	221	180	...	...	452	499	423	532
	Average...	167	173	172	175	133	139	229	212	370	379

No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

(*Continued.*)

Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, *compared with* 1861-62.

Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.		Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
237	253	320	355	295	256	250	248	100	160	720	840	80	80
253	268	320	355	280	245	245	253	66	158	771	813	76	89
336	347	350	374	266	260	238	238	60	120	800	840	90	90
387	460	312	316	204	220	227	241	50	117	880	920	35	40
441	474	346	388	244	268	218	231	61	133	1,072	1,067	92	100
441	390	...	...	257	286	301	330	74	147	1,020	1,127	80	75
341	345	...	...	250	320	362	419	74	168	1,000	1,240	74	74
363	364	308	376	264	267	308	345	124	156	906	11,64	83	83
451	467	...	..	...	...	201	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	475	379	405	289	288	222	219	90	220	770	940	100	60
564	590	412	256	251	364	219	236	88	165	656	700	41	41
595	507	444	472	323	327	208	215	84	156	204	266	37	34
716	537	500	431	335	312	288	277	160	160	700	820	40	40
570	584	402	483	302	284	235	252	...	...	68	68	38	38
635	625	417	555	318	374	234	256	152	224	80	120	80	100
537	493	483	575	367	324	333	327	100	176	1,000	400	38	36
470	442	...	...	...	...	248	252	100	160	1,000	920	...	...
267	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	105	...	...	...	85	...
350	355	...	...	...	...	211	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	476	506	537	377	333	286	279	87	121	849	906	83	84
442	445	393	420	289	295	253	265	93	159	735	774	67	67

APPENDIX

C.

Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several

Districts.	Land Revenue.		Sayer.		Total Land Revenue	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ganjam.....	10,57,450	10,87,978	...	2,714	10,57,450	10,90,692
2 Vizagapatam.....	12,90,842	12,36,565	...	...	12,90,842	12,36,565
3 Godavery	31,78,689	33,31,886	12,538	1,225	31,91,227	33,33,111
4 Kistna	30,15,959	30,59,651	4,017	15,590	30,19,976	30,75,241
5 Nellore...	19,65,544	20,29,821	1,828	695	19,67,372	20,30,516
6 Cuddapah	20,17,955	19,88,002	5,616	15,481	20,23,571	20,03,483
7 Bellary.....	22,42,545	24,62,157	2,089	10,935	22,44,634	24,73,092
8 Kurnool.....	14,67,785	15,31,253	35,272	32,895	15,03,057	15,64,148
9 Madras.....	13,13,548	14,87,555	...	13,283	13,13,548	15,00,838
10 North Arcot.....	21,39,331	20,92,647	...	...	21,39,331	20,92,647
11 South Arcot.....	25,99,124	29,63,477	9,433	50	26,08,557	29,63,527
12 Tanjore	43,52,348	43,85,808	70,388	19,939	44,22,736	44,05,747
13 Trichinopoly.....	15,34,421	17,08,273	689	107	15,35,110	17,08,380
14 Madura.....	20,11,428	20,49,712	...	5,553	20,11,428	20,55,265
15 Tinnevelly.....	28,47,164	27,71,254	...	...	28,47,164	27,71,254
16 Coimbatore.....	20,43,628	25,28,900	1,06,050	1,13,527	21,49,678	26,42,427
17 Salem	22,73,929	20,88,196	52,125	18,457	23,26,054	21,06,653
18 North Canara.....	8,93,482	...	...	...	8,93,482	...
19 South Canara.....	11,29,186	13,85,237	56,630	31,095	11,85,816	14,16,332
20 Malabar.....	17,51,521	18,48,935	6,208	31,346	17,57,729	18,80,281
21 Madras Sea Customs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	4,11,25,879	4,20,37,307	3,62,883	3,12,892	4,14,88,762	4,23,50,199

Net.....

No VI —(*Continued.*)

Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63 *compared with* 1861-62.

including Sayer.		Abkarry.		Salt.		Sea Customs		Moturpha.	
Increase.	Decrease.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
33,242	...	82,890	97,427	9,78,499	11,38,203	59,858	39,404	2,758	114
...	54,277	68,215	67,848	2,96,924	3,11.521	34,092	34,827	13,277	6
1,41,884	...	1,30,942	1,26,808	2,78,471	3,92,622	75,869	44,753	5,940	8
55,265	...	95,18[illegible]	1,02,968	7,34,295	7,99,333	11,793	9,363	14,363	131
63,144	...	47,424	57,046	8,74,714	12,06,504	346	868	9,360	31
...	20,088	1,19,456	1,22,119	...	...	...	...	25,076	637
2,28,458	...	3,39,001	3,73,443	...	...	...	...	26,324	1,289
61,091	...	1,52,403	1,64,325	...	...	...	...	11,402	124
1,87,290	...	9,74,252	9,67,390	15,70,466	16,65,587	...	...	23,658	818
...	46,684	1,60,396	2,49,947	...	...	...	...	26,024	1,256
3,54,970	...	1,75,546	1,62,931	4,38,021	4,50,167	45,013	43,737	27,196	171
...	16,989	3,15,971	3,10,634	8,59,851	8,73,601	3,12,379	2,63,659	3,600	...
1,73,270	...	35,425	54,669	...	...	...	...	10,344	66
43,837	...	85,866	82,726	6,22,720	5,68,189	38,813	31,544	1,605	...
...	75,910	51,910	48,500	5,83,403	5,45,099	47,375	63,653	25,327	...
4,92,749	...	1,56,881	1,63,196	...	...	...	...	39,828	92
...	2,19,401	1,31,866	1,73,650	...	...	...	...	6,701	37
...	8,93,482	55,724	...	3,16,053	...	18,978	...	7,188	...
2,30,516	...	47,753	61,382	3,94,126	5,24,030	37,965	49,756	6,441	...
1,22,552	...	1,02,858	1,16,642	6,52,989	6,51,506	1,09,991	1,45,381	25,232	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,41,742	10,78,094	...	...
21,88,268	13,26,831	33,29,961	35,03,651	86,00,532	91,26,362	21,34,214	18,05,039	3,11,644	4,780
8,61,437									

Stoppages made by Ex-Officio Assessors from the salaries of the Public Servants and Interest on [Promissory]

APPENDIX

C.—

Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several

	Districts.	Stamps.		Frontier duty.		Income tax.		Miscellaneous items.	
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam.....	59,926	62,104	...	...	55,771	43,994	1,441	...
2	Vizagapatam.	65,271	75,574	...	...	1,12,393	90,096	2,518	3,532
3	Godavery.....	1,30,626	97,150	7,839	1,644	1,01,234	1,01,980	...	...
4	Kistna.....	82,210	56,691	...	...	94,165	[illegible]9,325	...	...
5	Nellore.....	90,750	45,021	...	...	1,21,360	[illegible]1,200	3,648	...
6	Cuddapah.....	1,10,222	86,075	...	...	79,467	77,629	...	...
7	Bellary.....	1,19,542	87,985	...	...	2,07,627	1,70,175	1,034	...
8	Kurnool.....	56,932	41,133	...	...	97,348	85,379	430	2,425
9	Madras.....	2,51,133	2,21,785	...	...	2,62,415	3,19,140	...	...
10	North Arcot..	1,61,226	87,059	...	...	69,421	70,718	...	...
11	South Arcot..	1,08,004	68,505	74,843	68,682	44,146	49,590	3,355	...
12	Tanjore.....	3,74,521	2,62,035	57,404	54,318	90,106	1,08,047	6,337	...
13	Trichinopoly.	99,421	50,005	...	...	25,728	32,520	114	59
14	Madura.....	1,89,687	1,38,495	323	249	1,29,937	1,17,970	23,527	7,174
15	Tinnevelly ...	1,31,784	1,23,658	72,134	68,749	84,571	98,760	13,418	7,869
16	Coimbatore...	1,08,159	77,785	...	...	66,720	58,363	...	...
17	Salem.....	1,31,087	78,687	...	...	50,362	55,948	7,625	6,614
18	North Canara	90,145	...	58,147	...	26,460	...	9,793	...
19	South Canara	1,65,776	99,227	...	...	35,406	29,935	1,391	...
20	Malabar.....	4,88,178	3,39,066	794	442	1,47,620	1,35,598	664	...
21	Madras Sea Customs	...	...	...	...	2,502	2,561	...	...
	Total...	30,14,598	20,98,040	2,71,484	1,94,084	19,04,759	18,18,928	75,295	27,673
	Promissory Notes.....					6,43,351	4,99,322		
						25,48,110	23,18,250		

DEDUCT.

Income Tax Collections of the Town of Madras and Stoppages made by the Ex-Officio
missory Notes not entered in the Return for 1861-62, but now included to make

Amount realized by the Superintendent of Stamps for impressing private documents includ-
in the Statement of that year ....

Total as per column 27

No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

(Continued)

Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, *compared with* 1861-62.

Total sundry sources of Revenue.				Grand Total.			
1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
12,41,143	13,81,246	1,40,103	...	22,98,593	24,71,938	1,73,345	...
5,92,690	5,83,404	...	9,286	18,83,532	18,19,969	...	63,563
7,30,921	7,64,965	34,044	...	39,22,148	40,98,076	1,75,928	...
10,32,008	10,47,811	15,803	...	40,51,984	41,23,052	71,068	...
11,47,602	14,00,670	2,53,068	...	31,14,974	34,31,186	3,16,212	...
3,34,219	2,86,460	...	47,759	23,57,790	22,89,943	...	67,847
6,93,528	6,32,892	...	60,636	29,38,162	31,05,984	1,67,822	...
3,18,515	2,93,386	...	25,129	18,21,572	18,57,534	35,962	...
30,81,924	31,74,720	92,796	...	48,95,472	46,75,558	2,80,086	...
4,17,067	4,08,980	...	8,087	25,56,398	25,01,627	...	54,771
9,16,124	8,43,783	...	72,341	35,24,681	38,07,310	2,82,629	...
20,20,169	18,72,294	...	1,47,875	64,42,905	62,78,041	...	1,64,864
1,71,032	1,37,319	...	33,713	17,06,142	18,45,699	1,39,557	...
10,92,478	9,46,347	...	1,46,131	31,03,906	30,01,612	...	1,02,294
10,09,922	9,56,288	...	53,634	38,57,086	37,27,542	...	1,29,544
3,71,588	2,99,436	...	72,152	25,21,266	29,41,863	4,20,597	...
3,27,641	3,14,936	...	12,705	26,53,695	24,21,589	...	2,32,106
5,82,488	...	...	5,82,488	14,75,970	...	...	14,75,970
6,88,858	7,64,330	75,472	...	18,74,674	21,80,662	3,05,988	...
15,28,326	13,88,635	...	1,39,691	32,86,055	32,68,916	...	17,139
13,44,244	10,80,655	...	2,63,589	13,44,244	10,80,655	...	2,63,589
1,96,42,487	1,85,78,557	6,11,286	16,75,216	6,11,31,249	6,09,28,756	23,69,194	25,71,687
6,43,351	4,99,322	...	1,44,029	6,43,351	4,99,322	...	1,44,029
2,02,85,838	1,90,77,879	...	18,19,245	6,17,74,600	6,14,28,078	...	27,15,716
		Net	12,07,959			Net	3,46,522

Assessors from salaries of Public Departments and Interest on Pro- 8,54,432

the comparison with 1862-63 correct.

ed in the present Return with the figures for 1861-62, but omitted 81,330

9,35,762

of similar statement for 1861-62 608,38,838

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

D.

AWARD OF COTTON PRIZES IN 1861-2 AND 1862-3.

PROCEEDINGS of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed by Resolution of the Chamber to award the Government Cotton Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the year 1861-62 held on the 2nd August 1862.

Present.

Hon. R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq | F. L. BLAND, Esq.
W. H. CRAKE, Esq. | A. F. BROWN, Esq.
R. A. ROBINSON, Esq.

Read The Governor General's Resolution of date the 9th August 1861, offering the prize and stating the terms of competition; also the Notification of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 10th February 1862, with subsidiary rules.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated 21st June 1862, stating that two samples of Bourbon and one of Egyptian Cotton are forwarded on behalf of Messrs. Fischer and Co., and that the Cotton represented by them can be inspected at their godowns.

Read Messrs. Fischer and Co., of Salem, Letters and Statements of 23rd May, 28th June, and 26th July, giving details of the method of cultivation and preparation of the Cotton exhibited, with other particulars required.

Read Also certificate by the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, that Messrs. Fischer and Co., had cultivated, with Bourbon and Egyptian Cotton, 3 parcels of land in the Talooks of Perundooray, and that each parcel so cultivated exceeded 30 acres.

Read Letters and Statement from Balee Reddy of Inmalamadgoo in the Zillah of Cuddapah, dated 12th July and 20th July, the first forwarding sample of 10 lbs. Cotton in two parcels, and stating that he will arrive at Madras in August with the Cotton of which he sends samples.

These being the only competitors for the prize, the Committee proceeded to the examination of the samples, viz., Messrs. Fischer and Co.

2 sealed parcels each containing 10 lbs. Bourbon Cotton.
1 ditto. 10 lbs. Egyptian Cotton.

Balee Reddy—2 sealed parcels each 5 lbs. containing indigenous Cuddapah Cotton.

After a careful inspection and comparison of the samples, the Committee resolve to report as follows, viz. :—

That the samples submitted by Messrs. Fischer and Co., are so greatly superior to those sent by Balee Reddy in every respect, that there is really no competition between the two exhibitors.

Balee Reddy's sample appears to be Western Cotton, and probably a fair specimen of that description, but in the process of ginning no care seems to have been taken to clean it of leaf and dirt, and the saw gin would appear not only to have injured the staple but to have broken much of the seed in the Cotton, thus giving it a dirty and rugged appearance.

The produce of 73 acres cultivated by Balee Reddy comes out from his statement at 9,125 lbs. of seed Cotton, or of clean Cotton 2,281 lbs, as the whole produce, equal to 125 lbs. of seed Cotton or 31¼ lbs. of clean Cotton per acre; but of the produce there is no official certificate such as that required in Rule *D* of the Governor General's rules, and there is no mention of the Cotton produced having been sent to a Shipping Port within the Presidency.

Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s sample of Egyptian Cotton is of a yellowish tinge, partly due to the nature of this variety and partly to staining from excessive moisture, the attacks of insects, or other cause. It is not however much stained. It has been carefully cleaned of

leaf, seed, and dirt, and the staple or fibre is all that could be desired, being long silky and strong; this is a very valuable Cotton and much cleaner than the Egyptian Cotton of commerce.

The Committee could detect no difference between the two samples of Messrs Fischer and Co.'s Bourbon seed Cotton; the staple is not quite so long or so silky as the Egyptian Cotton, but greatly superior to the indigenous Cottons of India in these respects, and fully equal to ordinary New Orleans. In the bloom and brilliancy of its colour it is unsurpassed, being entirely free from stain and leaf, perfectly clean and pure, and to all appearance uninjured by the process of ginning. Though not perhaps intrinsically so valuable a Cotton as the Egyptian, it would probably fetch a higher price from its perfect freedom from discoloration and dirt, and from the natural brilliancy of its colour.

Messrs. Fischer and Co. state that from the causes detailed by them, the weight of clean Cotton produced on the three parcels of ground on which it was grown is so much below the ordinary crop, that it may be considered a complete failure.

The produce is as follows:—

Egyptian	75 lbs.	from 35 acres	And the Cotton is in Madras ready for inspection.
Bourbon	275 „	from 33 acres	
Do.	287 „	from 37 acres	

A further picking will be made in August, which will also be submitted when collected for the inspection of the Chamber.

The Committee award the prize to Messrs. Fischer & Co., conditionally on the samples submitted being found to represent faithfully the Cotton delivered for shipment.

In communicating this award to Government, the Committee recommend that the valuable remarks of Messrs. Fischer and Co. on the cultivation of exotic and indigenous Cottons be published for general information.

They further recommend that no time be lost in arranging and publishing the terms of the competition for the prize or prizes for the season of 1862-63, and with the view of saving time they submit accompanying a scheme for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

They observe that in the present season the munificent liberality of the Government in offering a prize of Rupees 10,000 in this Presidency for the best field of Cotton has totally failed of its objects. That the failure arises from several causes. The following are probably the principal:—

1st. The shortness and unsuitableness of the time allowed for producing exotic Cotton as pointed out by Messrs. Fischer and Co.

2nd. The terms of the Governor General's Resolution left no chance of successful competition, and therefore offered no encouragement to the grower of the indigenous description of Cotton, Tinnevelly, Western, Northern, &c.

3rd. The very magnitude of the prize, coupled with the fact that there was only one, would probably deter humble Native cultivators at a distance from entering the lists in competition, for what they might reasonably assume would be an object of ambition to the wealthy of their own countrymen, as well as to European land holders and capitalists, and therefore far beyond their reach.

4th. Probably the quantity of land required to be cultivated would also prove a hindrance to very many.

The accompanying scheme has been framed, with a view to avoid these causes of failure in the present season.

The Committee again met at the Godowns of Messrs. Binny and Co., on the 4th August to compare Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s samples with the Cotton delivered, when they were found to correspond in every respect.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce

RULES for the Cotton prize of 1862-63, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce.

That in place of one prize of Rupees 10,000, the sum should be divided in the following manner :—

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of indigenous Cotton, the produce of Districts South of Madras, viz. :—

Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Chingleput—

1 Prize	Rupees	2,000
1 „	„	1,000
1 „	„	500

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of indigenous Cotton, the produce of Districts North and West of Madras, viz. :—

Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Ganjam—

1 Prize	Rupees	2,000
1 „	„	1,000
1 „	„	500

For indigenous or acclimated Cotton, the produce of the Districts of Hyderabad including Berar, Raichore ? Nagpore ?

1 Prize of	Rupees	1,000

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of exotic Cottons, the produce of any District in the Madras Presidency—

1 Prize	Rupees	1,500
1 „	„	500

That the area of cultivation be reduced to 10 acres in the hands of one cultivator.

That no prize shall be awarded to any exotic Cotton unless the produce of the 10 acres amount at least to 60 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre, and that no prize shall be awarded to any indigenous Cotton unless the produce is at least 40 lbs. of clean Cotton. The whole quantity grown must be exhibited, and each sample must be accompanied by a certificate from the Chief European Revenue Officer of the District in which it is grown to the above effect.

(True copy.)
(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

MADRAS, 23*rd May* 1862.

To

The Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—Herewith we beg to send the Chamber of Commerce as required by *A*, one of the conditions of the Resolution by the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, three sealed samples of the Egyptian and Bourbon Cottons, one of the first and two of the second, grown by us in three different localities, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution, and they are accompanied by a Statement as required by condition *G* of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an account of all the expenses incurred therein.

The resolution of the Governor General is dated the 9th of August 1861, and only came to our notice in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 20th September 1861.

Condition *A* states that "the prize will be given for the largest quantity of Cotton, "combined with the best quality, which shall be grown upon any one estate within the "Presidency *during the season of* 1861-62," and immediately after is added, "and which "shall be brought for shipment to any Port in, or before the month of June 1862."

Thus to be within the conditions of the Resolution, we were obliged to cultivate the Cotton out of the proper season, as is more fully explained in the Statement. If our efforts

have been a failure, the fault is not with us, but with the Government in issuing the Resolution at the time of the year that they did, and though those efforts be in a great measure a failure, if they surpass those of other competitors, we submit we are still entitled to the prize.

We will send the produce of the three Farms up to the end of May to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment Home, at whose godowns it can be inspected by the Chamber. To be within the conditions of the Resolution of the Governor General, and as the plants will yield another crop in July and August, we will send that also to Messrs. Binny and Co., and trust it will be admitted as the produce of one season.

We do not think it will be out of place here to mention that though we have cultivated the abovementioned three plots ourselves especially to compete for the prize, we have besides caused to be cultivated, by making advances and taking agreements for it from the ryots, upwards of 1,000 acres of land with Bourbon Cotton, the produce of which will be sent (some has already been sent), to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment. Some of the Cotton grown by us last year in this way fetched as much as 1*s.* 1*d.* the pound. Messrs. Binny and Co. can show the account sales of it, if needs be.

The certificate required by the condition *D* also accompanies this letter.

(Signed) FISCHER AND Co.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT of the system pursued in the cultivation of Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton, the first in one locality and the second in two other distinct localities, in consequence of the Resolution of the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 20th September 1861, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution.

In consequence of the publication of the said Resolution, we immediately, although entirely out of season, made agreements with the proprietors thereof, and took in three plots of ground, one consisting of acres 35, in the village of Erode; another consisting of acres 33, in the village of Palamungalem; and a third consisting of acres 37, in the village of Erode; all three in the Taluq of Perunthuray, Coimbatore District.

Rain fell towards the middle of September, and being pressed for time we ploughed and sowed the lands in a hurried manner, without manuring them as should have been done. The lands however had the advantage of having been previously cleared and cultivated and well fenced in.

Government imposed a difficult task upon us, and we have done our best to perform it. They forced us into the field out of season, and the consequence has been an almost total failure. It is no fault of ours, as we have done our best to meet the wishes of Government. These circumstances will, we trust, be taken into consideration in awarding the prize.

Government appear to have been guided as to the date of the publication of their Resolution, and the time in which they required the Cotton to be delivered, by the nature of the *indigenous* Cottons of the country. These Cottons are sown in September, and they yield only one crop, which comes in in March and April; but the *exotic* Cotton requires to be sown as soon as rain falls in May, as do dry grain crops, and it yields a partial crop in August, and a full crop in January or February following. The indigenous Cottons are grown in the black clay soils of the country, but the exotic will only thrive in light loamy soils.

The system of cultivation pursued with both the Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton is the same, though the expense varies a little. But neither is a true criterion, for the reasons abovementioned, of the success or expense of cultivating them.

Both Cottons, as we have stated above, were sown in September, and the lands for both were only ploughed twice. The second ploughing for turning in the seed which had

been thrown broad-cast upon it after the first ploughing and sowing, took up from the 12th to the end of September. The plants sprung up luxuriantly enough during the partial monsoon we had, but began to fail extensively as soon as the dry weather set in, and such plants as have escaped the drought have produced a little Cotton, of which samples accompany this Statement. The bulk of the crop will be sent for shipment to Messrs. Binny and Co., at whose godowns it may be inspected by the Chamber of Commerce.

The expense we have incurred in these 3 experiments is as follows :—

In the case of Egyptian Cotton (No. 1) the seed for which was given us by Mr. Agnew of the Firm of Messrs. Line and Co. :—

For ploughing the land	Rupees	34	10	8
Weeding	"	5	8	0
Repairing fences	"	2	12	0
Two watchmen to guard the field and mend fences to keep out cattle, from 1st October to 31st May	"	35	0	0
Rent to Government for the land	"	10	12	9
Total...		88	11	5

The yield up to the 31st May is 250 lbs. seed Cotton, which will yield, free of expense, ¼ its weight of clean Cotton, the seed itself paying for the ginning.

We are about to re-plough and re-sow those parts of the fields which have failed, and with the rains we are having, the old plants will yield another crop of Cotton in August, this ought to be taken into account, as the produce of one season.

In the case of the Bourbon Cotton, Nos. 2 and 3.—

		No. 2				No. 3		
Ploughing cost	Rupees	30	5	4	Rupees	34	5	4
Seed	"	7	8	0	"	5	1	0
Weeding	"	0	0	0	"	0	0	0
Repairing fences ...	"	20	0	0	"	17	0	0
One Watchman	"	17	8	0	"	17	8	0
Rent of land	"	30	15	1	"	22	5	9
Total...		106	5	3		96	4	1

The yield of seed Cotton up to 31st May of No. 2 is 1,100 lbs. and of No. 3, 1,150 lbs.

The above is the mode of culture that has been pursued with these Cottons; but the system that ought to be pursued in the cultivation of the exotic Cotton, is to select carefully your land in the beginning of the year, giving the preference to light loamy and calcareous soils; the more lime there is in it the better, lime being essential to the production of good Cotton. The neighbourhood of hills should be avoided, because the dampness of the atmosphere in their vicinity is injurious to the produce and deteriorates the quality of the Cotton, by begetting innumerable little insects or beetles of a red colour, which produce a disease that not only stunts and destroys the pod, but also discolours the Cotton.

Having thus chosen the land, the next thing to be done is to manure it well by penning cattle and sheep upon it, or by throwing plenty of cattle manure upon it.

This done, ploughing should commence in April or May as soon as sufficient rain has fallen to saturate the ground; the ploughing should be repeated three or four times, and the weather should be watched, and if it is likely that there will be continuous rain for a few days, the seeds should at once be sown. In this country this is done broad-cast and the seed is turned in by another light ploughing.

A month or two afterwards, the plough should be run through the ground to destroy weeds. This will for the time injure the plants, but that is of no consequence as they soon recover. Immediately after the ploughing the plants should be "thinned off" where they are too close together by pulling up the sickly or injured ones.

The fencing should be well looked after, as cattle and sheep are exceedingly partial to the plant.

The Cotton thus sown in April or May will fructify and ripen during July and August following, when picking should commence; the crop however will be very small. No Cotton should be picked before the pods are fully open and before the Cotton will admit of being readily drawn out by the hand from the pod. The picking should be done every other day during the season, so that no Cotton be allowed to detach itself from the pod and fall to the ground. As the sun makes the pod and its outer petals so brittle as to come off and mix with the Cotton, and as the spinners complain that this injures the article for their work, the picking should be made in the morning only.

The next process is the separation of the wool from the seed. This is done in this country by what is called the hand-churka; we have lately introduced Forbes and Dunlop's patent Roller gins with success; 4 or 4½ pounds of good seed Cotton will yield 1 of good clean Cotton. The seed should pay for the ginning. The Cotton is now ready for the market.

It may not be out of place here to mention that Cotton cultivation is not so lucrative as some suppose. It is very precarious inasmuch as success is dependent upon timely and moderate rains; too much rain at the time of fructification destroys the pods and injures the wool, while the plant itself has many enemies and is liable to many diseases. We have known an eclipse to destroy almost all the pods at the time upon the plant, at least the pods were blighted and dropped off immediately after an eclipse, and no other cause for it could be ascertained.

SALEM, 23*rd May* 1862.

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce

Supplemental Statement.

The Notification of the Board of Revenue of the 10th February 1862, requiring information in addition to the information required by the Governor General's Resolution of the 9th August 1861, having entirely escaped our attention, and only now been brought to our notice by our Agents Messrs. Binny and Co., this Supplemental Statement containing such additional information is submitted.

Statement of particulars required by the Board are :—

1. *Extent of lands sown, whence seed was procured, and the quantity of seed used per acre.*

The first point of the information here required is given in our former Statement With regard to the second, the Egyptian seed was obtained from Mr. Agnew of the Firm of Messrs. Line and Co.; the Bourbon seed from our own sowings of the previous year. With regard to the third, the quantity of seed sown in the first Farm was 224 lbs., in the second 500 lbs., and in the third 337 lbs.

2. *Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land.*

The lands are generally broken and undulating, as is the case with all the lands throughout the Taluq of Peroondoray. The climate is generally dry, and less rain has fallen this year than usual, and the soil in all three cases though in appearance sterile, is loamy and calcareous, and yields fair crops of dry grain with ordinary good rain.

3. *The date of sowing and the period of picking the crop.*

This information is given pretty fully in our previous Statement.

4. *The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.*

This information is also given in the other Statement, with the exception that none of the lands were irrigated. Indeed in our opinion irrigation is not suited for Cotton cultivation.

It forces the plant out of the order of seasons, and thereby renders it more liable to the accidents of seasons, and it causes the plant to run to wood and foliage, giving but little produce, and though last not least, the cultivation will not pay the heavy expense of irrigation.

5. *The quantity of Cotton collected per acre, showing the net produce of clean Cotton, and the weight seeds.*

This information is also given in our former Statement.

6. *The description of Cotton Gin used for cleaning the Cotton, and its cost.*

The Cotton of all three Farms was cleaned by the hand churka, the cost of one of which is 10 or 12 Annas, or if very well made 1 Rupee. Forbes and Dunlop's Gins, which we have lately introduced, cost 50 Rupees each.

7. *The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one Gin per day.*

The Churka will clean 16 lbs. of seed Cotton per day. The Forbes and Dunlop's Gin, with 2 women, will clean 67½lbs. per day. In the last case there should be a good supply of spare Cog-wheels, as they wear away very fast.

The hire of a woman is one Anna a day.

8. *The cost of the Cotton at the port of Shipment, including all incidental charges, and giving full particulars in detail.*

The cost of packing and carriage, added to the charges we have already given, will complete the information here required.

The cost of packing is 4 Gunny bags to the candy, which costs 3 Rupees.

Cooly for putting and pressing Cotton in said Gunny bags and sewing them up, is 4 Annas.

The hire of bringing seed Cotton from the villages to Erode, is at the rate of 4 Annas the bullock load per 10 miles.

The Railway hire for a Candy of Cotton from Erode to Madras, is Annas 9-8 per Bengal Maund (82⅔ lbs.)

SALEM, 28*th June* 1862. (Signed) FISCHER & CO.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce

COTTON PRIZE NOTIFICATION, 7TH OCTOBER 1862.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following revised rules are published, to be observed in competition for the Governor General's prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in the current season 1862-63.

Rule I. The total amount of Rupees 10,000 will be distributed as follows.

For the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Country* seed, that shall be grown upon any one Estate or holding during the season of 1862-63, and which shall be brought for shipment to any Port in the Madras Presidency, in or before the month of June 1863.

For the produce of Districts South of Madras, viz :—

Tinnevelly...	1 Prize of Rupees	2,000
Madura....		
Coimbatore...		
Salem	1 do.	1,000
Tanjore		
Trichinopoly	1 do.	500
South Arcot.		
Madras...		
		3,500

For the produce of Districts North and West of Madras, viz. :—

North Arcot..		
Nellore...	1 Prize of Rupees...	2,000
Cuddapah		
Bellary...		
Kurnool	2 do. of do. 1,000	2,000
Kistna...		
Godavery		
Vizagapatam	1 do. of do. ...	500
Ganjam		
		4,500
		8,000

For the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Foreign* seed that shall be grown upon any one Estate or holding during the season of 1862-63, and which shall be brought for shipment to any port in the Madras Presidency, in or before the month of June 1863.

For the produce of any District in the Madras Presidency.

1 Prize of...	...Rs. 1,500	
1 do.	„ 500	
		2,000
	Total Rs...	10,000

The prizes will be awarded by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Rule II. The extent of land under Cotton cultivation in each case must *not be less than ten acres* all belonging to one property, or held by one Ryot, or cultivated by one Superintendent.

Rule III. No prize shall be awarded for *Country* Cotton unless the produce of the 10 acres amount at least to 40 lbs. of *clean* Cotton *per acre* and no prize shall be awarded for *Foreign* Cotton, unless the produce of the 10 acres amount to at least 60 lbs. of *clean* Cotton per *acre*.

Rule IV. The fulfilment of the conditions of Rules II and III must be certified in each case by the Chief European Revenue Officer of the District or subdivision in which the Cotton is grown, and the certificate must be forwarded by each competitor with a sealed sample, containing not less than 10 lbs. of the Cotton in question, to the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, with the necessary information as to the port at which the whole consignment is to be shipped, and a statement showing the following particulars.

(1.) Extent of land sown; seed of what species, and whence procured; the quantity of seed used per acre.
(2.) Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land sown.
(3.) The date of sowing, and that of picking.
(4.) The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.
(5.) The quantity of Cotton collected per acre; the net produce of *cleaned* Cotton; and the weight of *seed* left after cleaning.
(6.) The description and cost of Cotton Gin used for cleaning the Cotton.
(7.) The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one such Gin per day.
(8.) The cost of the Cotton at the port of shipment, including all incidental charges, and giving full particulars in detail.

Rule V. The whole of the Cotton produced on the 10 acres must be thrown open to inspection at the port of shipment by each competitor, and the consignment to which the prize is awarded will be inspected by the Chamber, and verified as corresponding with the sealed sample,

In case of its being desired to ship the consignment at an Out port, the inspection of it will be made by some person specially nominated for the purpose by the Chamber of Commerce.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 24TH JULY 1863.

Present.

W. H. CRAKE, ESQUIRE, (*Chairman.*)

MESSRS. H. TOLPUTT, A. F. BROWN AND F. L. BLAND.

Read the Official Notice published by Government in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 7th October last of the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in 1862-63.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated the 2nd July 1862, sending 20 bundles of Cotton directed to the Secretary, which Messrs. Fischer and Co. of Salem intend should compete for the Prizes.

Read Letter from Messrs. Fischer and Co., to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, dated Salem 26th June, submitting two samples of Cotton grown by them, of which the bulk is contained in the abovementioned 20 bundles.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated 2nd July handing the above letter, the two samples of Cotton, one of Ooppum (Country seed) and one of Bourbon (Foreign,) and a statement explanatory of their growth.

Read Messrs. Fischer and Co's Statement and the certificates from the Sub-Collector and the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore regarding the cultivation of the Cotton.

It will be observed that neither certificate is worded as laid down in accordance with the order of Government, and that this discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the Cotton had been removed from the fields ere it had been inspected.

There being no other competitor for the Prizes, the two samples were weighed and found to contain over 10 lbs. of Cotton each. They were then carefully examined by the Chamber, after which the 20 bundles were inspected and the two samples judged to be fair specimens in every particular of the bulk of the Cotton competing for the Prizes.

The Chamber resolved to report on these samples as follows.

Report.

The Chamber cannot speak in too high terms of the very excellent manner in which both samples have been prepared. They are free from leaf, or seed, or any impurity whatsoever.

The Bourbon sample is an excellent specimen of this description of Cotton and has a beautiful silky appearance.

The Chamber consider Cotton of similar quality would be valued at about 22*d.* per lb in the Liverpool Market in June last. In their statement Messrs. Fischer and Co., give full particulars of the growth of the Cotton, and the Chamber learn therein that the first crop raised from the seed which produced this sample, competed for and gained the Cotton Prize of last season. The yield was a little more than 60 lbs of clean Cotton per acre. The total cost of the 13½ Bengal Maunds of Cotton forwarded is stated to amount to Rupees 118-2-10.

The Ooppum Cotton is of superior quality, and is valued by the Chamber at 18*d.* in Liverpool at the date of last advices. The seed was sown in September last, and the yield of clean Cotton has been equal to nearly 41¼ lbs. per acre. The cost of the 17 Bengal Maunds submitted, is stated to amount to Rupees 227-8-2.

If the Government attach no importance to the informality in the certificates accompanying the Cotton exhibited by Messrs. Fischer and Co., they being the only contributors are awarded :—

Awards.

1. The first prize of Rupees 2,000 for the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Country* seed, grown on any one estate during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a Port in the Madras Presidency, before the 1st July 1863. Also :—

2. The first prize of Rupees 1,500 for the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Foreign* seed grown on any one estate, during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a Port in the Madras Presidency before the 1st July 1863

The Chamber resolved in communicating to the Government the above awards to express their great regret that there has been no actual competition for the Prizes The Chamber cannot conceal from themselves the fact that the offers of Government have not in any way given an incentive to the cultivation of good Cotton in the Presidency

The division of the Prize of Rupees 10,000 into 9 Prizes of smaller sums has evidently not had the effect anticipated by the Chamber in inducing competition

The Chamber will recommend to Government that Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s remarks on the cultivation of Foreign and Country Cotton may be published in the *District Gazette*, for general information

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SALEM, 26*th June* 1863.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras

SIR,—With reference to the notice of Government of date 7th October last, in regard to the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in the current season 1862-63, we beg to submit two samples of Cotton grown by us to compete for the said Prizes. The bulk of the Cotton is being forwarded to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment

We beg also to submit a statement of cultivation in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4 of the Government notice. The certificates therein alluded to we shall also send you as soon as they have been furnished to us by the District Revenue Officers of Coimbatore.

We have, &c.
(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.
(True copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SALEM, 27*th June* 1863.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to our letter of yesterday, we now beg to enclose two certificates from the Sub-Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore relating to the Cotton we have grown for competition for the Governor General's Prizes, and the letter from the Collector of Coimbatore which gave cover to these certificates.

" You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the Cotton having been removed from the fields ere it had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy."

We are, Sir,
Your's faithfully,
(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.
(True copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

COIMBATORE COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
25th June 1863.

No. 349.

From P. GRANT, ESQ. *Collector of Coimbatore.*

To MESSRS. FISCHER & CO., *Salem.*

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I beg to forward two certificates from the Sub-Collector Mr. Roberts, and the Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Walker respectively. You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the Cotton having been removed from the fields ere they had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. GRANT,
Collector.

(True copy.)
(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

This is to certify that Krishnama Naickan, Moonsiff Monigar of Gudimangalam in the Oodumallipettah Taluq, has cultivated acres 28-2-0 of land with Country Cotton, and that he corroborates the statement of Messrs. Fischer and Co. that the above mentioned Cotton has been cultivated by him on their account.

This is also to certify that I have examined and weighed in their store-rooms at Errode in the Perindoric Taluq a quantity of Cotton, stated by Messrs. Fischer and Co to be the produce of the above land, and which I found to exceed the average quantity of 40 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COIMBATORE,
23rd June 1863.

(Signed) C. A. ROBERTS,
Sub-Collector.

(True copy.)
(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

I certify that on the 4th June 1863, I examined certain Cotton at the stores of Messrs. Fischer and Co., at Errode, Taluq Perindaray; I found the amount of clean Cotton to be 2 Candies, 2 Maunds and 3 lbs., or lbs. 1053.

I examined on the following day at Palamungalum Taluq Perindaray land on which Cotton plants were growing, and found its extent to be acres 17-22-4. I was informed that the Cotton seen by me at Errode was Bourbon Cotton, and that it had been grown on the land seen by me at Palamungalum, and on that land exclusively.

The above quantity of clean Cotton exceeds 60 lbs. per acre the amount required for the competition.

(Signed) C. WALKER,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

(True copy.)
(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Statement showing the following particulars in regard to the cultivation of Bourbon and Ooppum Cotton intended for competition for the Governor General's Prizes.

1. *Extent of land sown; seed of what species, and whence procured; the quantity of seed used per acre.*

The extent of land sown was in the instance of the Bourbon Cotton, acres 17-22-4 in the village of Palamungalum in the Peroondaray Taluq, and in the instance of the Ooppum Cotton acres 32-14-2 in the village of Goodimungalum, in the Oodimulcottah Taluq, both in the Coimbatore District. The Bourbon seed was from our own sowings of

the previous year, but the Ooppum seed was purchased from certain ryots of Goodimungalum at the rate of 6 Annas per Madras Maund. The quantity of Bourbon seed used was 8 lbs., and of Ooppum 9 lbs. per acre.

2. *Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land sown.*

The land we cultivated with the Bourbon Cotton is generally undulating, as is the case with all lands in the Peroondaray Taluq, but the land we cultivated with the Ooppum Cotton is even and flat. The climate at Peroondaray is generally dry, but that at Oodoomulcotta more or less moist from its contiguity to the Annamally and Dhully Hills. The soil of the Bourbon Cotton fields is light, loamy and calcareous, but that of the Ooppum is *black* clay, like the generality of soils in which this description of Cotton best flourishes.

3. *The date of sowing, and that of picking.*

The Bourbon seed was sown in October 1861, and the Cotton now sent for competition is the second crop we have obtained from it; the first has already competed for and obtained the Governor General's Prize of Rs. 10,000. The picking of the present crop commenced in December last, and the yield up to the present time is 8½ Candies of *Seed* Cotton, which after having been ginned has yielded 2 Candies, 2 Maunds and 3 lbs of *Clean* Cotton, or a little more than 60 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

The Ooppum seed was sown in September last, and picking commenced in April. The yield has been 12 Candies of *Seed* Cotton, or after having been ginned, 2 Candies, 13 Maunds and 9 lbs. of *Clean* Cotton, which is equal to nearly 41¼ lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

4. *The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.*

The mode of culture that we adopted as respects the Bourbon Cotton is the same as that detailed in our statement submitted on the 24th May 1862.

With regard however to the Ooppum Cotton, the land was first well ploughed and manured, and after rain had fallen in September, the seed was sown broad cast, and then turned in by another light ploughing; when the plants were a span high, the plough was again gone through the ground to destroy the weeds. Irrigation of course was not resorted to, but the plants derived much benefit from occasional showers which fell between the period of sowing and the commencement of the picking in the month of April following.

5. *The quantity of Cotton collected per acre, the net produce of cleaned Cotton and the weight of seed left after cleaning.*

This information we give in the subjoined table.

Description of Cotton.	Total quantity of Seed Cotton picked.			Total of clean Cotton.			Weight of Seed after cleaning.			Seed Cotton per acre.			Clean Cotton per acre.			Seed per acre.		
	C	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.
Bourbon	8	10	0	2	2	3	6	7	22	0	9	12	0	2	10	0	7	6
Ooppum	12	0	0	2	13	9	9	6	16	0	7	18	0	1	16	0	5	8

6. *The description and cost of Cotton gin used for cleaning the Cotton.*

All our Cotton during this year has been cleaned exclusively by the common country or hand churkas, the cost of one of which varies from 10 Annas to 1 Rupee according to workmanship.

7. *The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one such gin per day.*

The Country churka cleans 16 lbs. of Bourbon Cotton per day for one Anna, and 20 lbs of Ooppum Cotton per day for 2 Annas.

8. *The cost of the Cotton at the port of shipment, including all incidental charges. Subjoined we give full particulars of the cost of Cotton in detail.*

Bourbon Cotton.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hire to 80 ploughs for 10 days at 8 ploughs per day at 6 ploughs per Rupee.	13	5	4
Repairing fences	5	0	0
Pay of a watchman for 7 months from October 1862 to April 1863 at Rupe[illegible]8-0 per month	17	8	0
Hire to [illegible] coolies for picking Seed Cotton at one Anna each or 40 coolies to each Candy	21	4	0
Hire of Carts with the Cotton from Palamungalum to Errode at 1 Rupee per Candy	8	8	0
Hire for ginning 4,250 lbs. of Seed Cotton at one Anna per 16 lbs. ...	16	9	6
Picking charges for 8½ bags of Cotton at 4 Annas per bag ...	2	2	0
Price of 8½ dungaries at 1¼ Rupee each	10	10	0
Cartage of the Cotton from our Stores at Errode to the Errode Railway Station at 6 pice per bag	0	4	0
Railway fare thence to Madras for 13½ Bengal Maunds at 9 Annas 8 pice per Maund...	8	2	6
Government Kist for the land	14	13	6
Total...	118	2	10

Ooppum Cotton			
Hire to 240 ploughs for 15 days at 16 ploughs per day at 4 Annas each.	60	0	0
320 coolies for weeding when the plants were a span high at one Anna each	20	0	0
Price of 12 Maunds of seed at 6 Annas per Maund	4	8	0
Pay of a watchman to keep out Cattle from November 1862 to May 1863 being 7 months at 2½ Rs. per month	17	8	0
480 coolies for picking 240 Maunds of Seed Cotton at one Anna each	30	0	0
Hire to 6 Carts with the Seed Cotton from the field to the village of Goodimungalum at one Anna each	0	6	0
Hire to 6 Carts with the Cotton from Goodimungalum to the Avanashy Railway Station at 3½ Rupees each	21	0	0
Railway charges thence to the Errode Station	5	10	0
Hire for picking 12 Candies of Seed Cotton at 8 Annas per Candy ...	6	0	0
Price of 11 dungaries for packing the Cotton at 1¼ Rupee per bag....	13	12	0
Packing charges	0	10	0
Hire to Carts with the Cotton from our Stores to the Errode Station.	0	5	0
Railway charges on 17 Bengal Maunds of Cotton despatched to Madras at Annas 9-8 per Maund	10	4	0
Government Kist for the land	37	9	2
Total Rs...	227	8	2

Note.—The Seed Cotton was conveyed from the Errode Station to our Stores on our own Carts. The sale proceeds of the seed Rs. 37-8-0 has paid for all ginning charges. No additional expence has therefore been incurred for ginning, or for carriage of the Seed Cotton to our Stores.

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.

(True copy.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX No. VII.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from W. G. McIvor, Esq., Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund 4th April 1863, No. 107.

SIR,—With reference to the Order of Government of the 5th March 1863, No. 471, and the Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, dated 16th January 1863, No. 2, I have the honor to forward for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, also dried leaves, decoction, and infusion made from the same as per list annexed, in order that they may be submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis and report. The specimens embrace the bark in all stages of growth from one month up to fifteen, and it is possible they may enable that eminent Chemist to trace the earliest stage in which alkaloids begin to form, and thus throw much light upon the practical advantage or otherwise likely to be derived from our proposed system of lopping and pruning.

2. The barks were, in the first instance, dried upon warm iron plates ; the process of drying being completed by exposure to the sun. During a portion of the time the barks were exposed to the sun, the atmosphere was very dry, indicating as much as 10° Fahr. between the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

3. The leaves in specimen No. 8 were dried in the sun under the same circumstances as the bark ; while the leaves of specimen No. 9 were dried in the shade, and as they seem to have retained more of their virtue, it occurs to me that the bark should also have been dried in the shade, and I would respectfully solicit Mr. Howard's opinion on this point.

4. Specimens Nos. 10 and 11 of decoction and infusion made from the green leaves immediately they were gathered from the plants are submitted, as Mr. Howard from his great practical experience may be able to form a more correct opinion of their virtue than could be obtained in this country. At the same time we have submitted both decoction and infusion, as well as the leaves themselves, to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Madras, as also to the Senior Medical Officer of this Station, for trial in the Hospital here.

5. We have ascertained that the Cinchona tree has the power of rapidly renewing its bark, if the spaces from which it is taken are immediately covered with damp moss. Specimen No. 3 is the new bark formed over the same spaces from which the barks sent through Mr. Markham to Mr. Howard in July last was taken,—this bark is consequently of eight months growth, and is much thicker in proportion than bark of the same age formed on young wood. The object in submitting this small specimen of renewed bark is to ascertain whether bark so formed is likely to prove of as much commercial value as that formed in the usual way ; should it do so, it will prove of immense practical value, inasmuch as it will enable us to remove stripes of bark from the trunk, perhaps with the greatest advantage after a growth of from six to seven years, at the same time immediately covering the spaces with damp moss as the bark is removed. When treated in this manner, new bark will form over the entire surface in from six weeks to two months, when the moss may be taken off, the bark being then capable of performing all its functions without any protection whatever, and perhaps should be permitted to attain a growth of six or seven years before the same bark is again removed. Although it is possible, I do not see that any deterioration in the market value of the bark can be caused by this treatment, and should it prove successful, it will have the immense advantage of enabling us to procure at least three times the produce of bark which could be had under any other system.

6. When the branch or stem of a Cinchona tree is covered with moss for a few months, the bark increases rapidly in thickness, and consequently in weight. The lower portion of specimen No. 4 illustrates the effect produced on the bark when treated in this manner ; the object in submitting this specimen is to ascertain if the increased thickness

in the bark, and consequently the greater cellular development is likely to facilitate the deposit of alkaloids.

7. I fear that the specimens now sent may perhaps be too young to enable Mr. Howard to come to a definite conclusion, but I trust they may enable him to indicate the probable future results; and with the permission of Government, I will further prosecute the experiments above noticed, as I consider it desirable not to lose sight of the fact that we are only beginning the cultivation of a plant the correct treatment of which is but little known. It is therefore important that we endeavour as early as possible to arrive at a system of cultivation which will produce the greatest yield of alkaloids and bark with the least expenditure of time and capital.

No. 1. Specimens of bark from wood of the preceding year.
" 2. Bark from wood of current growth.
" 3. Specimen of bark formed over the spaces from which the bark had been removed in July 1862.
" 4. Specimen of bark, the lower ends of which have been covered with moss since September 1860 until the date of being removed, March 22nd 1863.
" 5. Specimen of wood and bark of preceding year.
" 6. Wood of preceding year.
" 7. Wood and bark of current growth.
" 8. Old leaves which had fallen spontaneously from the plants dried in the sun
" 9. Green leaves gathered from the plants and dried in the shade.
" 10. Decoction of Cinchona leaves, boiled for half an hour, to which one-third of its bulk of brandy has been added to preserve it.
" 11. Infusion of Cinchona leaves, to which also one-third of spirit has been added.

ORDER THEREON, 11TH APRIL 1863, No. 634.

1. A copy of this letter and the specimens referred to in it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

2. The Government think it desirable that experiments of the kind described by Mr. McIvor should be prosecuted as opportunities offer, and the results published for general information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT ON THE BARK AND LEAVES OF CINCHONA SUCCIRUBRA GROWN IN INDIA, BY J. E. HOWARD, ESQ.,

To the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of reporting that the specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, together with dried leaves and decoction made from the same, which were forwarded from the Neilgherry hills in Southern India by Mr. McIvor, reached me in good order on the 23rd of May last, and that I have since submitted them to careful examination.

2. The appearance of the bark indicates that it has been gathered and dried under favourable circumstances. It is full of sap, which, in some cases, exudes a little at the cut ends, and, forms what is called a resinous ring or circle. The specific gravity is considerable, and the thickness, especially of the fifteen months old bark, is remarkable for the time of growth, being about one-tenth of an inch in some of the quills, which curl much in upon themselves in drying. The external surface is warty, and the colour more of a tea-green than is usual in the bark as it is imported from South America; but, as it is not cut there at so early a stage of growth, it is difficult to form an accurate comparison in this

respect. The taste is that of "red bark," being compounded of the bitter of the alkaloids and the more nauseous taste of kinovic acid. The powder resembles that of good Peruvian bark.

3. In order to make the best analysis of the small quantity of bark at my command, I commenced with 500 grains of that of the second year's growth, and was able to obtain therefrom a first and second crystallization of white sulphate of quinine. By thus specifying the whiteness, I mean to imply that the bark had not the commercial disadvantage which frequently attends the "red bark" at a more mature stage of growth, resulting from the fact that the colouring matter has in these last become so much implicated with the alkaloids as to make the task of purification a difficult one. The crystallizations I obtained were mixed with some sulphate of cinchonidine which is commercially (but not medicinally) a disadvantage, and one which always attends the products of "red bark." I also obtained cinchonine, and other usual products of the process as from South American bark, viz., kinovic acid, kinate of lime, gum, cinchona red, &c. The product of alkaloid in a rough state was estimated at 4·30 per cent. A second trial of the same quantity enabled me to decide more accurately the percentage product in purified alkaloids. I found the total contents 3·30 to 3·40 per cent., and of this (soluble in ether) quinine and some cinchonidine, 2·40 per cent., leaving ·60 per cent. of cinchonine, which crystallized freely, and also ·30 or ·40 loss chiefly in water of the hydrated alkaloids. This result must be considered extremely favourable.

I have noticed the product of some fine quills of South American red bark as 3·60 per cent., * the larger bark of the same parcel producing 3·91 of alkaloid. Dr. Riegel obtained from 1 oz. red bark of best quality 4·16 per cent. by Rabourdin's process, or 3·90 by that of Buchner. Of this 2·65 per cent., soluble in ether, was reckoned as quinine, and the rest was sent down as Cinchonine. † I have obtained a much higher percentage of alkaloid from large and peculiarly fine "red bark," but I see no reason to doubt that even this higher percentage would be attained in the East Indies, if time were allowed for the growth.

The exact period at which it would be advisable to cut the bark must be ascertained by experiment, but I think this should take place as soon as the bark attains to a thickness which would repay the cultivation. There would be positive disadvantage in allowing the bark to attain such an age as is indicated by many of the specimens from South America, if the object to be attained is the extraction of the alkaloids; since there is a continual process of deterioration‡ of these after a certain period of the history of the bark, which is connected with the oxidation of the red colouring matter, and the production, in very old trees, of those fine descriptions of bright red bark which command indeed a high price in the market (as much at the present time as eight shillings per pound,) but which would not, in many cases, be more valuable for the production of quinine than bark of one year's growth.

I next examined the younger bark of one year's growth, taking care to select the most mature portion, and found that it yielded 2·59 of alkaloid, of which 2·55 (soluble in ether)

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* "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia," under head C. Succirubra, p. 15.

"The characteristic peculiarity of red bark is that it ordinarily contains, and that quite irrespective of the "brightness of the colour, a much larger proportion of alkaloid than most other kinds, amounting to as much as 3 "to 4 per cent. of the substance of the bark, and this divided amongst the alkaloids quinine, cinchonine, cin-"chonidine, quinicine? and aricine?" The finest sample in my possession, of the best quality of C. Succirubra "(bright red throughout) is of a parcel imported in 1850, containing 391 per cent. of alkaloids, which sold for £ 0-8-9. "per lb. The quill of this same parcel yielded me 3·6 per cent. of alkaloids. "This sort is represented by Bergen "in his Monographie der China, pl. 1, fig. 5,7,8,9."

† "Pharm. Central-blatt," for July 1852.

‡ Described in my "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia," under head C. Succirubra, p. 14.

"The pieces of flat red bark possessing the finest colour are generally remarkable for their specific lightness, having a texture analogous to that of wood that has lost its firmness by incipient decay. Indeed it is by a process of eremacausis that the red bark acquires its colour, the cinchotannic acid in which it abounds having become oxidized so as to act the part of an acid, and is with difficulty separated: the chlorophyll has disappeared; kinovic acid is still present; gum, which contributed to the so called 'resinous' character, and was abundant in the bark of the smaller branches, has undergone a decrease. But the most remarkable feature is the altered condition of the alkaloids themselves. Quinine, which formed a considerable portion of the whole, is now greatly diminished, Cinchonine, and cinchonidine remaining much the same. The total percentage has undergone no diminution, but rather the contrary, and an alkaloid, quinicine (?) * which was either entirely absent from the smaller quills or present in a feeble portion now appears in a notable quantity."

* Also Aricine or perhaps the Quino of Batka. Central-blatt, 1859, No. 58.

appeared to be quinine and cinchonidine, and in part crystallized into tolerably white sulphate, which showed perhaps a rather larger proportion of cinchonidine than in the older bark. On the other hand, the proportion of Cinchonine seemed notably less, viz., only 0·04, but it is possible that the separation was not exactly affected between the cinchonine and cinchonidine, which is not easily accomplished by ether in such small portions.

The above result induced me to pay further attention to the leaves, concerning which the absence of any carmine sublimate by heat led me at first to an unfavourable conclusion. The decoctions and infusions made by Mr. McIvor, though in perfectly good condition, showed that the contents changed most rapidly under the influence of the oxygen of the atmosphere as soon as ammonia was added to the at first decidedly acid liquor.

Fortunately, a good supply of several ounces of dried leaves had been sent over, and from these I succeeded in obtaining quinine, though in very small quantity, but presenting its usual characteristics, dissolving in acids and precipitated by alkalis, as a whitish hydrate, soluble in ether, and left by this on evaporation as a resinous looking body, having the usual bitter taste, also crystallizing not only as a sulphate, but as an oxalate of quinine (the latter being the more critical test), but nevertheless presenting a characteristic implication with resinous or extractive matter, such as is usually met with in the very smallest quills or canutillos of South American bark, in analyzing which it is frequently difficult to purify the quinine from this adhesion. I obtained first from these leaves to the extent of 0·11 of alkaloid, of which part was soluble in ether, the remainder in spirits of wine, and afterwards 0·19 of precipitate still more combined with astringent matter. From these data, it seems to follow that the leaves will not supply a material for the extraction of quinine, but that they will nevertheless be very useful when used fresh or in recently prepared decoction or infusion for the cure of the fevers of the country. To this end the abundance of kinovic acid they contain, equal (weighed in the rough state) to 4·20 per cent., may also conduce.

I have not much to remark as to the No. 3 (bark renewed over spaces previously cut) as the quantity sent was too small for chemical examination; but I obtained abundantly by heat the crimson sublimate which marks the presence of alkaloids, and the promise from the external characteristics was good. The No. 4 (bark covered up with moss for some months) seems to me a successful experiment of Mr. McIvor's, especially since I notice very abundantly in this bark the crystals of kinovate of quinine, which I have described* as I found them in the "red bark" of South America, and now find again, quite as plentifully in the older bark sent from India. I may add that, generally speaking, the structure of the barks as shown by the microscope makes it evident that the plants had grown vigorously and under circumstances favourable to their full development.

I reserve any opinion as to the best method of drying the bark, to which Mr. McIvor alludes, till I have had the opportunity of examining further specimens.

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* "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia." Mic. Obs., p 7.

"In order to gain as much information as possible from the rich bark under consideration, I made sections of a "portion for microscopic investigations, and was rewarded by some appearances which I had not before seen." "The general structure of the bark was fundamentally the same with fig. 13 and 13 (which indeed was from bark "taken out of the same chest) but the eye was at once arrested by very numerous stellate groups of crystals, "diffused irregularly throughout the substance of the bark."

APPENDIX No. VIII.

A.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1859-60.	Actuals of 1860-61.	Actuals of 1861-62.
I.—Land Revenue, &c.			
1. Land Revenue.	410,76,093	398,72,754	408,40,400
2. Sayer...	2,46,794	7,75,460	6,92,520
3. Abkaree	29,26,474	30,71,253	33,34,670
II.—Assessed Taxes	10,92,421	20,20,662	28,49,590
III.—Customs.	25,55,772	29,53,879	23,25,220
IV.—Salt	64,71,146	70,67,893	86,83,230
VI.—Stamps.	9,30,409	15,25,651	31,04,580
VII.—Mint.	11,21,668	12,70,270	6,81,880
X.—Law and Justice.	3,67,191	2,71,854	3,34,170
XI.—Police.	23,084	31,312	32,810
XII.—Marine.	1,27,979	2,31,708	1,06,660
XIII.—Public Works.	2,12,779	3,58,084	3,95,900
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	34,46,430	34,46,430	34,46,430
XV.—Miscellaneous.	37,31,876	24,91,484	34,91,280
XVI.—Interest.	27,750	21,750	19,500
Total Receipts	643,57,866	654,10,444	703,38,840
DISBURSEMENTS.			
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	1,67,127	4,97,348	2,50,340
B. I.—Charges against Income, Revenue Departments.			
1. Land Revenue, &c.	44,10,119	52,30,025	48,49,780
2. Assessed Taxes.	5,798	82,000	1,21,680
3. Customs.	2,16,211	1,85,414	1,80,580
4. Salt.	9,01,166	18,34,109	11,09,560
6. Stamps.	53,809	61,204	1,16,090
7. Mint.	8,21,653	12,13,514	3,17,700
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	41,03,565	50,14,896	35,22,140
IV.—Miscellaneous Payments.	35,033	41,138	14,600
Total B. Charges against Income,	105,47,354	136,62,300	102,32,130
C.—Army.	494,78,859	371,78,599	390,12,710
E.—Public Works	76,39,842	64,98,109	78,62,430
F.—Civil Services.			
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	21,57,005	17,08,078	19,51,010
III.—Law and Justice.	43,58,329	32,67,605	33,33,240
IV.—Police.	5,14,466	22,85,043	33,33,010
V.—Education, Science and Art	5,98,716	5,54,644	5,87,180
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	1,12,480	1,11,439	1,02,480
VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes.	18,52,998	20,46,048	18,83,730
VIII.—Marine.	2,00,169	6,93,754	3,19,610
IX.—Miscellaneous.	8,08,255	9,27,955	1,55,700
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	21,505	14,937	53,510
Total F. Civil Services.	106,23,923	116,09,503	117,19,470
G.—Interest.	8,35,212	16,16,987	6,32,870
Grand Total, Disbursements	792,92,317	710,62,846	69,209,950
Surplus		..	11,28,890
Deficit	149,34,451	56,52,402	...

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Statement showing the amount received and paid at the Bank of Madras on account of Government, during the official year 1862-63.

	1862-63. Amount. RS.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS.			
Income Tax	2,51,485	2	5
Stamps	90,314	10	0
Law and Justice...	1,09,614	6	1
Police	25,189	6	0
Local Loans	1,46,600	0	0
Service Funds	9,69,050	2	7
Local do.	49,746	13	8
Deposits	2,41,278	5	9
Remittances in Specie	212,60,438	15	5
Do. of the Public Works Department	98,953	8	4
Bills drawn	196,37,466	4	2
Military Remittances	8,44,465	1	2
Miscellaneous...	7,28,492	5	8
Account Current with London.			
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	23,711	3	1
Madras Railway Company	18,83,341	2	6
Miscellaneous	9,466	13	0
Remittances from other Governments.	2,11,000	14	11
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	15,322	2	3
Electric Telegraph Remittances do.	50,282	6	11
	466,46,219	11	11
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Refunds of Income Tax	27,965	[illegible]	10
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,91,215	2	2
Salaries, Establishment Contingencies and Pensions.	42,23,003	1	6
Interest on Imperial Loans...	36,76,067	8	8
Do. on Local Loans...	1,47,523	7	10
Loans under Liquidation	18,958	3	7
Service Funds	6,08,279	11	6
Local do.	1,15,356	13	3
Deposits	3,55,185	13	2
Remittances in Specie...	52,71,420	13	2
Do. of the Public Works Department	7,78,100	8	0
Bills discharged	29,67,160	1	0
Military Remittances	65,93,605	2	8
Bullion Certificates	60,36,389	11	11
Miscellaneous.	10,78,818	3	10
Account Current with London.			
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	28,26,133	11	11
Madras Railway Company	51,24,186	11	6
Irrigation and Canal Company	12,85,214	10	8
Great Southern of India Railway	1,15,357	7	0
Miscellaneous	22,519	4	6
Adjusted charges on account of other Governments ...	99,434	10	10
Remittances to other Governments	33,54,9[illegible]	12	7
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	1,61,477	3	2
Electric Telegraph Remittances do.	1,37,4[illegible]	8	7
	457,15,795	15	10
Balance on the 30th April 1862.....	54,72,624	2	0
Receipts during the official year 1862-63...	466,46,219	11	11
	521,18,843	13	11
Disbursements do. do. ...	457,15,795	15	10
Balance on the 30th April 1863...	64,03,047	14	1

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

C.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1863.

Official year.	Receipts.												Disbursements.											
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1860-61...	221,95,430	3	10	179,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	421,83,442	12	9	219,14,005	3	6	209,69,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	448,18,724	4	0
1861-62...	172,27,219	3	2	236,82,616	0	6	...	...	...	409,09,835	3	8	162,86,545	5	2	218,20,669	8	7	...	...	...	381,07,214	13	9
1862-63...	...	...	...	466,46,219	11	11	...	...	...	466,46,219	11	11	...	...	...	457,15,795	15	10	...	...	...	457,15,795	15	10

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

D.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency during the Official year 1862-63.

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
			General Branch.												
G. I. 51 Telegram.	1862. June	6	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, Temporary Establishment engaged in bringing up arrears of Work in the Foreign Department	...	...	..	195	0	0						
G. I. 6 *a* & 60 *a*	August	13	Do. Establishment transferred from the late General Treasury	649	8	0									
G. I. 851	October	31													
M. G. 666	September	15	Do. 2 Extra Gollahs at 7 Rupees ...	14	0	0									
Secretary of State 144	August	30	Increase to the Salary of the Superintendent Government Gazette Press from 1st May 1862.	50	0	0	yearly for 4 years.								
G. I. 5,435	October	13													
G. I. 1,255	October	25	Gazette Press Establishment	...	...	...	468	0	0						
M. G. 1,932	November	28													
G. I. 710 G.	September	26	Bungalow and Chuttrum Establishment in Kistna, Bellary, Madura and Malabar ...	56	8	0									
M. G. 45	1863 January	14	A Writer for the Office of the Central Committee Madras Exhibition...	...	...	...	25	0	0						
M. G. 131	February	4	Major Gill, on Special duty at Adjunta ...	...	...	...	242	0	0						
M. G. 513	"														
G. I. 3,929	February	5	Canarese Translator's Establishment ...	65	0	0									
			Persian and Hindustani Establishment ...	65	0	0									
G. I. 826	March	11	Tamil Translator's Establishment	65	0	0									
M. G. 506	April	30	Government Secretariat Public Department allowance to a Clerk for Special duty in the Confidential Department	...	..	...	25	0	0						

M. G. 2,685	1862. December	24	Sweeper, Traveller's Bungalow, Coimbatore ..	2	0	0											
M. G. 215	1863. January	30	Traveller's Bungalow, Madura	5	0	0											
M. G. 517	March	14	Traveller's Bungalow, South Arcot	1	0	0											
M. G. 649	April	13	Traveller's Bungalow, Malabar	2	0	0											
M. G. 735	Do.	28	Traveller's Bungalow, Coimbatore—Cook ...	6	0	0											
M. G. 425	February	27	Chuttrum Establishment Tinnevelly.. ...	...	...	...	5	8	0								
			Medical Branch.	981	0	0	960	8	0	11,772	0	0	11,526	0	0		
G. I. 4,316	1862. June	24	Berhampore Civil Dispensary Establishment.	92	8	0											
S. of S. 93	August	30	Increase to the Salary of Honorary Assistant														
M. G. 3,454	October	7	Surgeon S. Mason from 30th September 1862	125	0	0											
M. G. 598	1863. May	27	Civil Dispensary Conjeveram	74	0	0											
			Ecclesiastical Branch.	291	8	0	...	...	...	3,498	0	0	...	...	...		
M. G. 273	1862. September	12	Establishment of the Church in Black Town.														
G. I. 882	November	4	1 Clerk 17 8 0														
G. I. 359 G.	1863. January	28	1 Peon 5 4 0														
			1 Lascar and Masaljee 7 0 0														
			1 Scavenger 0 8 0														
	1862.		Punkah pullers... 13 5 4	43	9	4											
G. I. 2,472	May	16	A resident Minister for Black Town ...	100	0	0											
M. G. 176	June	4															
M. G. 231	July	28	A third Peon for the Secunderabad Chaplaincy.	5	4	0											
G. I. 290 G.	August	30															
G. I. 244 G.	1863. January	20	A Watchman for do. from 26th February 1863	7	0	0											
G. I, 279	1862. September	12	Establishment attached to Cemeteries ...														
G. I. 1,048	December	5															
			St. Thomas' Mount 26 4 0														
			Palaveram 15 12 0														

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.		Monthly Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
	1862.															
G. I. 279	September	12	Bangalore	20 8 0												
G. I. 1,048	December	5	Canarese	21 0 0						*						
			Jaulnah	10 8 0												
			Kamptee	10 8 0												
			Mercara	10 8 0												
			Poonamallee	15 12 0												
			Paulghaut...	5 4 0												
			Quilon...	20 8 0												
			Trimulgherry	24 8 0												
			Wellington	21 0 0												
			Arcot	21 0 0												
			Berhampore	5 0 0												
			Saint Mary's, Fort...	30 4 0												
			Bellary...	10 8 0												
			Calicut	10 8 0												
			Trichinopoly	26 4 0												
			Vizagapatam	15 12 0												
			Masulipatam	26 4 0	...		...	*347	8	0						
					155	13	4	347	8	0	1,870	0	0	4,170	0	0
			Educational Branch.													
G. I. 1,904	April	14	Presidency College and Normal School at Madras. Revision of Establishment ...		400	0	0									
M. G. 142	May	16	Mr. Arbuthnot's higher rate of Salary as Director of Public Instruction		500	0	0									
G. I. 3,829	June	4	Civil Engineering College— Revision of Establishment		504	0	0									
M. G. 33	1863. January	31	1 Additional Clerk		15	0	0									

* This decrease is nominal, the Establishments having been transferred to the Military Department

G. I. 4,346	1862. June	27	Medical College— 1 Teacher	...	...	...	50	0	0							
G. I. 115 G.	1863. January	9	3 Scholarships	60	0	0										
G. I. 2,439	1862. November	19	Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations and Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund. Addition to the pay of the Office Manager and 2nd Writer	25	0	0										
G. I. 214 G.	1863. January	14	Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	1,000	0	0							
M. G. 33	January	31	School for Yanadies at Streehurricottah ...	32	0	0										
Do.	do.	„	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore— 1 Extra Clerk...	10	0	0										
Do.	do.	„	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Godavery— 1 Extra Clerk...	10	0	0										
G. I. 678 M. G. 136	January May	3 18	Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination—1 Copyist ...	25	0	0										
				1,581	0	0	1,050	0	0	18,972	0	0	12,600	0	0	
			Judicial Branch.													
G. I. 4,123	1862. June	18	Zillah Court of Tanjore—2 additional District Moonsiffs at 200 Rs. each	400	0	0										
			Establishment...	240	0	0										
M. G. 670	April	28	Jail Establishments	...	...	...	148	1	11							
M. G. 1,263 G. I. 1477	August December	8 30	Eight additional Warders for Salem Jail at 7 Rs. each	56	0	0										
G. I. 237	August	21	Nagore, 1 additional 2nd Class District Moonsiff	200	0	0										
			Establishment...	120	0	0										
G. I. 4,810	July	17	European Prison at Ootacamund, one 1st Class Dresser..	42	1	7										
M. G. 1,231	August	4	Calicut Zillah Court, 4 Goomastahs and 2 Attendants	45	0	0										
M. G. 1,363	August	21	District Moonsiffs and their Establishments at Cuddalore, Cuddapah, and Bhowany, and Principal Sudr Ameenship of Coimbatore...	...	...	...	1 610	0	0							

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order		Office.	Monthly Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
	1862.														
M. G. 759	October	25	Sheriff's Office—												
			Sweeper 1-5-6												
			Scavenger.. 4-0-0	...	...	...	5	5	5						
M. G. 1,782	October	29	Civil Court at Cuddapah—												
			1 Writer.. 14-0-0												
			Mangalore—1 Writer... ... 17-8-0												
			Rajahmundry—1 Civil Record keeper 30-0-0												
			Bellary Principal Sudr Ameen's Court—												
			1 Writer 14-0-0												
			Salem Principal Sudr Ameen's Court—												
			1 Writer 14-0-0	...	...	...	89	8	0						
M. G. 2,043	December	16	Extra Establishment in the Civil Court of Chittoor	50	0	0									
M. G. 2,078	December	20	One Examiner and a Clerk for the High Court	121	0	0									
G. I. 1,378	December	15	Small Cause Court at Madras..	...	..	...	60	0	0						
G. I. 6,436	November	14	6 Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil. ...	150	8	0									
	1863.														
G. I. 4,049 G.	February	5	Civil Judge Kurnool	333	5	4									
G. I. 911	March	14	Increase to the Head Clerk in the Madras Town Police Court...	20	0	0									
G. I. 933	March	16	Revision of the Agency &c. Establishments in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and Courts in Masulipatam..	1,196	0	0									
M. G. 549	April	11	Jail Establishment at Coimbatore	58	0	0									
G. I. 1,514	April	15	Reporter of the decisions of the Madras High Court..	400	0	0									
	1862.														
M. G. 2,103	December	23	Allowance to Major Wapshare, Joint Magistrate, Ootacamund...	70	0	0									

	1863														
M. G. 34	January	8	Sub-Magistrate Ganjam	106	0	0									
M. G. 138	Do.	22	Sub-Magistrate at Jeypore, Ganapore and Aurida in Vizagapatam	45	0	0									
	1862.														
M. G. 1,136	July	18	Military Joint Magistrate's Establishments, Bellary, Cannanore, St. Thomas' Mount, Wellington, Paumbum and Palaveram ...	86	0	0									
			Revenue Branch.	3,738	14	11	1,912	15	5	44,867	3	0	22,955	9	0
G. I. 3,969	June	6	Sea Customs Establishments at Madras and out Ports	8,556	0	0									
Secretary of State, 131 / G. I. 5,440	August / October	23 / 14	Salary of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs Madras from 600 to 700	100	0	0									
M. G. 1,368 / „ 1,436	June / July	21 / 2	Re-distribution of Staff of Deputy Collectors.	...	...	...	50	0	0						
M. G. 1,443	July	3	Sub-Magistrate's Establishment Ramandroog, Bellary	84	0	0									
M. G. 1,463	Do.	5	Tinnevelly District Temporary Shroff for Kotel Vaipar pans	5	0	0									
M. G. 1,629	Do.	31	2 Runners, North Arcot	10	0	0									
M. G. 1,974	September	13	6 Temporary Goomastahs at 12 Rs. each ..	72	0	0									
M. G. 1,993	September	15	Additional Accountants in 20 Districts ...	445	0	0									
M. G. 1,444	July	3	Sub-Magistrate at Paramutti in the Salem District	84	0	0									
M. G. 1,754	August	19	Sub-Magistrate at Shervaroy Hills in the Salem District	150	0	0									
M. G. 2,469	November	22	Do. Establishment do.	49	0	0									
M. G. 2,135	October	3	Do. Salem	50	0	0									
			Do. Establishment for do.	34	0	0									
M. G. 2,142	Do.	6	Do. Madura	102	0	0									
M. G. 2,523	December	2	Sea Customs Establishment for the Ports of the Cundapur Talook	30	0	0									
M. G. 2,533	December	3	Salt Establishment at Beypore, Malabar ...	130	0	0									
M. G. 2,345	November	4	Treasury Establishment, Malabar— 1 Attender	7	0	0									

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
	1862														
G. I. 707 G.	September	27	General Stamp Office...	1,105	9	4									
	1863.														
M. G. 561	March	21	Do. Do. for six months.	58	0	0									
M. G. 2,634	Do.	18	Village Establishment, Malabar	100	0	0									
	1862.														
M. G. 2,489	November	6	Postal Establishment, Bellary.	99	0	0									
M. G. 2,658	December	3													
	1863.														
M. G. 97	January	23	2 Sub-Magistrates at Gudaloor and Vaitre Malabar	135	0	0									
G. I. 217 G.	Do.	23	Sea Customs Establishment at Sherur, Naikencotta and Cundapur in the South Canara District	30	0	0									
M. G. 250	February	5	Tappal Peons Wynad Talook, Malabar ...	15	0	0									
M. G. 390	Do.	25	Salt Establishment, Kistna District... ...	104	0	0									
M. G. 455	March	3	Salt Establishment Godavery, from 1st February to 30th June 1863. ... 180-0-0 " 1st April to 30th June " 180-0-0 " 1st April to 30th June " 240-0-0	600	0	0									
G. I. 186 G.	January	15	Temporary Survey Establishment in the Coimbatore District	356	0	0									
G. I. 4,047 G.	February	5	Collector of Kurnool	333	5	4									
G. I. 924	March	16	Temporary Establishment for assisting Mr. Pelly in his revision of Revenue Establishment...	60	0	0									
				12,903	14	8	50	0	0	1,54,847	0	0	600	0	0

			Forest Establishment.													
	1862.															
M. G. 1,538	July	16	Conservator Establishment, Kurnool ...	225	0	0										
M. G. 1,537	Do.	16	Do. North Arcot	44	0	0										
M. G. 1,720	August	14	Do. Madras	3	0	0										
M. G. 1,728	Do.	15	Do. Wynaud	106	0	0										
M. G. 2,464	November	22	Do. Hunsoor	120	0	0										
M. G. 2,514	December	1	Do. Kistna District	16	0	0										
	1863.															
M. G. 28	January	8	Do. South Arcot	30	0	0										
M. G. 592	March	27	Do. Neilgherry	32	7	5										
M. G. 506	Do.	13	Do. Madras	...	...	...	100	0	0							
				576	7	5	100	0	0	6,917	9	0	1,200	0	0
	1862.		*Income Tax Presidency.*													
M. G. 1,240	June.	5	Establishment	...	...	...	1,018	0	0							
G. I. 1,132A.	December	5														
	1863.															
M. G. 248	February	5														
	1862.															
M. G. 2,579	December	10	3 Extra Conicopillays	45	0	0										
M. G. 563	July	21	Establishment under the Collectors	...	...	...	665	0	0							
			Inam Commissioner's Office.	45	0	0	1,683	0	0	540	0	0	20,196	0	0
	1862.															
M. G. 1,514	July	11	Temporary Establishment	...	...	...	839	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Political Branch.				839	8	1	...	...	...	10,074	0	0
M. G. 667	June	5	Consular Agent Pondicherry and Establishment	440	0	0										
M. G. 1,057	September	2	Cousular Agent at Mahé	100	0	0										
	1863.															
G. I. 353	January	31														
G. I. 9	January	2	Consular Agent at Karikal and Establishment...	320	0	0										
M. G. 15	Do.	7														
M. G. 218	February	25	Consular Agent at Yanam and Establishment...	320	0	0										

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Concluded)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
	1862.														
M. G. 443	October	31	Governor's Agent at Chepauk— 2 Extra Writers at 15 Rupees for 3 months.	30	0	0									
	1863.														
M. G. 35	January	10	Protector of Emigrants' Establishment ...	44	0	0									
M. G. 15	Do.	15	Sarkils Establishment												
			Tanjore—	...	...	...	381	0	0						
	1862.														
M. G. 480	December	2	Establishment of Hyder Tippoo's and Kandian Mahls	...	...	...	84	0	0						
			Marine Branch.	1,254	0	0	465	0	0	15,048	0	0	5,580	0	0
M. G. 133	May	19	Masulipatam, Signallers, Lascars, &c	...	...	...	16	0	0						
G. I. 2,477	March	26	Establishment at Out-Ports...	413	1	4	...	...	...						
	1863.														
M. G. 9	January	6	2nd Assistant Master Attendant Madras and his Establishment	364	0	0									
M. G. 17	January	16	3 Peons to watch Coals (Office of Superin-												
M. G. 28	Do.	30	tendent of Marine)...	12	0	0									
	1862.														
M. G. 1,147	May	23	Mr. Farmer, Sub Marine Diver	166	10	8									
M. G. 1,712	August	13													
				955	12	0	16	0	0	11,469	0	0	192	0	0

FORT SAINT GEORGE, CIVIL PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
21st *August* 1863.

W. J. RAYNOR.
Officiating Civil Paymaster.

APPENDIX No. IX.

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE FOR THE YEAR 1037 (1861-62).

CIVIL JUSTICE.—In the course of this year, the Civil Procedure Act of British India with a few necessary modifications, was adopted in the Courts of Travancore; and the Sudder Court observe that considerable improvement in the Administration of Civil Justice has followed this measure.

Courts of Small Causes have been established, and they are expected to work successfully.

A better distribution of Judicial business has been effected this year. One Zillah Judge sits to transact the business on the Criminal side, and the other Judges sit on the Civil side, instead of all the Judges sitting to do the same work. Much public time is thus saved.

The salaries of many of the Judges have been increased, though they yet stand lower than what they should be. They are sure to be further increased as the Courts improve in their efficiency, and to the extent the improving state of the public Finances permits

The subjoined Statement shows the aggregate number of Suits instituted, decided, and pending during the years 1036 and 1037; the comparison appearing generally favorable.

(A)

Original.						*Appellate.*				
Year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.	Pending.	Appeals admitted.	Total	Decided.	Pending.
1036	1,249	5,292	6,541	5,058	1,483	348	359	707	316	391
1037	1,483	5,427	6,910	5,733	1,177	391	367	758	362	396
Special Appeals.						Reviews.				
1036	72	16	88	42	46	61	26	87	33	54
1037	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49

The value of the Suits before the Courts in the year 1037, was upwards of ten lacs of Rupees.

The following Statement is of interest as exhibiting the average duration of Suits since the adoption of the new Procedure Act.

(B)

Courts.	*Original.* Average duration during the 7 months subsequent to the new Code.			*Appellate.* Average duration during the 7 months subsequent to the new Code.		
	years.	months.	days.	years.	months.	days.
Palpanabapoorom Court. ...	...	2	3	...	2	2
Trevandrum do.	...	3	21	...	1	16
Quilon do.	...	2	9	...	1	8
Alleppey do.	...	2	10	...	2	1
15 Moonsiffs' Courts. ...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Greater attention has been enforced to the execution of decrees in this year.

A better system for registration of deeds is under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The advance made in this branch of Justice, is perhaps more than that in the other.

There is a nearer approach to uniformity in the punishments awarded than before.

The promptitude with which cases of more than ordinary gravity are decided is remarkable as contrasted with the lamentable delays of old.

A favorable impression has been produced on crime, and all classes of people feel more than ever the supremacy of the Laws.

The following Statements contain some Criminal statistics that may not be uninteresting.

C.

Statement showing the number of Police Cases pending, filed, decided and remaining in the four Criminal Courts, up to the end of Carcadagom 1037

Zillah Courts.	Pending on the 31st Carcadagom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Duration of cases. Years	Months.	Days.	Remaining.	No. of cases under 3 months.	Do. less than 6 and more than 3 months.	Do above 6 months.	No. of Prisoners consigned.	Do. released	Do. acquitted.	Do. on bail.	Do. died.	Do. convicted.	Do. hanged.	Do sentenced to rigorous imprisonment & lashes.	Do. with fetters.	Do. flogged.	Do. Simple imprisonment	Do. fined.	No. of prisoners in confinement. Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Palpanabapoorom....	18	131	149	137	...	1	16	12	12	...	...	354	2	127	34	...	191	..	100	11	11	25	44	69	211	280	245	35
Trevandrum	27	207	234	231	...	...	15	3	3	...	...	511	...	193	57	1	260	1	174	4	2	37	42	62	377	439	402	37
Quilon ...	4	259	263	253	...	...	11	10	7	...	3	640	...	286	44	...	310	2	159	28	16	57	48	49	485	534	488	46
Alleppey ...	16	236	252	248	...	...	24	4	3	1	...	698	1	199	128	4	366	...	131	49	6	31	149	108	417	525	459	66
Total...	65	833	898	869	...	...	...	29	25	1	3	2203	3	805	263	5	1127	3	564	92	35	150	283	288	1490	1,778	1,594	184

Statement specifying the manner in which the Sudder Court have disposed of the Criminal Decrees submitted to them by the Criminal Courts in 1037, out of the 869 as per Statement (C) agreeably to Section II, Regulation I of 1036.

D.

Court.	Arrears on the 31st Carcadagom 1036.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Duration of Cases.			Confirmed.	Reversed	Modified.
					Years.	Months.	Days.			
Sudder Court.....	4	77	81	81	...	...	16	26	11	44

On the whole, there is no doubt that the administration of Justice is undergoing some improvement, though unquestionably it will require the steady, well directed and enlightened efforts of the Sudder Court for years, to bring matters up to that standard which the country requires

POLICE.—The number of cases that came before the Police in the year was 9,281 This is larger than the number of preceding year, but such increase does not import the increase of crime

Of the 9,281 cases in question, so large a number as 7,461 were petty offences.

Two thousand and fifty-two persons were placed in confinement by the Police preparatory to their trial, out of those who were charged in the nine thousand and odd cases that came before them.

Of these 2,052 persons, 1,342 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days, 377 for periods not longer than 10 days, 149 for periods not longer than 15 days, 72 for periods not longer than 20 days, 59 for periods not longer than 30 days, and 53 for periods longer than 30 days.

Compared with the state of things half a dozen years ago, these results show that considerable success is attendant upon the steady efforts of all concerned, to minimize the sufferings of the accused.

The Police Officers have been steadily urged to do their work with zeal and promptitude. The average duration of the cases that came before them in the year under review was less than ten days according to the account sent by them.

By repeated Circular Orders and publications in the *Travancore Government Gazette*, instances of exemplary punishment have been made known to the people with very salutary effect.

It is only right to state that owing to the zealous and assiduous co-operation of several Officers of State, the Police has greatly improved in its efficiency.

In point of security of property and person, so far as crime is concerned, Travancore need not shrink from comparison with the neighbouring territories.

While there are many to whose exertions such a favorable result is largely due, the two Dewan Peishcars, Shungoony Menon and Rama Row deserve to be placed high in the list.

Before quitting this subject, it is desirable to mention that it is in contemplation to organise a Police Force somewhat on the plan which has been pursued in the Madras Presidency.

JAILS.—The total number of persons in the Jails of the country at the end of the year, was 667. Of these

46 were life-prisoners, one of whom was a female.

33 were sentenced to hard labor for periods from 16 to 28 years.

22 were sentenced to hard labor for periods from 11 to 15 years.
113 do. do. do. from 6 to 10 do.
The rest for less than 5 years.

The total number of deaths in the Jails was 146 out of 1,287 prisoners admitted into the Establishment in the course of the year.

They were as follows :—

58 from Cholera.
33 „ Dysentery.
43 „ Small-pox.

The rest died of miscellaneous diseases or from other natural causes.

It is not possible at this moment to ascertain precisely what proportion of these deaths occurred from advanced age, or in the ordinary course of nature. Due allowances should, of course, be made for such deaths. Still the death-rate is very high. Under the able and energetic direction of the present Durbar Physician, Dr. Ross, the Central Jail at Trevandrum is undergoing a thorough sanitary reform, while greater attention is paid to patients, and hence there is every hope of the death-rate greatly diminishing.

Three prisoners escaped from Jail in the course of the year. Of these, one was re-captured.

A new Central Jail on an improved plan is proposed to be erected on a site perfectly healthy.

When the Public Works Department is properly organised, it is intended to employ a considerable proportion of convicts in cutting stone, preparing mortar, sawing timber and other work of the kind.

LAND REVENUE—The receipts from land, amounted to 14,63,793 Rupees. This is up to the proper standard, the year having been favorable to agriculture in general.

The efforts made to realise the taxes punctually are increasingly successful, assisted as they have been by a rule adopted in the course of this year of charging interest on arrears of Land Revenue.

The rate at which the land-tax (payable in kind but levied in money) is converted into a money payment, was revised at the end of this year.

The rates were different in different parts of the country, and were exceedingly low compared with the market rates for a series of years. With a view to uniformity and simplicity, and also with a view to obtain some additional revenue to the Sirkar by way of compensation for the considerable reduction of the monopoly prices of Tobacco simultaneously effected, the rate was made 3 annas and 4 pice per parah as respects all the talooks from Trevandrum northwards. This is very favorable to the Ryot compared with the rate to which the Sirkar has an undoubted right to raise it, viz; the average market price, which is upwards of 5 annas.

Prices of produce continued high this year also, but not from deficient production.

A proper survey and re-assessment of lands and gardens will give the Sirkar a considerable additional revenue to which it has every just claim, and which would be useful in carrying out several reforms of great importance.

Such an operation as regards the garden lands of the country will be undertaken without much delay.

The delay which has hitherto occurred need not however be much lamented; as it has more than ever stimulated the improvement of landed property.

The splendid forest lands of Travancore have begun to attract the attention they deserve. Coffee planting is likely to be carried on extensively and successfully in the country.

Before many years elapse, a considerable revenue from Coffee will come into the Public Treasury, besides the many advantages to the country to be expected from the expenditure of capital on its waste lands.

A public garden has been set on foot at a spot on the Western Ghats called Peermode. A European Superintendent looks after it. The object aimed at is to cultivate Cinchona principally, and to carry on experimental cultivation of other kinds.

Several minor improvements have been made, and innumerable petty abuses have been checked; but the limits of a report like this do not permit of a detailed description of them. They have indeed produced much good in the aggregate.

One illustration however may be given. It was the usage to make innumerable petty advances to the Ryots for the supply at different times of the various provisions required for the use of the Pagoda and Ootperah at Trevandrum. In the first place, these advances could not reach the Ryot, except after passing through several hands too often remarkable only for their power of absorption. Then again, the system imposed on each Ryot, the trouble of leaving his house and cultivation for a time. What provisions he delivered, were under-measured by the receiving officials, and so also was he subjected to loss. The price that was supposed to be paid to him was far below the market price. The system led to large outstanding balances, which were kept suspended over the head of the Ryot for years. At last the Sirkar too often found it impossible to recover these balances.

Efforts are making to supersede such a pernicious system entirely. In the year under consideration, action was taken to a good extent. Provisions to the annual value of 10,000 Rupees have been procured through the agency of Contractors. The relief to the Ryot thus given is obviously very considerable. No efforts are spared to expand the contract system thus already successfully introduced, and it may be hoped that increasing success will attend these efforts every year.

CUSTOMS.—The Revenue from the Customs for 1037 amounted to 3,44,402 Rupees. It is higher than that of the previous year by about 72,794 Rupees. The revenue of the year under review has been the highest on record. The increase is chiefly attributable to the revision of the Export Tariff published and brought into operation at the end of the Malabar year 1036.

The duty levied on Pepper, nearly 58,000 Rupees, is not included in the above.

The following Statement gives the quantities and Tariff values of the chief Exports.

Goods.		Quantities.	Tariff value Rupees.
Copra	Cwt.	1,98,666	15,89,445
Coir	"	86,692	5,93,926
Chickney or Soopary	Candy.	3,176	3,85,742
Dry Ginger...	Cwt.	15,406	1,53,853
Cocoanuts	No.	58,46,441	1,46,210
Cocoanut Oil	Cwt.	9,616	1,34,649
Salt-fish	"	49,655	99,509
Tamarind	"	27,207	82,711
Wood in logs	"	...	82,583
Molasses	"	9,662	69,044
Poonaka Oil	"	8,428	67,772
Palmyra Jaggery	"	12,233	43,695
Coffee...	"	1,941	37,370
Coir fibre	"	4,544	32,494
Hides...	"	2,111½	25,650
		Total Rs....	35,44,653

In this year, 3,710 candies of Pepper were exported from the country. At 80 Rupees per candy, the value of the Exports may be estimated at very nearly three hundred thousand Rupees. This staple yielded an Export duty of nearly 58,000 Rupees as already observed.

At the end of the year, the rates of duty on Exports and Imports were raised as indicated below on account of the considerable reduction made in the monopoly selling price of Tobacco.

5	per cent. duty	raised to	6
8	do.	do.	10
10	do.	do.	12

The Sirkar feels confident that this enhancement of duty will in no way affect trade unfavorably amid the various encouragements which act upon it. As soon as the Finances admit of it, some of the above rates of duty will be lowered.

SALT.—The sales have been as follows :—

Year.	Quantity sold. Parahs	or Garce.	Amount. Rs.
1036.....	13,54,294	3,526 $\frac{51}{64}$	4,11,116
1037.....	13,55,426	3,529 $\frac{48}{64}$	4,35,253

The increase in the Salt revenue is due chiefly to the enhancement of the selling price in the southern talooks, in assimilation to that in the northern.

TOBACCO.—The sales were :—

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1036.....	3,940 $\frac{2}{8}$	13,50,731
„ 1037.....	4,375 $\frac{15}{16}$	13,73,271

Towards the close of the year under review the selling price of Tinnevelly Tobacco was reduced by about 37 per cent., and that of Jaffna Tobacco by about 41 per cent. The results of these measures, and of the reduction in the early part of 1038 in the price of Coimbatore Tobacco by about 38 per cent., as well as of the supersession a short time prior to the date of this report of the monopoly of one of the descriptions of Tobacco, that of Tinnevelly growth, as an experimental measure, by a system of Import duty payable when Tobacco is taken out of the bond, will be treated of in the report for that year. But it is confidently expected that these results will be largely of a favorable character.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Revenue from Tobacco is now realised with much less trouble to the cultivator than some years since. Inquisitorial searches are comparatively few. False accusations, which used to be prolific sources of gain to corrupt officials, are now almost unknown.

A very important change was effected this year in the mode of selling Tobacco. The usage hitherto was to sell the staff to certain merchants appointed to each district and to no other.

This system had some advantages, but they were far outweighed by its evils. It was in fact a series of monopolies. The Sirkar had its monopoly ; but under it, a small knot of merchants held a monopoly for each district.

One great evil was that the price at which the consumer could get the staff through the hands of the several monopolists, was exceedingly high.

Such a system was put an end to. Orders were sent to sell the Tobacco, not to a few, but to all merchants of respectability. This freedom of trade, and the reduction of the monopoly price by the Sirkar to the extent of about five lacs of Rupees, have cheapened the article to the consumer so largely that the consumption has since increased by no less than 50 per cent.

OTHER ARTICLES.—The sales of Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c, were—

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1036.....	72	293	1,72,458	 1	250	2,526	 8	217	2,936
„ 1037.....	179	467	1,11,073	 0	0	0	 8	678	3,229

A proportion of the price of Cardamoms having been realized at the end of the preceding year and credited for that year accounts for the apparent decrease in the year under review. The prices realised ranged from Rupees 1,200 to Rupees 1,230 per candy, the latter being the highest rate ever obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Revenue under this head was—

	Rs.
In 1036.....	2,89,437
„ 1037.....	3,36,417

MINT.—The Coinage in the year was—

	Chuckroms.	Velly Fanams.
In 1036.....	3,82,326	1,30,669
„ 1037.....	15,54,910	70,080

ABKARRY.—Revenue—

	Rs.
In 1036.....	60,488
„ 1037.....	77,994

The latter amount includes the proceeds of the Opium farm, amounting to about 13,500 Rupees.

The desirableness of bringing under taxation this deleterious drug, the consumption of which appeared to be rapidly increasing, was adverted to in the report for the year 1860-61 ; and the measure was carried into effect in the following year, with the financial result above indicated.

EDUCATION.—Under the improved arrangements notified in the report for the preceding year, amongst which have been the formation of a Junior Department in His Highness the Maha Rajah's Free School with a distinct Master, but under the control of the Head Master, and the assignment for its use of a substantial and commodious building close to the principal School-room itself, the number of scholars is now double of what it was in the preceding year.

Their number and classification are given below.

Number of boys at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.	Caste or Creed.	Number removed during the year.	Number at the end of the year.
50	73	123	Bramins.	14	109
75	96	171	Malayali Sudras.	9	162
62	57	119	Pandi do.	10	109
24	39	63	Roman Christians.	5	58
7	13	20	Protestant do.	6	14
2	4	6	Syrian do.	2	4
4	3	7	Mahomedans.	1	6
6	2	8	Other castes.	1	7
230	287	517	Total...	48	469

Subjoined is the course of study pursued by the highest class at the present time.

Chambers' Grammar.
Morell's Analysis of Sentences.
Robertson's View of the state of Europe.
Murray's History of India.
White's History of England.
Scriptures.
Geography, especially of India.

Euclid, Books I, II and III.
Algebra to Simple Equations.
Arithmetic, Colenso's and Bernard Smith's.
Natural Philosophy, (Joyce's Dialogues).
The Steam Engine.

English Literature..... { Prose Selections, Selections in Poetry, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, Grey's Elegy.

English Language..... { Translations from Malayalam. Paraphrases. Writing from Dictation.

Malayalam Language... { Translations from English. Grammar. Punchathanthrum. Moral Duties. Lessons on Money-matters.

It will be observed that the above subjects have been selected with special reference to the Matriculation Examination for the Madras University.

It may be observed also that the Normal School established at Cannanore under Mr. L. Garthwaite is supported partly by Her Majesty's Government, partly by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, and partly by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin; its object being to train Masters for the District and other Schools in the territories of the three Governments.

Two Teachers and three Students from His Highness' Free School competed successfully for Scholarships maintained by the Sirkar for the 1st and 2nd grades, and they are expected to return in a few months to Travancore qualified for educational work. In a few words, the state of the School is full of promise for the future. Not less may be said of the District and Vernacular Schools under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Lafrenais, who was in March 1862 transferred from the Free School, of which he was 2nd Master, and appointed to the charge of those Institutions.

The educational Establishments maintained by the respective Missionary Societies in this country, continue to aid largely in the work of disseminating useful knowledge.

This is not an unfit place to mention prominently the event of His Highness Rama Vurmah, the First Prince of Travancore's visit to Madras in the course of this year. For years the fetters of custom confined the princes of the country within its narrow precincts, and prevented the acquisition by them of that knowledge which can be derived from a personal visit to other territories. The enlightenment of His Highness Prince Rama Vurmah, however, has at last broken the bonds of this inveterate and pernicious custom. His Highness proceeded in a private capacity by rail to Madras, where His Highness stayed long enough to become acquainted with some of the more prominent achievements of western civilisation. His Highness' example could not fail to exert a beneficial influence in Travancore, and some tangible benefits can be already pointed to. The Madras Government appointed the Prince a Fellow of the University of Madras in recognition of His Highness' acquirements.

MILITARY.—The Nair Brigade underwent no material change during the year under review. A reduction of the force to some extent is being effected, but this will be explained in the report for 1038 to which it properly belongs.

FORESTS.—No material improvement has taken place in the operations of the Forest Department, though it must be admitted that there is a large field for improvement. The working of a new Forest near Goodaloor with a separate establishment under an Assistant to the Conservator, having proved a failure, the services of that Subordinate Officer have been dispensed with Some important changes to turn the Forests to greater account are under consideration, and they will be carried out either in the present year (1038), already drawing to its close, or in the next.

Private enterprise in the Forests has full scope; but measures are also taken to prevent wasteful clearances.

The Timber fees collected by the Sirkar, were—

In 1036..... 12,123 Rupees.
„ 1037..... 12,547

The Cardamom crop was—

In 1036..... 171 Candies.
„ 1037..... 70 „

This valuable produce is largely smuggled out of the country, and the depredations of robbers have increased as the profits of smuggling have augmented, owing to the increased price which Cardamoms now fetch in the market. The Sirkar proposes therefore to allow to the grower a larger share of the profits accruing from the Sirkar's sale of the produce, and this, it is hoped, will enlist the grower on the side of the Sirkar, whereas at present it is very obvious that he is as a general rule on the side of the smuggler. Under the changes which are under consideration, the Sirkar hopes that the yield of the Forests in this respect will largely increase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Abstract Return of Sick in the different Charity Hospitals of the Sirkar.

Stations.	Years.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of Sick in 1036 and 1037.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum	1,037	164	842	1,006	798	122	86	...	930
Quilon...	...	8	98	106	77	20	9	20	...
Alleppey...	...	34	125	159	102	22	35	14	...

Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity Hospital..... 1,742
Do. do. do. Dispensary... 1,502
3,244

In the year under review, there was much less sickness than in the preceding one.

It is satisfactory to state that the people of the country are increasingly sensible of the superiority of European Medical treatment.

The Subordinates of the Medical Department require to be encouraged; and a new scale of salaries better calculated to remunerate this useful class of servants has received the sanction of the Sirkar.

VACCINATION.—The number of persons vaccinated was—

In 1036..... 12,369
„ 1037..... 13,190

It were to be wished that the operations of the Vaccinators were more extensive, but their labors are to a certain extent limited by the prejudices of the people as well as other causes.

OBSERVATORY.—The transactions in this department are thus described by Mr. Brown, the Director.

(1.) " During part of this year, I was absent on leave in Europe, but the Observatory continued under my direction as before, through instructions left, and correspondence.

(2.) " The usual work of the Observatory was continued, consisting of observations in Magnetism and Meteorology made hourly; the number of observations made yearly is

upwards of two hundred thousand (200,000); they have been reduced, partly corrected, and tabulated also in part.

(3.) "The monthly abstracts of observations were written out, and computations of the daily and hourly means were performed.

(4.) "Differences for Meteorological means intended to show the lunar effects were completed.

(5.) "Corrections were applied to the observations of the balance Magnetometer for 1858, and monthly abstracts were obtained for the years 1855 to 1858.

(6.) "Differences of hourly observations of Barometer were arranged with reference to the Moon's hour Angle.

(7.) "Tables of means of Meteorological observations for 1859, 1860 and 1861 were completed.

(8.) "Observations made at different heights on Agastyar in 1859 were reduced and compared.

(9.) "Computations for the heights of Agastyar and three other stations from Barometric and Trignometric observations were performed.

(10.) "Reductions and corrections of Magnetic observations made during three years at Agastyar, and comparison with those at Trevandrum were proceeded with.

(11.) "Computations of Constants for the diurnal law of variation of Magnetic declination during the years 1853 to 1862 were carried on

(12.) "Astronomical and other Tables for the Trevandrum Almanac were calculated and seen through the Press.

(13.) "Transit observations were made chiefly for the time required at the Observatory and for the fall of the Ball or Flag by which the time is given to Trevandrum.

(14.) "These are the principal works carried on at the Observatory in the year under consideration. I was also occupied with an instrument of my own invention for the measure of terrestrial gravity, which was constructed after my design and under my orders by Mr. P. Adie of London. This instrument was intended not only to show the variations of the Earth's attraction in proceeding from place to place upon the same level, but also vertically, so that the heights of mountains might be accurately determined thereby. It was also intended to prove whether terrestrial gravity varies at the same place with time, and even to show the variation of the lunar attraction, with the Moon on different meridians.

(15.) "This instrument though completed before I left Europe was detained by the maker to carry out some slight improvement, and it has never yet reached me. The importance of such an instrument to Science is so considerable that I shall request the Sirkar to sanction my outlay upon it as soon as it arrives here. I may add that the principle of the instrument was communicated by me to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in February 1861 and also to different persons in Paris. It has since then been re-invented by M. Babinet of the French Institute, who appears not to have heard of my prior publication. It has been described with much detail by him in the transactions of the French Academy of Sciences."

(16.) On my way hither, I stopped at Madras for the purpose of relating the Madras and Trevandrum Observatories by Magnetical observations. I also observed at Coimbatore, Trichoor, and Cochin on my way.

MUSEUM.—This Institution continues to attract interest and instruct Native visitors

THE PRESS.—The Press continues useful to the Sirkar, and to private individuals as far as Sirkar work permits. The value of the work done in the year is estimated by the Superintendent at 3,000 Rupees.

THE UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.—The system in this department which had for years been characterized by slowness, irregularity, and abuses of many kinds, has been making rapid strides latterly towards improvement. It has been now assimilated as closely as local circumstances will permit with that in force in the British Territory; weights and distances being now properly regulated, and the indiscriminately gratuitous carriage of cor-

respondence and parcels of all descriptions and of all sizes and weights, which too many parties had been for years past at liberty to send by this medium, being superseded by the levy of very moderate and uniform rates of Postage ; *bonâ fide* service letters and parcels from Sirkar officials, under proper restrictions, only being free. It appears from a report by the Superintendent of the department, that there were only 9 complaints, 7 of delay and 2 of loss of letters, in the course of the whole year, whilst the number of letters, &c., received for despatch was more than (400,000) four lacs, a sufficient proof that the working of the department is efficient and satisfactory. Some difficulties and delays were for a time experienced as regards remote Hill stations, but these too have latterly been obviated.

PUBLIC WORKS.—It would be desirable here to quote from the Dewan's *Financial* Report, addressed to the Resident for the year under notice.

" It is satisfactory that the State was able to lay out such a large sum as about 270,600 Rupees on Public Works, which exceeds the outlay in the previous year by about 42,000 Rupees. You are aware that the Government of His Highness is fully alive to the importance of adding to the really useful Public Works of the country. It is felt to be so very desirable to execute Roads, Canals, Bridges, Irrigating Reservoirs and Channels, Schools, Hospitals, Court-Houses, &c., &c., that the Sirkar would have gladly spent even more than what it has, had there been the requisite scientific agency at its command."

Subjoined is a Statement showing the chief particulars of the expenditure on Public Works in 1037.

	Description of Work.	Amount of expenditure in 1037 as per accounts received.
		Rupees.
Special Maramut Works.	Anandu Victoria Martunda Vurmah Canal	96,542
	Southern Road from Trevandrum to Arambooly	30,494
	Minor Roads	1,535
	Canjirapully and Peernode Ghat roads	13,791
	Alleppey Tramway	4,477
	Do. Light-house	27,645
	Munro Lights	...
	Engineer's Workshop	1,405
	Total Rupees...	1,75,889
Irrigation Works.	For digging and repairing Tanks	3,668
	" " Channels	2,985
	" repairing Breaches, &c...	259
	" removing sand from Paddy-fields	8
	" repairing Salt-pans	...
	" masonry works	903
	" repairing Wooden bridges	2,920
	" " small roads	1,247
	Total Rupees...	11,990
	Public Buildings	68,359
	Miscellaneous Works	19,507
	Grand Total, Rupees...	2,75,745

To quote again from the same Report.

" The Victoria Canal has absorbed a large proportion of the total expenditure. It is to be hoped that under the coming Engineer, a good portion of this Canal will come to be soon opened to the public."

" The Southern Road leading from Trevandrum to Palamcottah has been almost thoroughly repaired. The extremely dilapidated condition of this road before these repairs were undertaken, and the difficulty is in consequence opposed to traffic could be adequately conceived only by those who had seen it. The cost of such repairs in the year under review was about 30,000 Rupees. No funds could have been better spent than on such a work. Considerable traffic passes over this road, and the exchanges between Travancore and Tinnevelly must greatly benefit by the repair of this line."

" Of the progress made in the making of the Peermode road, you are of course fully aware ; and so I need not remark upon it."

" The Light-house at Alleppey was completed in the year 1037. It is a useful monument of the Sirkar's desire to promote commerce and to add to the great natural advantages of the fine Port of Alleppey. This edifice is mounted with an illuminating apparatus of the most improved construction got out from England. Both the Light and Light-house were visited by His Excellency Sir William Denison, and I believe they afforded great satisfaction."

" The outlay on Palaces, Bungalows, and such other buildings may, in the aggregate, seem still high, but it has been reduced within narrower limits than before—and I need not remind you that I am anxiously endeavoring to prevent extravagance in this direction."

FINANCIAL.—An Account Current of the Receipts and Charges for the year 1037 is subjoined.

Receipts.	Sirkar Rupees.	Charges.	Sirkar Rupees.
Balance in Goods, Cash, &c. of last year	18,12,068	Judicial Establishments	85,206
Land Revenue	14,63,793	Police	61,246
Customs...	3,44,402	Nair Troops	1,41,911
Abkarry	77,994	Elephant and Horse Establishments	34,251
Tobacco	13,73,271	Salaries of the Officers, &c., of the Huzzoor Cutcherry and Districts.	4,44,483
Pepper	57,886	Palace expenses	4,87,620
Salt	4,35,253	Pensions	1,01,599
Cardamoms and other goods	13,76,44	Public Works	2,70,599
Timber	14,047	Cost, &c., of Goods sold ...	5,28,028
Miscellaneous	4,19,397	Advance for purchase of goods for the year 1038	3,606
		Contingent Charges	1,92,525
		Expense on the occasion of Her Highness the Junior Ranee's Marriage	30,076
		Repayment of the Pagoda Loan.	90,000
		Pagodas	5,06,699
		Oottooperahs	3,08,476
		Subsidy to British Government...	8,00,342
		Items written off the Accounts.	10,449
		Balance in Cash and Goods, &c....	20,38,639
Rupees.....	61,35,755	Rupees...	61,35,755

It may be sufficient here to quote from the Dewan's Financial Report for the year under consideration.

"The total Revenue of the State for the year amounted to 43,23,687 Rupees, which exceeds that of the previous year by very nearly 2,20,000 Rupees." "But in reality the increase was higher still." "About a lac of Rupees worth of Timber was not brought to sale in the year, because it was deemed advantageous to reserve it for a time, and again in the year under review no Revenue was derived from the sale of Pepper, owing to the abolition of the monopoly; whereas about 95,000 Rupees were realised in this direction in the previous year. If these two circumstances be taken into account, the results of 1037 will appear to surpass those of 1036 by upwards of 4,00,000 Rupees.

And—"Summing up all the items of expenditure, the total is 40,86,667 Rupees, which compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, namely, 44,22,244 Rupees, shows a saving of no less than 3,35,577 Rupees.

Again—"Another most satisfactory feature of the Account Current herewith (with report) submitted obviously is, that the expenditure is below the receipts by the considerable sum of 2,37,000 Rupees."

Further—"The balance and its particulars are shewn in the Account Current itself, and generally bear testimony to the satisfactory state of the Finances."

The Estimates prepared of the receipts and expenditure of the following year hold out hopes of sustained financial improvement It may be stated with certainty, that there will be no deficit; on the contrary a handsome surplus is expected; a portion of which would be applied to the complete discharge of the Pagoda Loan incurred in times of financial pressure; while the rest would remain available for extended operations in the Public Works Department and for purposes of general improvement

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY
TREVANDRUM, *8th June* 1863.

(Signed) T MADAVA ROW,
Dewan

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W FISHER,
Resident.

DEWAN'S GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1036 (1860-61) AND 1037 (1861-62).

Civil Justice.

JUDICIAL.—The subjoined are Statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts under this Government in the years under report.

In the 2 Moonsiffs' Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	45	343	388	273	115
1037	115	1,207	1,322	919	403

In the 2 Small Cause Courts.

Years.	On the File	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	466	466	30	436
1037	436	834	1,270	976	294

In the 2 Zillah Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total	Disposed of	Remaining.
1036	679	1,244	1,923	1,492	431
1037	417	432	849	534	315

In the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	144	76	220	126	94
1037	94	83	177	103	74

Civil Decrees Executed.

Years.	No. of Cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
1036	420	3,756
1037	2,532	1,086

Criminal Justice.

The subjoined are Statements of Criminal Cases filed and disposed of.

Before a Single Criminal Judge.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	3	3	2	1
1037	1	14	15	15	...

In the 2 Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	24	143	167	149	18
1037	18	103	121	110	11

In the Sessions Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	1	39	40	33	7
1037	7	32	39	34	5

In the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	9	10	19	19	...
1037	...	4	4	4	...

Police.

The subjoined is a Statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	1,285	1,221	64
1037	1,136	1,080	56

Jails.

There are two Jails, one at Ernacollum and the other at Trichoor.

Prisoners in the Jails.

	1036	1037
Ernacollum	92	81
Trichoor	94	99

REVENUE.

	1036.			1037.		
Land	5,72,711	1	7	5,79,367	11	9
Customs	75,726	10	1	93,334	6	7
Excise or Abkarry...	4,589	4	0	20,960	5	9
Stamps	2,628	10	11	4,094	13	0
Salt	1,95,563	5	10	1,78,794	0	7
Opium.	...	...	...	4,325	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,96,988	1	2	3,30,168	9	11
Total.....	10,48,807	1	7	12,11,044	15	7

EDUCATION.—There are four English Schools maintained by the Sircar, one at Ernacollum, one at Tripoontorah, the principal place of residence of His Highness the Rajah and family, one at Jew's Town for the instruction of the white and black Jews, and one at Trichoor.

English.

Six Schools are maintained by the Sircar in the different Districts where the Vernacular alone (Malayalim) is taught. There are also many private Schools for the Vernacular.

Vernacular.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The sum of Rs 58,917-0-11 was expended in the year reported on. Of this sum Rs. 41,000 were devoted to the Shoranoor Bridge works and the remainder to other Public Works

Roads and Bridges, &c

The sum of Rs. 6,172-15-11 was expended in the year under report.

Canals and Irrigation

The sum of Rs. 58,940-9-0 was expended on Miscellaneous Public Works as follows. Rupees 14,535-0-7 for Pagodas, Rupees 19,517-3-10 for Palaces, and Rs. 24,888-4-7 on other Public buildings.

Miscellaneous.

POST OFFICE.—It is kept up entirely at the expense of the Sircar, principally for the conveyance of Public Papers, but private letters are also conveyed from one part of the country to the other gratuitously.

MARINE *Sea-going Vessels.*

Where built or repaired.	Names of the Owners or Agents.		In 1036.				In 1037.			
			Newly Built.		Repaired.		Newly Built.		Repaired.	
			Nos.	Tons	Nos.	Tons	Nos	Tons	Nos.	Tons
Cochangaddy in Cochin	Sheik Dyan, an Arab.	Bagala	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Mahomed of Muscat, an Arab.....	Do.	...	...	1	151	...	...	...	...
Jew's Town.....	Jew Elliavoo.....	Do.	...	...	1	83	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Abdoollah of Muscat (Arab).....	Do.	1	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Nattacottah Kalliapashetty.	Brig	...	...	...	...	1	160	...	...
Do. do. ...	Jose Parangy.....	Bagala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45

Inland Navigation.

The Backwater and its tributary streams in the Cochin Territory afford great facility for the conveyance of Merchandize.

Ports, Harbours, and Lights.

There are two Ports in this country, one at Mallipoorom and the other at Narakel. In consequence of a mud flat, off the latter port, the water is smooth there at all times of the year, and it is capable therefore of affording shelter to vessels in distress during the south-west monsoon. The Madras Government are in possession of full particulars on the subject, afforded by the Master Attendant of Cochin. It will only be necessary here to observe that the Cochin Government have erected a Flag Staff at the port in question, and have it in contemplation to place a Light thereon.

FINANCIAL. *Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies.*

	1036.			1037.		
Subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Established allowance to H. H. the Rajah and Establishment	1,46,296	2	3	1,54,441	14	0
Dewassom Establishment	50,597	15	8	50,734	15	7
Oot Perahs Establishment	36,936	13	9	38,481	2	11
Public Servants' salaries	1,30,645	0	7	1,41,632	2	3
Pensions	12,976	10	7	11,107	1	1
Public Works	77,488	10	10	1,24,030	9	10
Contingencies...	2,26,226	15	4	3,29,941	4	7
Total.....	8,81,167	5	0	10,50,369	2	3

Military.

About 300 Sepoys and the required Native Officers are maintained by this Sircar, chiefly for guards at the Palaces, Public Offices, and Jails.

Population.

MISCELLANEOUS.—According to the last Census, which was taken in the year 1032, M. E., the population amounts to 399,056 souls.

		Total
Adults.		
Male	125,385	
Female	128,603	
		2,53,988
Children.		
Male	74,183	
Female	70,852	
		1,45,033
Total...		3,99,056

Emigration.

The nature of the Emigration contemplated in Act XLVI of 1860 having been communicated to H. H. the Rajah, His Highness has been pleased to permit the recruitment within his territories of labourers for the French Colonies, and provision has been made for the due protection of such of His Highness' subjects as may be desirous of emigrating.

Forests.

During the year under report, a considerable extent of Forest Land has been leased out for the cultivation of Coffee on the Nelliampathy Hills, situated within the Chittoor District of this Sircar. The names of the Lessees and the extent of Land respectively leased out to them are hereunder particularized.

Frederick Dundas Faithfull, Esq. of Bombay.	250	Acres.
Campbell Mackintosh Keir, Esq. of do.	160	do.
Jerome Burns, Esq.	200	do.
Norman Stewart and John Brown McIntyre, Esqrs. ...	1,000	do.
James Walker, Esq...	1,000	do.
John Brown McIntyre, Esq.	250	do.
John Henry Berry, Esq. of Cochin.	200	do.

The terms on which these lands have been leased out are as follows:—

(1.) The land to be rent free for the first three years, and after that period to be assessed as follows.

(2.) A quit rent of one Cochin pootten per parah of land or 12¾ poottens, equivalent to Annas ten and Pice 4 per acre, to be payable for 9 years and after that, the land to be assessed at a permanent rent of Rupees 1½ per acre.

(3.) As the measurement of the land, previous to its being cleared, may be more or less incorrect, the land to be again measured after it has been cleared, and the permanent, rent to be assessed on the area thus correctly ascertained.

(4.) The right to depasture cattle on the adjoining grass lands to be conceded so long as they may not be required for other purposes.

(5.) Teak, Blackwood, and Ebony, being Sircar monopolies, to be felled and removed by the Sirkar as soon as practicable after the selected land is leased out, and should the Sircar fail to do so within six months from the commencement of the lease, the Timber to become the property of the Lessee, liable, however to the payment of a seigniory of 4 Rupees per candy for Teak, and 3 Rupees per candy for Blackwood and Ebony.

(6.) All other trees to be the property of the Lessee on payment by him of the usual Kuttee Kanum or Fee on their removal from the Estate.

(7.) The land to be enjoyed by the Lessee as long as the rent is regularly paid; but in the event of the rent falling in arrear for more than one year, his improvements thereon as well as any other available property to be sold to make good the same.

(8.) Should the Lessee relinquish the land, before it has been cleared and planted, he shall pay to the Sircar the full rent of 1½ Rupee per acre from the day, on which the land was given to him, to the day on which he notifies to the Sircar that he has relinquished it.

(9.) The produce of the land to be liable to an Excise or Export duty not exceeding 5 per cent. ad valorem.

(10.) All existing roads and paths to be reserved for the public use.

(11.) The Government reserves to itself the right of constructing any Roads, Channels or public Buildings required for the public convenience and for making the lands accessible; but when improved lands are taken up for such purposes, the improvements to be paid for at a fair valuation.

(12.) The Government also reserves to itself the right over all running water beyond the quantity necessary for the plantation through which it passes.

VACCINATION.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
1036	7,795	6,896	899
1037	7,531	6,613	918

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report is as follows :

Years.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
1036	280	246	7	27	1,402	1,376	26	...
1037	317	281	12	24	1,487	1,421	36	30

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
COCHIN, 21*st May* 1863

(Signed) T SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. X.

A.

Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII of 1855 from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Excess for this year.			Deficit for this year.			Total balance to credit of the Port.			Total deficit against the Port.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Ganjam	386	11	4	385	1	10	1	9	6	...	...	...	1	9	6	...	...	...	
Monsoortottah ...	657	5	3	535	10	8	121	10	7	...	...	...	254	2	4	...	...	...	
Calingapatam	929	11	9	516	1	4	413	10	5	...	...	...	890	6	11	...	...	...	
Bimlipatam	1,820	11	7	2,073	10	0	...	...	...	252	14	5	4,072	8	6	...	...	...	
Vizagapatam	1,238	3	3	1,090	7	3	147	12	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,949	7	1	
Cocanada	8,824	9	4	6,943	7	5	1,881	1	11	...	...	...	6,348	2	10	...	...	..	
Masulipatam	*1,687	14	4	543	13	6	1,144	0	10	...	...	...	1,364	2	0	...	...	...	
Madras	40,441	5	2	39,323	8	3	1,117	12	11	...	...	...	68,860	2	11	...	...	...	Rs. 7,500 disbursed for completing approaches to the Pier.
Cuddalore	490	0	9	422	6	0	67	10	9	...	...	...	1,515	5	5	...	...	...	
Tranquebar	412	5	4	352	0	0	60	5	4	...	..	...	3,034	0	5	...	...	...	
Negapatam	1,680	12	8	1,989	11	0	...	...	...	308	14	4	4,909	3	7	...	...	...	
Tuticorin	4,343	14	0	2,982	14	6	1,360	15	6	...	...	...	6,596	9	2	...	...	...	
Cochin	9,137	9	9	5,582	12	1	3,554	13	8	...	...	...	9,199	12	9	...	...	...	
Calicut	2,877	6	3	2,543	4	4	334	1	11	...	...	...	5,734	3	4	...	...	...	
Tellicherry	962	13	8	1,090	11	9	...	...	...	127	14	1	1,935	7	0	...	...	..	
Cannanore	1,838	14	6	742	6	4	1,096	8	2	...	...	...	8,104	2	4	...	...	...	
Mangalore	2,032	8	0	1,179	15	0	852	9	0	...	...	...	6,472	9	2	...	...	..	
Total Rupees...	79,762	12	11	68,297	13	3	12,154	10	6	689	10	10	1,29,292	8	2	1,949	7	1	

* The expenses of the establishment of this Port are borne by Government and those of the Light establishment by the Port Fund.

APPENDIX X.—(*Continued.*)

C.

Statement showing the wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tons.	Nation.	Date of wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
Estelle et Reine...	430	French.	20th April.	Near the bar of the Pennair River.....	This vessel was on her voyage from Cocanada to Marseilles with a cargo of Gingelly seeds, and on the night of the 20th April 1862 she struck on the sand bank at the mouth of the Pennair river in the District of Nellore. Loss of the vessel attributed to a strong current having set the vessel out of her course. All hands saved, also portion of the cargo, which was sold by auction together with the wreck. Particulars of this wreck not received in time for insertion in last year's report.
Ship Sultan.....	1181	British.	27th April.	Byrangore Reef.....	This vessel was on her voyage from Mauritius to Bombay in ballast, and at 7 P. M. on the 27th April 1862 she struck on the south end of the Byrangore reef during a squall from N. W. and was immediately forced over nearly on her broadside and became a total wreck. No lives were lost, the crew being all saved together with Rupees 20,000 specie in the Ships' boats, some landing at Calicut and the remainder at Mangalore. The loss of the vessel was attributable to an error in the Chronometer. Particulars of this wreck not received in time for insertion in last year's report.
Barque Defiance...	512	British.	12th May.	260 miles East of Trincomallee.....	This vessel was laden with timber and on her voyage from Moulmein to Madras, and having sprung a heavy leak was abandoned on the 12th May 1862 about 200 miles east of Trincomallee, the crew being taken off the wreck by the American Ship Aramintha and landed at Trincomallee. When abandoned, she was completely on her beam ends and the whole of the poop was breaking up, she subsequently drifted across the Bay and was picked up near the mouth of the Rangoon river. One Native child was drowned.
Schooner Susannah.....	...	Native.	July.	Near Volionoakum Madura District....	This vessel was lost on the coast of Madura early in July last, crew and passengers all saved, she was engaged in the trade between Tuticorin and Colombo.

APPENDIX No. X—(*Continued.*)

C.—(*Continued*)

Statement showing the wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tons.	Nation.	Date of wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
La France	...	French.	28th Sept...	Near Munsoorcottah.	This vessel parted from her anchor during a gale on the 28th September 1862 at the port of Munsoorcottah and drove down the coast for some distance, but succeeded in beating back to the anchorage, she then let go her last anchor, but being too close in shore and within the influence of the surf, the cable parted and she struck at about 3 P. M. on the date abovementioned and subsequently broke up. The crew were all saved with the exception of the steward who was swept under the Ship whilst attempting to swim ashore. Part of the cargo consisting of Oil seeds, Horses and Cocoanut Oil was saved and sold by auction together with the wreck.
P. & O. Steamer Colombo.....	...	British.	1862 19th Nov...	Island of Minicoy.....	This vessel struck on the Island of Minicoy at day break on the morning of the 19th November 1862 while on the passage from Galle to Suez. The crew and passengers landed on the island and were subsequently taken off by Steamers Ottowar and Azoff. Mails all saved, an enquiry was held in England upon the loss of this vessel when the Captain was acquitted free of blame, as it was shewn that an extraordinary current caused by a Cyclone about that time had swept the ship out of her course.
Steamer Jason ...	1985	British.	29th Dec...	Trivatore.....	This vessel was on the voyage from England to Madras, and had sighted the light from the deck at 3 A. M. on the 29th December 1862 bearing North West, the wind being from E. N. E to N. E., and the ship heading from (according to evidence) North to North West. The ship was kept standing in towards the land on the starboard tack until about 5 A. M.; when much too close in with the land, an effort was made to put her on the other tack, but she missed stays and drifted bodily on shore at Trivatore. . Passengers all safely landed

					the next morning, and it is expected that all the cargo will be recovered. Divers are being employed to recover it (copper and spelter) from the lower hold. No lives lost. An enquiry having been held on the circumstances which led to her loss, the Commander was adjudged suspension of his certificate for one year.
Michel.....	...	French.	1863 3rd January	Near Cocanada.....	This vessel got on shore on the mud flat inside of Point Gordeware on the 3rd January 1863, but was towed off with little damage by the Steamer Burmah which fortunately arrived at Cocanada just after the grounding of the "Michel."
Steamer Burmah...	...	British.	26th do.	40 miles North of Madras.....	This vessel left Masulipatam on the 25th January 1863 bound to Madras, and at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, while going between 9½ or 10 knots an hour, both under sail and full steam power, she struck on the coast about 40 miles north of Madras. A fire on shore was mistaken for the Madras Light, although the Commander's reckoning by the log shewed that the vessel had only run 157 miles from Masulipatam at the time of the accident. An enquiry was instituted, which resulted in the suspension of the Commander's certificate for two years.
Lady Harriet.....	...	Do.	13th Feby.	Coleroon shoal.....	From Pondicherry bound to Tranquebar, grounded on the Coleroon shoal about noon on the 13th February 1863, but got off without much damage the same evening and proceeded on her voyage on the 15th.
Steamer Pearl.....	...	Do.	8th May.....	Near Cocanada.....	The Pearl was from Calcutta and bound to Cocanada on the night of the 8th May 1863, she struck on the sand bank north of Point Gordeware, but was subsequently got off with but little damage, assistance having been rendered by the Master Attendant of Cocanada.

APPENDIX X.—(*Continued.*)

D.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of Coals at Madras and the out-ports, during the official year 1862-63.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Madras.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	7,532	9	1	6
Receipts...	4,895	4	0	0
	12,427	13	1	6
Expenditure	4,064	16	0	24
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	8,362	17	0	10
Cocanada.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	380	5	2	4
Receipts...	130	15	0	18
	511	0	2	22
Expenditure	210	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	301	0	2	22
Bimlipatam.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	9	19	0	0
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863...	9	19	0	0
Munsoorcottah.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	126	0	0	0
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	126	0	0	0
Cochin.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	460	9	3	17
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863...	460	9	3	17

APPENDIX No. X.—(*Continued*)

E.

Statement of Troops, &c. arrived from England during the year 1862-63.

Name of Vessels.	Date of arrival.	Rate. £.	s.	d.	Number of Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Remarks.
	1862.								
Steamer Mauritius.....	October 6th	7	16	5	8	340	38	46	
		25	0	0	0	*1	*1	0	* 3rd Class School Master and his wife.
Ship Sydenham.....	October 17th	9	10	0	5	274	19	9	
		25	0	0	0	1	0	0	School Master.
		Total...			13	616	58	55	

Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c. embarked for England during the year 1862-63.

Name of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Rate for Invalids.	Rate for Effectives.	Number of Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Insanes Number.	Insanes Rate.	Convicts. Number.	Convicts. Rate.	Remarks.
	1862	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	
Ship Lady Melville.....	April 30th	250	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	
Steamer Golden Fleece.....	June 7th	250	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	
Ship General Caulfield.....	Do. 28th	300	300	2	68	2	9	3	600	...	...	
Do. New Era.....	July 27th	250	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Do. Earl of Hardwicke.....	August 26th	250	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Cornwallis.....	September 26th	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	470	5	370	
Steamer Mauritius.....	November 29th	250	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Calcutta.....	December 30th	330	330	1	57	9	23	...	...	7	330	
	1863											
Ship Renown.....	January 17th	250	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Steamer Queen of the South.....	March 4th	240	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
		350	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	Mechanical Engineer.
Ship Trafalgar.....	Do. 4th	260	...	5	230	26	29	...	...	...	...	
Do. Lord Warden.....	Do. 5th	260	240	4	210	22	22	...	..	...	...	
Do. Royal Stuart.....	April 19th	255	235	4	174	...	19	1	550	...	...	
		Total.....		16	748	64	105	10		12		

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

F.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Pumben Channel from 1849 *to* 1862 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Square rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size. Vessels Tons	Average size. Dhonies. Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60⅓
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅛
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51⅓
1861	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100¼	50⅔
1862	1,050	1,00,907	894	38,994	1,944	1,39,901	96	43⅔

G.

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 *to* 1862 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied. RS.	A.	P.	Pilots' share. RS.	A.	P.	Credited to Government. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1849	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850... ...	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852... ...	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854... ...	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856... ...	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858... ...	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860... ...	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	
1861	16,193	9	0	4,048	6	3	12,145	2	9	
1862... ...	14,598	4	0	3,177	0	7	11,421	3	5	

APPENDIX No. X.—(*Continued.*)

H.

Statement of the Pilotage levied between Paumben and Keelacarry for the year 1862.

Months and Year.	From Paumben to Keelacarry.									From Keelacarry to Paumben.									Total.									Remarks.
	Pilotage levied.			Pilots' share.			Credited to Government.			Pilotage levied.			Pilots' share.			Credited to Government.			Pilotage levied.			Pilots' share.			Credited to Government.			
1862	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
January..	50	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0	71	1	6	56	14	0	14	3	6	121	1	6	96	14	0	24	3	6	
February... ...	216	4	0	173	0	0	43	4	0	83	4	6	66	10	0	16	10	6	299	8	6	239	10	0	59	14	6	
March	159	6	0	127	8	0	31	14	0	66	4	0	53	0	0	13	4	0	225	10	0	180	8	0	45	2	0	
April...	65	7	6	52	6	0	13	1	6	167	10	6	134	2	0	33	8	6	233	2	0	186	8	0	46	10	0	
May	171	4	0	137	0	0	34	4	0	80	5	0	64	4	0	16	1	0	251	9	0	201	4	0	50	5	0	
June...	306	4	0	245	0	0	61	4	0	85	5	0	68	4	0	17	1	0	391	9	0	313	4	0	78	5	0	
July	452	13	0	354	12	0	98	1	0	109	3	6	87	6	0	21	13	6	562	0	6	442	2	0	119	14	6	
August	287	5	6	229	14	0	57	7	6	87	3	0	69	12	0	17	7	0	374	8	6	299	10	0	74	14	6	
September	373	14	6	299	2	0	74	12	6	34	1	0	27	4	0	6	13	0	407	15	6	326	6	0	81	9	6	
October	339	13	6	271	14	0	67	15	6	72	0	6	57	10	0	14	6	6	411	14	0	329	8	0	82	6	0	
November	26	4	0	21	0	0	5	4	0	83	4	6	66	10	0	16	10	6	109	8	6	87	10	0	21	14	6	
December	59	3	6	47	6	0	11	13	6	29	8	6	23	10	0	5	14	6	88	12	0	71	0	0	17	12	0	
Total...	2,507	15	6	1,998	14	0	509	1	6	969	3	6	775	6	0	193	13	6	3,477	3	0	2,774	4	0	702	15	0	

APPENDIX X.—(*Continued*)

I.

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, from 1*st May* 1862 *to* 30*th April* 1863.

Year.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	REMARKS.
							RS.		
1862–63	Gunja Sahala...	...	...	...	34	At Rs. 24 per ton	816	Benteak.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841.
	Pattimar Phatte Rahimany ...	...	...	...	87	68 ,, ...	5,916	Teak and Benteak.	Do.
	Manjee Hydross	...	...	...	23	22 ,, ...	506	Anjelly.	Do.
	Do. Cadree.	...	...	...	24	25 ,, ...	600	Do.	Do.
	Pattimar Futha Ah Salam ...	...	...	...	147	48 ,, ..	7,056	Teak, Benteak and Anjelly.	
	Total...	...	...	...	315	...	14,894	...	

Statement exhibiting the difference between the Official years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Year.	Total new tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Total new tonnage of coasting crafts	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage	Difference in decrease.	REMARKS.
			RS.				RS.	RS.	
1861–62	260	...	42,362	...	727	...	24,115	...	
1862–63	...	...	...	...	315	...	14,894	...	
	...	260	...	42,362	...	412	...	9,221	

APPENDIX X.—*(Continued.)*

J

Statement of Vessels built in Malabar, Travancore, &c, but registered at Cochin, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building	Estimated Value	Wood.	REMARKS.
			At	RS.		At	RS.		
1862-63.	Pattimar Sultan Bahadur ...	...	...	...	86	Rs. 70 per ton ...	6,020	Teak and Junglewood.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841. Built at Alleppee.
	Schr. Donna Maria	44	147 Rs. per ton...	6,468	..	...	...	Jack and Anjelly. ...	Do. Built at Tuticorin.
	Total...	44	...	6,468	86	...	6,020		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the Official years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Year.	Total new tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Total new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	REMARKS.
			RS.				RS.	RS.	
1861-62.	216	...	21,146	...	100	...	1,533	...	
1862-63.	44	...	6,468	...	86	...	6,020	...	
	...	172	...	14,678	...	14	...	4,487	

APPENDIX No. XI.—(*Continued.*)

K.

Statement shewing the pilotage, tonnage and fees levied at Cochin during the year 1862-63.

Month and year.	Inward tonnage and fees.			Outward tonnage and fees.			Total monthly tonnage and fees.			$\frac{3}{5}$ths Pilot's share.	$\frac{2}{5}$ths Government share.	Remarks.
	No. of Vessls.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of Vessls.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of Vessls.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862.												
May...	2	592	65	5	1,658	155	7	2,250	220	132	88	
June.....	1	61	15	...	...	...	1	61	15	9	6	
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
August.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September...	2	885	80	2	885	80	4	1,770	160	96	64	
October.....	6	2,543	220	2	905	80	8	3,448	300	180	120	
November...	7	3,164	240	6	2,453	210	13	5,617	450	270	180	
December....	4	1,054	120	6	2,372	195	10	3,426	315	189	126	
1863.												
January.....	6	1,766	190	7	1,915	215	13	3,681	405	243	162	
February...	4	1,746	150	2	777	70	6	2,523	220	132	88	
March.....	7	2,620	230	7	2,894	250	14	5,514	480	288	192	
April.....	7	2,170	210	9	3,033	285	16	5,203	495	297	198	
Total...	46	16,601	1,520	46	16,892	1,540	92	33,493	3,060	1,836	1,224	

APPENDIX No. XI.

A.

The following Rules for observance in the operations connected with the recruiting and despatch of Emigrants to British and French Colonies have received the sanction of the Government of India.

I. The Agent selected and appointed by a Colonial Government to conduct the Emigration at Madras shall not enter upon his functions till approved by the Local Government, and this approval will be withdrawn in the event of misconduct, in which case Emigration to the Colony by which he is employed will cease until the appointment and approval of a new Agent, or the re-approval of the old one.

II. On the Agent receiving authority to act, he will take the necessary steps for obtaining Emigrants; but if he sends Recruiters into the districts they must each bear a pass signed by the Agent, authorizing them to recruit for one Colony only, and a printed paper in English and the Vernacular of the district in which they are to be employed, signed by the Protector, setting forth the chief terms and conditions under which Emigrants will have to proceed.

III. The Recruiters thus authorized are to present themselves to the Collector of the district in which they are to operate, or to one of his Assistants, and they are not to recruit until the District Officer has consented to their doing so, and has in token thereof countersigned their pass

IV. Recruiters are to be specially careful not to entertain people, male or female, as Emigrants, who may be improperly abandoning their families; nor to allow young persons under eighteen years of age to join their bands without being accompanied by some relation of mature age. If application from the families of people who have left their homes, whether at Madras or up-country, under such circumstance is made, requesting that their embarkation might not take place, the Protector will forbid their proceeding on board, or if on board will cause them to be landed, if after inquiry such a step appears to be just and reasonable.

V. On a Recruiter having collected a sufficient number of intending Emigrants, they are to be conveyed before the Collector or his Assistant for examination, and on his being satisfied of the propriety of their emigrating, he will cause a register of them to be made out, showing their names, ages, relationship of children to those with whom they are proceeding, and the villages from which they have been recruited. He will then appoint a peon to conduct the party to Madras, requiring the Recruiting Maistry to furnish him with road batta for each individual at the rate of two Annas per day for adults and half that rate for children under ten The peon on arrival at Madras will deliver them over to the Agent with the Collector's Register which is to be filed for reference, and the latter will insert their names in a Register to be kept at his Office in the same form as that in use in the Mauritius Emigration Office.

VI. The peon's pay and batta from the date of his taking charge of the party to that of his return to his district will be paid by the Agent.

VII. On being examined and registered, the recruits will be forwarded by the Agent to the depôt, where they must remain at least five (5) full days before they can be embarked.

VIII. The Agent will establish a depôt in a healthy and convenient part of Madras, subject to the approval of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and of the Protector where the Emigrants are to be lodged and fed, and professionally attended in case of sickness without charge. It will be preferable that the depôt be enclosed by a hedge, not a wall; but if the latter is considered necessary it shall not be higher than five feet.

IX. The Protector and Emigration Surgeon acting on behalf of Government shall have liberty at all times to inspect the depôt and examine the Recruits.

X. As soon as convenient after arrival at the depôt, the Agent will bring them before the Protector, who will explain to them the nature of the engagements they are about to

enter into; and all contracts of service shall be executed in the Protector's presence and shall bear his countersignature.

XI. On a vessel being selected for the conveyance of the Emigrants, the Agent shall inform the Protector thereof, transmitting at the same time the usual survey fee of 30 Rs., whereon the latter Officer will cause her to be examined by the Government Emigration Surveyor, and if approved, will apply to Government for a license, after obtaining the Commander's signature to the Bond of Indemnity required by the several Emigration Acts; but no vessels will be licensed to carry more than 350 statute adults.

XII. Boats shall be provided in accordance with the following scale :—

For Ships of 200 and under 500 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 200... 3 Boats.
For Ships of 500 and under 800 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 300... 4 „
For Ships of 800 and under 1,200 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 350.. 5 „
One boat shall be a long boat and one a life-boat.

XIII. The Vessel being passed, the Agent will forward to the Protector samples of the provisions to be laid in, and on these being approved, the quantities according to the scales appended hereto are to be shipped, and a certificate signed by the Agent and Commander is to be submitted to the effect that they have been shipped and are of the same quality as the samples. In the event of a vessel being fitted with an apparatus for distilling sea water, the water may be reduced by one-third.

Tables A and D.

XIV. Medical Stores in accordance with the scales also hereto appended are to be submitted to the Emigration Surgeon acting on behalf of the Madras Government, and the Agent will forward to the Protector a certificate of their approval by this Officer, as well as one of their actual shipment signed by himself and the Surgeon proceeding in charge of the Emigrants.

Tables B and E.

XV. The Surgeon will in all cases be subject to the approval of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and this Officer's certificate of approval is to be forwarded to the Protector.

XVI. Should the Surgeon be unable to converse with the Emigrants in their Vernacular language, one interpreter must be engaged for Ships proceeding to Colonies East of the Cape; and in all cases 3 must be employed for those proceeding West of the Cape.

XVII. The above preparations having been completed and the vessel fitted up as follows, the Protector will proceed on board to examine her.

1. The space to be occupied by the Emigrants to be perfectly clear with the exception of the fitting.

2. The sides and upper part to be white-washed.

3. Light spars to be lashed to the midship stanchions fore and aft, three feet from the deck.

4. Three dirt tubs, one and a half foot high and two and a half feet in diameter, to be cleated on the lower deck, one forward, a second amidship, and the third aft.

5. Ladders to be fitted at each hatchway.

6. A sick bay to be erected on the lower deck, to be divided in half for different sexes, and one not to be included in the space allotted for berthing the Emigrants to be assigned on the upper deck for epidemic diseases.

7. Two air shafts, not less than three feet square, to be fitted leading from the upper to the lower deck; one aft, the other forward; as well as four metal ventilators, two aft and two forward.

8. Should the vessel not be provided with side scuttles, such additional ventilation through the deck to be made as the Protector may consider necessary.

9. One booby or slide hatch to be fitted on two hatchways.

10. A windsail to be fitted for each hatchway.

11. The upper deck to be clear of every thing but the Ship's fittings and the scuttle butts.

12. Two scuttle butts for the use of the Emigrants to be placed on the upper deck where most convenient.

13. Three life buoys to be kept in readiness, two forward and one aft.

14. Sufficient cooking places to be firmly secured on the upper deck.

15. Necessaries to be fitted on board on each side of the upper deck (not in the head) in the proportion of one to every seventy-five adults to be embarked; to have a shoot to carry off the soil clear of the Ship's side, and each to be supplied with a can and a bucket for water. One of these to be appropriated exclusively to the women and children.

16. A platform to be erected over the long boat for the special use of the Emigrants.

17 Boats to be clear and ready for use with oars, rowlocks and boat hooks.

18. Charts to be supplied necessary for the voyage, as well as a copy of Piddington's Law of Storms, or in French vessels, any other analogous work in the French language.

XVIII. On the day previous to examination, the Commander shall forward to the Protector a list of his Officers and Crew, including two Topasses, or Scavengers, to be engaged expressly for attendance on the Emigrants, together with a statement of the provisions and water laid in exclusively for their use.

XIX. At the same time shall be forwarded a list of the cabin passengers proceeding by the vessel and the servants each takes.

XX. The final examination proving satisfactory, the Protector will authorize the embarkation of the Emigrants, provided the Government Emigration Surgeon is satisfied that there is nothing in the state of their health, or in that of the general population of Madras, to render it unadvisable.

XXI. The Protector shall have the power to delay the embarkation, if in his opinion the weather is likely to be boisterous.

XXII. The Emigrants having been embarked, the Commander will be required to lodge with the Protector a duplicate list, setting forth their names, ages and occupations. After examination, one of these will be returned with the Protector's countersignature, accompanied when the vessel is proceeding to a French Colony by two copies of Sections 10 to 20 of the Act XLVI of 1860, with translation in Tamil and Canarese.

XXIII. No Native Passengers not embarked under the Act shall proceed in the vessel.

XXIV. Clothing and utensils shall be supplied to each Emigrant according to the scale annexed, and shall be shipped immediately after the Emigrants have been embarked.

Tables C. and F.

XXV. The vessel having complied with the regulations, the Protector will deliver the license to the Agent or Commander on receiving the fee of one Rupee on each Emigrant embarked.

N. B.—The above Rules have been prepared more immediately with reference to Emigrants to British and French Colonies who are shipped at British Ports. Subject, however, to the modifications necessary owing to local circumstances, they are to be considered equally applicable to Emigrants recruited in British Territory and shipped at a French Port.

Provisions, Firewood, Water, and Stores for a Ship conveying Emigrants from Madras to Mauritius or Réunion.

PROVISIONS.

For every Statute Adult, the Ship is licensed to carry.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Remarks.
Rice...	24 ounces.	
Dholl...	4 „	
Ghee...	1 „	
Oil, Gingelee...	½ „	
Salt...	1 „	
Turmeric...	½ „	
Onions...	1 „	N. B.—The length of a voyage to Mauritius or Réunion is reckoned to be seven weeks throughout the year.
Tobacco...	1 „	
Chillies...	¼ „	
Tamarind...	2 „	
Salt fish...	2 „	
Coriander...	½ „	
Garlic...	¼ „	
Mustard, Pepper and Cummin seeds...	¼ „	
Soapnut...	¼ „	
For one week or seven days in addition to the above		
Choorah (Avil)... ...	2 lbs. per day.	One week's supply of Avil, Gram and Sugar to be taken on board and served out when the weather is such as to prevent cooking; 1 lb. of biscuits may be substituted for 2 lbs. of Choorah to those who desire it.
Gram, bhoot...	¼ „ „	
Sugar...	2 oz. „	

Firewood.

For	100 Statutes or less... ...	...	400 lbs. per day
Above	100 and less than 200 .	...	... 600 „ „
„	200 „ 300...	...	... 700 „ „
„	300 „ 350...	...	... 750 „ „

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each Emigrant, children included, to be not less than five Imperial gallons per week, but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Memo. of additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime juice... ..	2 Gallons per 100 men.	Booby hatch....	2
Rum or Brandy....	1 „ „ do.	Hanging stove	1
Port Wine... ...	6 Bottles „ do.	Scuttle Butts.	2
Pumpkins, large...	45 „ do.	Oil, Cocoanut.....	4 Gallons.
Biscuits... ...	120 lbs. „ do.	Wind-sails to each hatchway....	1
Bale fruit... ...	50 in No. „ do.	Air shafts, 3 feet square... .	2
Potatoes... ...	3 Maunds „ do.	Deck ventilators.	4
Sheep... ...	4 in No. „ do.	Life Buoys.	3
Preserved milk. ...	6 Gallons „ do.	Dirt Tubs	3
Fowls... ...	24 in No. for 12 infants.	Sick Bay..	2
Boilers with covers and ladles.	2 per 100 men.	Necessaries..	4
Hatchet for cutting wood. ...	1 „ do.	Bull's eye Lamps with padlocks..	2
Curry stone with roller. ...	1 „ do.	Cabooses.	2
Swabs..	3 „ do.	Rockets.	24
Brooms.	12 „ do.	Blue Lights.	24
Buckets.	5 „ do.	Storm Book.	1

THE MEDICINES.

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Calomel...	One ounce & half.	Two ounces. ...	Three ounces....	Four ounces.
Blue Pill...	One ounce.. ...	Two ounces. ...	Three ounces....	Four ounces.
Rhubarb Powder.. ...	One ounce.. ...	Two ounces. ...	Three ounces....	Four ounces.
Compound Jalap Powder....	Six ounces. ...	Eight ounces. ...	Twelve ounces....	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha Powder.....	One ounce.. ...	One ounce & half	Two ounces and half...	Three ounces.
Opium...	One ounce.. ...	Two ounces... ..	Three ounces....	Four ounces.
Dover's Powder... ...	One ounce	One ounce & half.	Two ounces.....	Three ounces.
Magnesia...	One ounce.. ...	Two ounces... ...	Three ounces.. ..	Four ounces.
Epsom Salts... ...	Three pounds.. .	Six pounds... ...	Nine pounds.....	Twelve pounds
Chloride of Lime. ...	Ten pounds. ...	Twenty pounds..	Thirty pounds....	Forty pounds.
Tartar Emetic... ...	Two drachms	Four drachms...	Six drachms... ...	One ounce.
Quinine...	One ounce ...	One ounce... ...	Two ounces.. ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial Powder. ...	Two drachms.....	Four drachms .	Six drachms.. ...	One ounce.
Extract of Colocynth Comp...	Four drachms....	One ounce... ...	One ounce & half.	Two ounces
Carbonate of Ammonia.	Six drachms.. ...	One ounce... ...	One ounce & half.	Two ounces.
Assafœtida... ...	Four drachms....	One ounce... ...	One ounce & half.	Two ounces.
Camphor...	Six drachms.. ...	One ounce.	One ounce & half.	Two ounces.
Camphorated Liniment.	Eight ounces. ...	Twelve ounces....	Sixteen ounces....	Twenty ounces.
Catechu... ...	One ounce.. ...	Two ounces.....	Three ounces.....	Four ounces.
Prepared Chalk.. ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces... ...	Three ounces....	Four ounces.
Tincture of Opium. ...	Four ounces.. ...	Six ounces... ...	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces
Turpentine... ...	Eight ounces. ...	Twelve ounces....	One pint.	Twenty ounces
Senna Leaves	Four ounces.. ...	Eight ounces.. ...	Twelve ounces....	One pound.
Blistering Plaster ...	Four ounces.. ...	Six ounces... ...	Eight ounces.....	Twelve ounces
Sulphur Sublimed. ...	Eight ounces.. .	Ten ounces... ...	Twelve ounces....	One pound.
Sulphur Ointment. ...	Six ounces... ...	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces....	One pound
Linseed Flour... ...	Two pounds. ...	Four pounds. ...	Six pounds... ...	Eight pounds.
Country Soap... ...	Twelve ounces...	One pound & half.	Two pounds. ...	Three pounds.
Castor Oil... ...	Three bottles. ...	Six bottles... ...	Eight bottles. ...	Twelve bottles
Oil of Peppermint. ...	One ounce... ...	Two ounces... ...	Two ounces.... ...	Two ounces.
Adhesive Plaster (spread)...	One yard.... ...	Two yards... ...	Two yards... ...	Two yards.
Simple Ointment. ...	Eight ounces. ..	Twelve ounces....	One pound....	One pound & half.
Ringworm Ointment ...	Eight ounces.....	Twelve ounces....	One pound....	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's Opiate... ...	1 Small oz. phial.	2 oz. phial... ...	2 oz. phial....	Two oz. phial.
Aromatic Spt. of Hartshorn...	Two ounces. ...	Three ounces....	Three ounces. ...	Three ounces.
Cholera Pills in Phial...	Six dozens. ...	Six dozens... ...	Six dozen....	Six dozens.
Cubebs Powder. ...	Two pounds. ...	Two pounds.. ...	Two pounds.	Two pounds.
Sweet Spirit Nitre. ...	Eight ounces.....	One pound... ...	One pound.	One pound.
Copaiba...	Eight ounces.....	One pound... ...	One pound & half.	One pound & half.
Sulphate of Copper. ...	One ounce. ...	One ounce... ...	One ounce....	One ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc... ...	Half ounce. ...	Half ounce.. ...	Half ounce...	Half ounce.
Lunar Caustic... ...	Two drachms.....	Three drachms....	Four drachms.....	Four drachms.

THE MEDICINES—*(Continued.)*

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion.

INSTRUMENTS.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Glass measure (1 oz.).....	One...	One...	One....	One.
Glass measure (drop)....	One...	One...	One....	One.
Pestle & Mortar (Wedgewood)...	One...	One... ..	One	One.
Scales and Weights (Grains)...	One set... . .	One set...	One set...	One set.
Splints (Common) ...	One set... ...	One set... ...	One set....	One set.
Lint (prepared). ...	Two ounces. ..	Three ounces.....	Four ounces..	Six ounces.
Cloth for Bandages. ...	One piece...	Two pieces... ...	Two pieces..	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding). ...	One...	One.	Two	Two.
Silver catheter (middle Size)...	One...	One	One....	One.
Spatula...	One...	One...	One....	One.
Scissors, Dressing. ...	One...	One...	One....	One.
Infusion Pots... ...	One...	Two...	Two....	Two.
Bed Pans (Metal).. ...	Two...	Two..	Three...	Three.
Country Paper... ...	One quire... ...	One quire... ...	Two quires..	Two quires.
Penknife...	One...	One...	One....	One.
Sago...	Five pounds. ...	Ten pounds..	Fifteen pounds...	Twenty pounds
Arrow Root...	Five pounds. ...	Ten pounds..	Fifteen pounds...	Twenty pounds
Small Tin Box: ..	One...	One...	One....	One.

I hereby certify that the Medicines according to the above scale have been shipped on board the for the use of Adult Emigrants proceeding to

EMIGRATION OFFICE,
of 186 .

Surgeon,
Emigration Agent

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Madras to Mauritius or Réunion.

For each Adult Male Emigrant.

1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
2 Dhovtees, (Waist Cloths.)
1 Cotton Merzæ or Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.
1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Boy.

1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
2 Dhovtees, (Waist Cloths.)
1 Cotton Merzæ or Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.
1 Tin plate and 1 do. Mug.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Adult Female Emigrant.

1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
2 Saddies, (Cloths.)
1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Girl.

1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
2 Saddies, (Cloths.)
1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
1 Flannel Banian.

For each Infant.

2 Yards of coarse cloth for covering, and
1 Flannel Banian.

For sick Emigrants.

5 Extra Cumblies, for every 100 men.
6 Flannel Belts, for do.

APPENDIX No. XI.—(*Continued.*)

A.—(*Continued.*)

Provisions, Firewood, Water and Stores for a Ship conveying Emigrants from Madras to Colonies in the West Indies.

PROVISIONS.

For every Statute Adult the Ship is licensed to carry for 18 *Weeks.*

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Articles.	Quantity per day
Rice - - - - - -	24 oz.	Salt-fish - - - - -	2 oz.
Dholl - - - - - -	4 „	Coriander seed - - - - -	2 drs.
Ghee - - - - - -	1 „	Garlic - - - - - -	½ „
Oil, Gingely - - - - -	½ „	Mustard } - - - - -	
Salt - - - - - -	1 „	Pepper } seeds - - - -	2 „
Turmeric - - - - -	½ „	Cummin } - - - - -	
Onions - - - - -	2 „	Soapnut for the voyage for each	
Tobacco - - - - - -	1 „	Adult - - - - -	2 lbs.
Chillies - - - - -	½ „	Betel - - - - - -	4 „
Tamarind - - - - -	2 „		

For 18 *days in addition to the above.*

Choorah or Avil - - - - -	2 lbs.	To be served out when cooking is prevented by bad weather. One pound of biscuit to be substituted for 2 lbs. Choorah to those who prefer it.
Gram, bhoot - - - - -	½ „	
Sugar - - - - - -	2 oz.	

Firewood.

For 100 Statutes or less.....400 lbs. per day
Above 100 and less than 200...600 „ „
„ 200 „ 300...700 „ „
„ 300 „ 350...750 „ „

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each Emigrant, children included, to be not less than five Imperial gallons per week; but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime juice, 10 gallons	per 100 men.	Cabooses, double ...	2	in No.
Rum or Brandy, 20	„	Boilers, iron with ladles	4	
Port Wine, 12 bottles	„	Hatchets for cutting wood	1	per 100 men
Pumpkins ..... } Yams and Potatoes..... } 1,000 lbs.	„	Curry-stone with roller	1	„
		Buckets...	10	„
		Swabs	12	„
Biscuits.....360 lbs.	„	Brooms	40	„
Bale fruit.....50 in No.	„	Scuttle Butts	2	in No.
Sheep or Goats, 20 „	„	Oil, Cocoanut	20	gallons
Preserved milk, 1,000 pts.	„	Wind sails to each hatchway	1	in No.
Country Soap, 80 lbs.	„	Booby hatches	2	„
Europe „ 112 „	„	Air shafts of 9 superficial feet aperture	2	„
Tea. ... ...2 lbs.	„	Deck Ventilators	4	„
Condensed Eggs* 20 lbs.	„	Life Buoys	4	„
Sugar*... ... ...56 „	„			

APPENDIX No. XI.—(*Continued.*)

Additional articles and fittings for the voyage.—(Continued.)

Soojee, Oatmeal, Sago and Arrowroot.....	*750 lbs. per 100 men.	Dirt Tubs	3	in No.
Water for sick,* 600 gals.		Sick Bay	2	„
		Hanging Stoves	1	„
		Necessaries, double... ...	4	„
		Bulls-eye lamps with padlocks	2	„
		Rockets	24	„
		Blue Lights...	24	„
		Storm Book...	1	„

The articles marked thus* are to be issued at the discretion of the Surgeon for the use of children under 6 years of age.

List of Medicines.

N B.—Any of the subjoined articles are to be changed for such others, not more expensive in the whole, as the Surgeon of the Ship may prefer.

Articles.	100	200 Persons	300	Articles.	100	200 Persons	300
Calomel...	3 oz	4 oz.	6 oz.	Vinegar.....	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Blue Pills....	3 „	4 „	6 „	Compound Rhubarb Pills...	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Rhubarb Powder....	2 „	4 „	6 „	Purgative Pills*. ...	No. 100	No. 150	No. 200
Compound Jalap Powder...	12 „	16 „	24 „	Diarrhœa Pills†....	„ 100	„ 150	„ 200
Ipecacuanha Powder.	2 „	3 „	5 „	Leeches.	„ 50	„ 75	„ 100
Opium	8 „	16 „	24 „	Gum Arabic... ...	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.
Dover's Powder.. ...	2 „	3 „	4 „	Acid Tartaric..... ...	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
Magnesia	2 „	4 „	6 „	Croton Oil..... ...	2 drs.	3 drs.	4 drs
Epsom Salts.	6 lbs.	12 lbs.	18 lbs.	Scammony.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.
Chloride of Lime.	30 „	50 „	70 „	Sulphate of Iron ..	1 „	1½ „	2 „
Tartar Emetic... ...	4 drs.	8 drs.	12 drs.	Compound Extract of Gentian...	1 „	2 „	3 „
Quinine...	4 oz.	5 oz.	6 oz.	Iodide of Potassium.	1 „	2 „	3 „
Antimonial Powder..	8 drs.	1 „	1½ „	Camphor.	4 „	6 „	8 „
Extract of Colocynth, compound... ...	2 oz.	3 „	4 „	Camphorated Liniment.	16 „	24 „	32 „
Carbonate of Ammonia...	1½ „	2 „	3 „	Prepared Chalk....	8 „	12 „	16 „
Blistering Fluid ...	4 „	5 „	6 „	Tincture of Opium...	8 „	12 „	16 „
Grey Powder	2 „	3 „	4 „	Turpentine	16 „	24 „	32 „
Acid, Sulph. Dilut.	6 „	9 „	12 „	Senna Leaves	8 „	16 „	24 „
Tinct. of Catechu ...	6 „	9 „	12 „	Blistering Plaster	8 „	12 „	16 „
Morph. Hydrochl...	1 dr.	2 drs.	3 drs.	Sulphur Sublimed ...	16 „	20 „	24 „
Chloroform	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	Sulphur Ointment	12 „	20 „	28 „
Chiretta	2 lbs.	2½ lbs.	3 lbs.	Linseed Flour.... ...	4 lbs.	8 lbs.	12 lbs.
Friar's Balsam	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	Castor Oil.	6 bots.	12 bots.	18 bots.
Liq. Plumbi Diacetat.	3 „	6 „	9 „	Oil of Peppermint...	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Sugar of Lead	2 „	3 „	4 „	Adhesive Plaster, spread..	4 yds.	6 yds.	8 yds.
Cerat. Calamin	8 „	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	Simple Ointment...	16 oz.	24 oz.	32 oz.
Strong Mercurial Ointment... ...	8 „	12 oz.	1 lb.	Ringworm Ointment.	16 „	24 „	32 „
				Jeremie's Opiate...	2 oz. ph.	4 oz. ph.	5 oz ph.

* Purgative Pills.
℞. Ext. Colocynth Comp.
Pill. Rhei.
Pulv. Scammon aa gr. xv.
M. ft. h. Pill. xij.—two or three the dose.

† Diarrhœa Pills.
℞. Cupri Sulphat gr. xij.
Opii grs. xxiv.
M. f. Pill. xij. one thrice daily.

APPENDIX No. XI.—(*Continued.*)

List of Medicines.—(Continued.)

N. B.—Any of the subjoined articles are to be changed for such others, not more expensive in the whole, as the Surgeon of the Ship may prefer.

Articles.	100	200 Persons	300	Articles.	100	200 Persons	300
Alum	8 „	12 „	1 „	Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.	4 oz.	6 doz.	8 oz.
Olive Oil	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.	Cholera Pills in phial	6 doz.	9 doz.	12 doz.
Compound Tincture of Camphor (Paregoric).	6 oz	8 oz.	10 oz.	Cubebs Powder...	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
Nitrate of Potass...	4 „	6 „	8 „	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	8 oz.	1 lb.	1½ lb.
Creosote	1 dr	2 drs.	3 drs.	Copaiba..	8 „	1 „	1½ „
Tinct. of Iodine ...	2 oz	2½ oz	3 oz.	Sulphate of Copper.	1 „	2 oz.	3 oz
Essence of Ginger ...	1 „	1½ „	2 „	Sulphate of Zinc. ...	1 „	2 „	3 „
Bicarbonate of Soda	2 lbs	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	Lunar Caustic ...	4 drs.	6 drs.	1 „
Compound Chalk Powder with Opium	2 oz.	4 oz	6 oz.	Prepared Lint... ...	8 oz.	12 oz	16 „
Ginger Powder . .	2 „	3 „	4 „	Long Cloth for Bandages...	18 yds.	24 yds.	30 yds
Europe Mustard...	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.	Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.. ...	5 gal.	10 gal.	15 gal

List of Instruments, &c.

1 Capital case of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments with Needles, Ligatures, Silk, &c.
2 One-ounce Glass Measures.
2 Minim Glass Measures.
1 Pestle and Mortar.
1 Set of Weights and Scales (grains in box.)
2 Sets of common Splints.
2 Sets of Bleeding Lancets
2 Silver Catheters (Nos. 9 and 12)
2 Spatulas
1 Pocket Dressing Case.
2 Infusion Pots.
1 Quire of country paper for every 100 men.
1 Penknife.
1 Metal Bed Pan for every 100 men
4 oz. Sponge.
1 Pewter Pint (XX measure)
2 lbs. Tow.
1 Tin Funnel.
1 Read's Enema Syringe and Stomach Pump.
1 Urethra Syringe for every 100 men.
1 Pewter Enema Syringe (oz. 4.)
1 Blood Porringer (oz. 16.)
10 yards country Flannel for every 100 men.
1 dozen Phial Corks; 1 dozen Bottles
1 Slab for Pills.
6 dozen Pins.

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Madras to Colonies in the West Indies.

FOR EACH MALE ADULT OR BOY.

1 Woollen Trowsers.
1 Cotton Cloth ditto.
1 Woollen Coat.
2 Cotton Jackets.
2 Doveties or waist cloths.
1 Red Woollen Cap.
1 pair worsted Stockings.
2 Cumblies or blankets.
1 Teessalah or dish.
1 Lotah or pot.
1 pair of Shoes.

FOR EACH FEMALE ADULT OR GIRL.

2 Flannel Jackets.
1 Woollen Petticoat.
1 Sadi or Cloth.
2 Cumblies or blankets.
1 Teessalah or dish.
1 Lotah or pot.
1 pair worsted Stockings.
1 pair of Shoes.
1 Wooden Comb.

FOR EACH INFANT.

1 Flannel Coodtha or Jacket.
2 yards coarse Cloth.

SPARE CLOTHING FOR EVERY 50 EMIGRANTS.

6 Flannel Banyans.
6 Caps.
6 pairs worsted Socks.
4 Woollen Trowsers.
4 Woollen Shirts.

APPENDIX No XI.—(*Continued*)

B.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the official year 1862-63.

Name of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Echo	388	9th May 1862....	152	0	
„ Scindian	546	22nd May 1862....	291	1	Atrophy and convulsions.
„ Norman Morison	564	8th June 1862....	263	1	Diarrhœa.
„ John Vanner	726	20th June 1862....	361	3	Diarrhœa, Marasmus, and Cholera.
„ Troas	663	17th July 1862....	347	0	
Barque Nonpareil...	456	20th July 1862....	239	1	Unknown.
Ship Lady McNaughten	558	1st August 1862.....	257	0	
„ Duke de Malakhoff ...	458	7th August 1862....	254	1	Difficult labor.
„ Scindian	546	21st August 1862.....	296	0	
„ Sir Robert Seppings ...	592	19th Sept. 1862.....	283	0	
Barque Nonpariel	456	22nd Oct. 1862.....	247	3	Dysentery, Atrophia, & Diarrhœa.
„ War Eagle...	599	28th Dec. 1862.....	272	2	Diarrhœa, Fever.
„ Edmundsbury	523	17th Jany. 1863.....	261	0	
Ship Raby Castle	691	4th March 1863.....	288	1	Fever.
„ Rajasthan	627	11th April 1863.....	330	0	
				13	

APPENDIX No XII—(*Continued*)

B

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Assessment for the year 1862

		1st Division.			2nd Division			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.		
		RS	A	P	RS	A	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.	Arrears anterior to 1861	225	13	9	220	4	7	223	6	9	1,593	8	4	2,366	3	7	4,629	5	0
	Arrears of 1861...	1,079	5	5	1,312	2	6	907	3	6	7,908	13	5	24,142	12	6	35,350	5	4
	For the year 1862	53,556	3	7	38,750	12	2	16,726	9	4	41,094	12	6	64,080	8	8	2,14,208	14	3
	Total...	54,861	6	9	40,283	3	3	17,857	3	7	50,597	2	3	90,589	8	9	2,54,188	8	7
Collection.	Arrears anterior to 1861	59	6	3	100	14	8	100	11	10	608	12	1	914.	5	7	1,784	2	5
	Arrears of 1861...	618	15	8	752	7	10	712	12	10	6,508	2	8	22,056	15	9	30,649	6	9
	For the year 1862	49,653	0	1	36,004	0	2	12,733	4	11	19,931	9	0	3,445	4	10	1,21,767	3	0
	Total...	50,331	6	0	36,857	6	8	13,546	13	7	27,048	7	9	26,416	10	2	1,54,200	12	2
Remission.	Arrears anterior to 1861 ... - ...	28	10	6	29	10	1	19	14	3	135	6	7	280	15	5	494	8	10
	Arrears of 1861	329	3	4	501	14	5	131	9	1	638	8	6	810	5	10	2,411	9	2
	For the year 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ..	357	13	10	531	8	6	151	7	4	773	15	1	1,091	5	3	2,906	2	0
Balance.	Arrears anterior to 1861	137	13	0	89	11	10	102	12	8	849	5	8	1,170	14	7	2,350	9	9
	Arrears of 1861...	131	2	5	57	12	3	62	13	7	762	2	3	1,275	6	11	2,289	5	5
	For the year 1862	3,903	3	6	2,746	12	0	3,993	4	5	21,163	3	6	60,635	3	10	92,441	11	3
	Total...	4,172	2	11	2,894	4	1	4,158	14	8	22,774	11	5	63,081	9	4	97,081	10	5

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

C.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on spring Vehicles and Animals in 1862

		1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.	Arrears of 1859.....	192	12	0	126	0	0	206	4	0	123	12	0	648	12	0
	Do. 1860.....	165	4	0	197	4	0	237	0	0	281	4	0	880	12	0
	Do. 1861.....	500	0	0	959	4	0	4,302	12	0	10,527	0	0	16,289	0	0
	Do. 1862.....	10,543	0	0	10,214	4	0	10,011	0	0	64	8	0	30,832	12	0
	Total...	11,401	0	0	11,496	12	0	14,757	0	0	10,996	8	0	48,651	4	0
Collection.	Arrears of 1859.....	7	8	0	12	12	0	7	8	0	2	4	0	30	0	0
	Do 1860.....	2	4	0	9	12	0	13	8	0	37	8	0	63	0	0
	Do. 1861.....	161	4	0	655	0	2	3,952	8	0	9,861	8	0	14,630	4	2
	Do. 1862.....	9,748	9	0	9,092	10	0	6,055	8	0	64	8	0	24,961	3	0
	Total...	9,919	9	0	9,770	2	2	10,029	0	0	9,965	12	0	39,684	7	2
Remission.	Arrears of 1859.....	185	4	0	113	4	0	198	12	0	121	8	0	618	12	0
	Do. 1860.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1861.....	6	12	0	8	4	0	54	12	0	226	3	0	295	15	0
	Do. 1862.....	256	15	0	236	10	0	190	6	0	...	..	...	683	15	0
	Total...	448	15	0	358	2	0	443	14	0	347	11	0	1,598	10	0
Balance.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1860.....	163	0	0	187	8	0	223	8	0	243	12	0	817	12	0
	Do. 1861. ..	332	0	0	295	15	10	295	8	0	439	5	0	1,362	12	10
	Do 1862. ...	537	8	0	885	0	0	3,765	2	0	...	...	...	5,187	10	0
	Total...	1,032	8	0	1,368	7	10	4,284	2	0	683	1	0	7,368	2	10

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued).*

C.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts in 1862.

		1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	70	8	0	252	12	0	324	0	0	647	4	0
	Do. 1860....	0	4	0	159	12	0	420	0	0	519	12	0	1,099	12	0
	Do 1861.....	10	4	0	285	0	0	1,776	12	0	2,085	12	0	4,157	12	0
	Do. 1862.. ..	2,519	8	0	1,885	8	0	1,980	12	0	129	0	0	6,514	12	0
	Total.	2,530	0	0	2,400	12	0	4,430	4	0	3,058	8	0	12,419	8	0
Collection.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	Do. 1860.....	0	4	0	5	4	0	30	12	0	36	12	0	73	0	0
	Do. 1861	10	4	0	209	4	0	1,359	0	0	1,617	12	0	3,196	4	0
	Do. 1862.....	2,519	8	0	1,233	12	0	404	4	0	129	0	0	4,286	8	0
	Total.	2,530	0	0	1,448	4	0	1,797	0	0	1,786	8	0	7,561	12	0
Remission.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	70	8	0	249	12	0	321	0	0	641	4	0
	Do 1860.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do 1861.. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1862.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	...	...	...	70	8	0	249	12	0	321	0	0	641	4	0
Balance.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1860.....	...	...	...	154	8	0	389	4	0	483	0	0	1,026	12	0
	Do. 1861.....	...	...	...	75	12	0	417	12	0	468	0	0	961	8	0
	Do. 1862.....	...	...	...	651	12	0	1,576	8	0	...	...	...	2,228	4	0
	Total.	...	...	...	882	0	0	2,38[illegible]	8	0	951	0	0	4,216	8	0

APPENDIX No. XIII.

A.

List of Stations in the Diocese of Madras, and of Chaplains located in them, April 1863.

Stations	No. of Chaplains sanctioned.	Remarks. *Note.*—Minister signifies a Clergyman receiving 100 Rupees a month from Government.
Cathedral	2	*a.* Rev. F. G. Lugard. *b.* „ C. D. Gibson.
Fort	1	„ A. H. Alcock.
Black Town	2	*a.* „ C. R. Drury. *b.* „ A Minister.
Vepery...	2	*a.* „ A. W. Pearson. *b* „ W. Leeming.
St. Thomé	1	„ T. Dealtry (Archdeacon)
Poonamallee	1	A Minister.
St. Thomas' Mount	1	Rev. J T. D. Kidd.
Vellore and Arcot	1	„ J. J. B Sayers.
Cuddalore	1	A Minister.
Trichinopoly	1	Rev. O. Dene.
Quilon with Trevandrum	1	„ R. Firth.
Ootacamund	1	„ W. B Ottley.
Coonoor and Jackatalla	1	„ J. Richards.
Cannanore	1	„ C. Rhenius.
Calicut	1	„ J. McKee.
Mercara.	1	A Minister
Bangalore	3	*a.* Rev. J. Gorton. *b.* „ G. E. Morris *c.* „ J. V. Bull.
Bellary...	1	„ B. O'M. Deane
Secunderabad	3	*a* „ H. P. James *b.* „ G. English. *c.* „ T. Foulkes.
Jaulnah	1	No Clergyman.
Kamptee	1	Rev. S. T. Pettigrew.
Seetabuldee	1	„ A. Taylor.
Vizagapatam	1	„ J. Wynch.
Berhampore	1	„ J. D. Ostrehan.
Rajahmundry	1	„ J. Murphy, D. D.
Masulipatam	1	None.
Tranquebar	1	A Minister.
Palamcottah	1	Served by Missionaries.
Domestic Chaplain	1	Rev. W. S. Smith.
Total number of Chaplains required by sanctioned list to be on actual duty...	35	

List of Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, April 1863.

Names.	Absent.	Where stationed.
Senior Chaplains.		
Reverend F. G. Lugard...	...	St. George's Cathedral.
„ J. Griffiths	12 months leave on sick certificate	
Chaplains.		
Reverend A. H. Alcock...	...	Fort St. George.
„ J. Gorton...	...	Bangalore.
„ A. Kinloch	Europe.	
„ W. B. Ottley	...	Ootacamund.
„ G. E. Morris	...	Bangalore.
„ J. Richards.	...	Coonoor and Jackatalla.
„ C. D. Gibson	...	St. George's Cathedral.
„ J. V. Bull...	...	Bangalore
„ R. Firth	...	Travancore.
„ T. Dealtry...	...	St. Thomé.
„ R. Murphy	Europe.	
„ C. Rhenius..	...	Cannanore.
„ W. R. Capel	Europe.	
Assistant Chaplains.		
Reverend J. T. D. Kidd...	...	St. Thomas' Mount
„ W. W. G. Cooper... ...	Europe.	
„ S. T. Pettigrew	...	Kamptee.
„ J. D. Ostrehan	...	Berhampore and Vizagapatam.
„ H. P. James	...	Secunderabad.
„ T. A. C. Pratt	Europe.	
„ R. P. Little	Europe.	
„ G. B. Howard	Europe.	
„ C. R. Drury	...	Black Town.
„ J. J. B. Sayers	...	Vellore and Arcot.
„ K. C. Bailey	Europe.	
„ B. O'M. Deane	...	Bellary.
„ J. McKee	...	Calicut.
„ A. W. Pearson	...	Vepery.
„ O. Dene.	...	Trichinopoly.
„ J. W. Wynch	...	Vizagapatam.
„ G. English	...	Secunderabad.
„ J. Murphy...	...	Rajahmundry.
„ T. Foulkes	...	Secunderabad.
„ A. Taylor...	...	Kamptee.
„ W. S. Smith	...	Domestic Chaplain.
„ W. Leeming	...	Vepery.
„ W. S. Trotman	Not arrived.	
„ C. H. Deane	do.	
One vacant	vacant.	
Total number allowed 40... ...	Absent 12	On duty 28.

Clergymen receiving a Government Grant.

Names.	Absent.	Stations.
Revd. W. Collins	In connexion with the Colonial and Continental Church Society.	Cochin.
„ S. J. Compton		Nellore.
„ F. A. C. Lillingston... ...		Madras.
„ C. C. Shutie		Pulicat.
„ J. Tanner		Kurnool.
„ P. Webber		Bangalore.
„ J. S. Wilkinson		Salem.
„ A. F. Cæmmerer...	...	Cuddalore.
„ S. W. Coultrup	...	Tranquebar.
„ A. Fennell	...	Mercara.
„ S. A. Godfrey...	...	Mysore.
„ W. Hickey	...	Madras.
„ G. U. Pope	...	Chaplain of Jail, Ootacamund, &c
„ W. Taylor	...	Vallavaram and Poonamallee.
„ W. W. Wait	...	Coonoor and Jackatalla, assisting the Chaplain.

Missionaries.

Names.	Absent.	Stations
Revd. F. W. N. Alexander ...	...	Ellore.
„ H. Andrews	Europe.	
„ H. Bartlett	...	Madras.
„ J. Bilderbeck	...	Do
„ T. Bliss	...	Do
„ H. Bower	...	Do
„ H. Baker (Junior)	...	Mundakayam.
„ J. G. Beuttler	Europe.	
„ T. Brotherton	...	Nazareth and Sawyerpuram.
„ R. Caldwell...	...	Edeyengoody.
„ W. Clark	...	Nellore.
„ J. Clay	...	Mutialpaud.
„ R. Collins.	...	Cottayam.
„ S. G. Coyle	...	Puthiamputhur.
„ T. Y. Darling	...	Bezwara.
„ A Dibb	...	Megnanapuram.
„ H. Dixon	Europe.	
„ J. Earnshaw	...	Sawyerpuram.
„ W. J. Edmonds	...	Dumagudiem.
„ W. Ellington	...	Do
„ D. Fenn	...	North Tinnevelly.
„ W. Gray	...	Madras.
„ J. Guest	...	Vepery.
„ J. Gritton	Europe.	
„ H. Harley	...	Vepery.
„ G. Y. Heyne	...	Nangoor.
„ J. Higgins	...	Kalsapaud.

Missionaries.

Names.	Absent.	Stations.
Revd. N. Honiss	...	Dohnavur.
„ C. Hubbard	...	Canendagoody.
„ A. Johnson	...	Alleppie.
„ C. E. Kennett	...	Christianagram.
„ C. S. Kohlhoff	...	Erungalore.
„ R. C. Macdonald	...	North Tinnevelly.
„ R. R. Meadows	...	Sivagasi.
„ A. R. C. Nailer	...	Vediarpuram.
„ R. T. Noble	...	Masulipatam.
„ J. Peet	...	Mavelicara.
„ S. Percival	...	Tanjore.
„ J. Pickford	Europe.	
„ P. S. Royston	Europe.	
„ A. R. Symonds	...	Madras.
„ E. Sargent	...	Palamcottah.
„ J. Seller	...	Moodaloor.
„ J. E. Sharkey	...	Masulipatam.
„ J. Sharp	...	Do
„ J. D. Simmons	...	Surandei.
„ J. M. Speechley	...	Kunnankulam.
„ J. F. Spencer	...	Jamalamadagu
„ T. Spratt	...	Palamcottah.
„ J. Stephenson	...	Edeyengoody.
„ J. M. Strachan	...	Ramnad and Paumben.
„ W. P. Schaffter	...	Suvisēshapuram.
„ C. Tanner	...	Masulipatam.
„ A. Taylor	...	Secunderabad
„ J. Thomas	Europe.	
„ J. T. Tucker	...	Paneivilei.
„ J. Whitchurch	...	Pannikulum.
„ J. H. Wilkinson	...	Trichoor.
„ J. Wilson	...	Paneivilei.
„ Isaac Abraham	...	Do
„ Devasagayam Adeikalum ...	...	Combaconum.
„ David Arulappen...	...	Mal Seitalei.
„ Perianayagam Aurumanayagam....	...	Asirvathapuram.
„ Jacob Chandy	...	Pallam.
„ Joseph Cornelius	...	Sivagasi.
„ George Curean	...	Cochin.
„ Delemandrum David... ...	...	St. Thomé.
„ Samuel Daniel	...	Edeyengoody.
„ Vedhanayagam Devanayagam	...	Sivagasi.
„ Muttoosawmy Devaprasatham ...	...	Megnanapuram.
„ J. Hyerah Eapen	...	Cottayam.
„ John Eleazer	...	Bangalore.
„ Devasagayam Gnanamuttoo	...	Nellore.
„ Chinien Innasi	...	Maitooputty.
„ Kollatta Jaco...	...	Cottayam.
„ Abraham Job	...	Sawyerpuram.
„ Jesudasen John	...	Kadatchapuram.
„ Koshi Koshi	...	Cottayam.
„ Kuruwalla Kuruwalla ...	...	Kedawalama.

Missionaries.

Names.	Absent.	Stations.
Revd. Omen Mamen	...	Alleppie.
„ John Devaprasatham Martyn	...	Ramnad.
„ Arumynayagam Massillamaney...	...	Puthukootee.
„ Parenjody Methuselah ...	...	Amiappen.
„ George Matthan	...	Cottayam.
„ John Nallathambie	...	Pannikulum.
„ Mudhuranayagam Periyanayagam	...	Palamcottah.
„ William Thomas Satthianadham...	...	Madras.
„ Tavasiappen Solomon ...	...	Do
„ Abraham Samuel...	...	Nellore.
„ Vedhamanikum Sandhosham	...	Sivagasi.
„ Devasagayam Savarimootoo ...	...	Cuddalore.
„ Mathmenthiram Savariroyan	...	Dohnavur.
„ Paramananthan Simeon	...	Alvarneri.
„ Innasimuttoo Sinnappen ...	...	Alumbaukum.
„ Jacob Tharien...	...	Kanuit.
„ Kanagasahie Vedanaigam ...	...	Tanjore.
„ Devanayagam Viravagu ..	...	Satthankulum.

Scholastic.

Revd. J. Bamforth	Military Male Asylum.
„ Henry Pope	Ootacamund.
„ J. B. Rodgers	Madras.
„ D. Simpson	Military Female Asylum
„ T. Whitehouse	Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Retired.

Revd. H. Baker (Senior)	Cottayam.
„ John Devasagayam	Kudatchapuram.
„ C. Franklin	Bangalore.
„ W. Howell	Madras.
„ P. Percival...	Do
„ N. Parenjody	Secunderbad.

B.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§ I.—*The Board.*

1. That the object of this Board be to advance the cause of Christian Education in South India, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England; primarily among the children of the European and Eurasian population, and with especial reference to the following points, viz. :—

(*a*) The improvement of existing Schools.

(*b*) The training of competent Teachers.

(*c*) The establishment of Bible Classes in the Government Provincial and Zillah Schools of the Madras Presidency.

(*d*) The establishment of new Schools where such are necessary.

2. That the Board consist of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras for the time being (who shall be *Ex-officio* President,) of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras for the time being (who shall be *Ex-officio* Vice President,) and of fifteen others, of whom six shall be Clergymen, and nine Laymen, all being members and communicants of the Church of England.

3. That one of the members of the Board be appointed Secretary.

4. That the Board be elected at an annual meeting of the Subscribers, former members being re-eligible; intermediate vacancies to be filled up by the Board.

§ II.—*Meetings.*

1. That a meeting of the Board be held once in every three months, five members to form a quorum.

2. That special meetings of the Board may be called at any time on due notice by the Secretary in communication with the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or on the written requisition of five members of the Board.

3. That all questions be decided by a majority of members present (except as otherwise provided in these Rules,) and that in case of equality of votes, the Chairman have a second and casting Vote.

4. That it be competent for the Secretary to submit in circulation, for the decision of the Board, drafts of Resolutions upon subjects of an ordinary character; it being provided that if any two members object to such Resolutions, they shall be reserved for final decision at the next meeting of the Board.

5. That no motion shall be made at any meeting of the Board except upon matters of which intimation has been previously given in the papers circulated by the Secretary.

Any member, therefore, desirous of bringing forward a motion at the next ensuing meeting, must send notice to that effect to the Secretary at least ten days previous to the meeting.

6. That when an amendment is proposed to a motion, the amendment be put to the meeting first, and, if carried, become the substantive motion, on which the votes of the meeting shall then be taken.

7. That no second amendment be proposed till the first amendment is either lost, or has become the substantive motion before the meeting.

8. That the Secretary give at least a fortnight's notice of every intended meeting of the Board to each of the members.

9. That the Secretary keep a record of the proceedings of the Board at its meetings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and that immediately after each meeting he circulates the proceedings of that meeting to all members who were present for confirmation, and to the remaining members for their perusal and information.

10. That all letters and papers received or sent by the Secretary in his official capacity be submitted to the Board at the quarterly meeting.

11. That an annual meeting of Subscribers to the Board be held at Madras early in each year.

12. That all meetings of the Board be commenced with Prayer.

§ III.—*Finance.*

1. That a Treasurer or Treasurers be appointed by the Board, who shall be put in responsible charge of the funds belonging to the Board.

2. That the accounts of the Board be closed on the 31st December in each year, and that a full statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, together with a Report of the operations of the Board in the Diocese, be submitted at the annual meeting of Subscribers.

3. That the accounts be annually audited under the instructions of the Board.

4. That Grants-in-aid may be made either in money or material to such Schools (or classes in Schools) as conform to the conditions hereinafter to be laid down, it being provided that such grants be made for a time not exceeding three years, at the end of which period they may be renewed or not, according to the pleasure of the Board.

5. That the money grants-in-aid made by the Board never exceed one-half of the funds raised by local efforts.

6. That not less than a tenth part of all the contributions made to the Board be laid by to form a Reserve Fund, out of which, as opportunities occur, sums shall be invested in Government Securities, and thus a permanent source of income be provided for the expenditure of the Board on Educational purposes in the Diocese of Madras.

§ IV.—*Conditions of Co-operation.*

1. That the local rules of any School receiving aid from the Board be submitted to and approved by the Board before aid is granted.

2. That all Schools receiving aid from the Board be subject to regular inspection, it being provided that where the School is already under Government inspection, the Board only find means for having the School inspected with reference to its religious and moral progress.

3. That Returns, as laid down in Rules following, be required of all Schools in connection with the Board.

§ V.—*Returns.*

1. That on application for aid being made to the Board by any School, an extract from the Rules containing § III., Rules 4, 5 §§ IV. V. (Entire) be sent to the applicants, and that no grant be made till the conditions laid down have been accepted

2 That a Tabular form (as annexed) be filled up and sent to the Secretary of the Board, between the 1st and 15th of January each year.

TABLE.

Return of	School at		for the year.
No. on books.	Average attendance.	No. admitted during year.	No. who have left during year.
By fees from children.	Grant of Diocesan Board.	By other sources of income.	Total.

3. That a short Report of the state of the School be sent together with the Tabular Return by the Principal Master of each School in connection with the Board; the Report to comprise remarks under the following heads, viz:—

(1) State of School buildings, and School appliances.

(2) Progress made by the children in Secular studies.

(3) Progress made by the children in Religious studies; and such other remarks as the Master may consider fit to submit to the Board.

4. That in the case of Schools receiving aid from the Board which are not inspected by Government, an Inspector be appointed by the Board who shall be requested to furnish the Board with a full report of the condition of the School, so far as he can judge of it making particular reference to the religious instruction and moral status of the children.

5. That in the case of Schools receiving aid from the Board which are under Government inspection, the Director of Public Instruction for the time being be requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the Report of the Inspector as soon after the inspection has taken place as possible; and that a Return also be made by an Inspector to be appointed by the Board of the religious and moral progress of the children.

6. That the time of inspection be fixed by the local managers of the School in communication with the Secretary of the Board.

§ VI.—*B. Classes in Government Schools.*

1. That the Masters in Government Provincial and Zillah Schools in the Presidency be requested to form and superintend daily Bible classes (and where necessary, Sunday classes) for the Scriptural instruction of Christian boys belonging to the School, and of such other of the boys as may voluntarily attend the same, it being provided that if the Master of the School is not a Christian, or is unwilling to undertake the proposed work, the Board find means for getting such classes established and superintended by other persons.

2. That all regulations and expenses connected with the instruction and examination of such classes be matters of arrangement in each case between the Master of the School, or teacher of the class, and the Board, in concert with the Chaplain or resident Clergyman, where there is one of the station.

3. That the Master of the School or Teacher of the class be requested to furnish the Board with an Annual Report of the numbers and progress of the members of the Scripture class.

Final Rule.

That no alteration be made in the above Rules and Regulations except by the Votes of two-thirds of a meeting of the Board, notice having been given at the previous meeting of the intended alteration.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

A.

An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain Schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, village, or place, in any District under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in certain towns and villages, situated in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, Schools for elementary instruction have been established and maintained by a rate imposed by the Revenue Authorities, with the consent of the principal inhabitants of such towns and villages; and whereas there are no legal means of enforcing such rate, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the permanence of the said Schools in those places in which the inhabitants desire to maintain them, and to enable the inhabitants of such towns, villages or places, to assess themselves for the purpose; and whereas it is expedient that in other towns, villages and places in the said Godavery District, as well as in the other Districts subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the inhabitants should be enabled to assess themselves for educational purposes, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

In Godavery District, Collector is to inform inhabitants that Schools will be discontinued on an application to that effect.

I. On the passing of this Act, the Collector of the Godavery District shall give notice, in the District Gazette, to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in which any School or Schools, supported by a rate or subscription, may then be in operation, that if the inhabitants of any such town, or village, desire to discontinue the School or Schools now maintained, they are at liberty to notify the same to the Collector, whereupon the Governor in Council will determine whether the collection of the rate or subscription shall be discontinued, and the School or Schools closed; but that, if no such application be made within two months from the date of the publication of the Collector's notice in the District Gazette, it will be understood that the inhabitants are willing to pay a rate, for the maintenance of such School or Schools.

In the event of no application, or application by a minority, this Act will come into force for five years.

School Commissioners to be appointed.

II. In the event of no such application being made by the inhabitants of a town or village for the discontinuance of such School or Schools, or of an application to that effect being made by a minority only, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare, by Notification in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, that this Act is in force in that place for the term of five years, and thereupon, the Inspector of Schools for the Division, and the Deputy Inspector for the District, and such resident householders of the said town, village or place as the Collector of the District, in consultation with the inhabitants, may select, shall be appointed School Commissioners, for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate, and managing the affairs of the School or Schools, supported by it.

Commissioners to make rules subject to approval.

III. The Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to make rules for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council as regards all rules made under Clause (*a*) of Section IV, and of the Director of Public Instruction as regards all other rules; and such rules when approved as aforesaid, and until they are rescinded, or amended, as hereinafter provided, shall be of the same force within the said town, village or place, as if they were inserted in this Act.

Matters in respect of which rules may be made.

IV. The rules to be prepared by the Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for—

(*a.*) The levy of taxes, or duties, in the town, village or place, for the purposes of this Act, the rate or amount of such taxes, or duties, the parties on whom they shall be levied, the mode of collecting the same, and of ensuring the safety and due application of the money collected.

(*b.*) The appointment, remuneration, control and dismissal of teachers, and of all other persons to be employed by the Commissioners under this Act.

(c.) The branches of learning to be taught, and the rules of discipline to be enforced in the Schools under the Commissioners' control.

Amendment and rescission of rules.

V. The said rules may from time to time, be amended or rescinded by the Commissioners : Provided that no such amendment, or rescission shall take effect until approved by the authority by whom such rules were originally sanctioned.

Powers of School Commissioners.

VI. The Commissioners for the time being shall have full power, subject to the rules so laid down, to hold lands, houses and other property, and to expend and apply monies collected by them under this Act, in the establishment and maintenance of a School, or Schools, and the payment of teachers and other necessary servants and to enter into all necessary contracts, and to bring, and defend, and compromise all suits, actions and other legal proceedings, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed.

Personal liability of Commissioners.

VII. No commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners under this Act ; but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been knowingly a party, or privy, or which shall have happened through his gross neglect of duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same, as for money due to, and at the suit of Her Majesty's Indian Government.

Rate Book to be prepared.

VIII. The Commissioners shall prepare a book, containing the names and residences of all persons upon whom a rate is to be imposed ; the amount of the rate assessed upon each ; the assumed value of the property, or other subject matter, upon which the assessment is calculated ; and the date at which it will become payable—and such book shall be termed the Rate Book.

Notice of Rate Book and right to inspect.

IX. When the Rate Book shall be completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where such book, or a copy thereof, can be inspected ; and every person who is assessed, or his Agent, shall be authorized to inspect the Rate Book without charge, and to make extracts therefrom.

Revision of Rate Book.

X. The Commissioners shall give public notice of a day, not being less than 15 days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said Rate Book. All complaints against the assessment, shall be made on or before the day fixed in the notice ; and all complaints so made shall be enquired into by the Commissoners, and such amendments shall thereupon be made in the said book as to the Commissioners shall appear fit.

Rates after revision to be leviable until altered.

XI. After the complaints have been enquired into, and the revision of the Rate Book has been completed, the amendments made in the said book shall be authenticated under the signatures of two of the Commissioners, who shall, at the same time, certify, under their signatures, that no valid objection has been made to any entry in the said book, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein. The rates so amended and certified, shall be deemed to be the rates leviable under this Act, until altered in the manner provided in the following Section.

Amendment of Rate Book.

XII. The Commissioners may, at any time, amend the Rate Book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rate ; or by striking out the name of any person, or property, not liable to the rate ; or by reducing the amount of the rate. In all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the rate, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the time when the person interested first received notice thereof.

Demand of rate.

XIII. When any rate is due, the Commissioner shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property, for which the rate is charged.

Procedure on non-payment of rate.

XIV. If the Bill be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within five days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the form (A) contained in the Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within five days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause for the non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, wherever they may be found; or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building or land, in respect of which the rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a Warrant in the form (B) in the Schedule, or to the like effect.

Rate may be levied from the occupier.

Who may reimburse himself.

XV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building or land, remain unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from him: Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building or land, for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distraining Officer to make inventory and give notice in writing.

XVI. The Officer charged with the execution of distress, shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under the Warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in the form (C) contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure.

Sale of goods distrained.

XVII. If the Warrant be not, in the meantime, discharged, or suspended by the Commissioners, the goods and chattels so seized shall be sold by order of the Commissioners, who shall thereupon apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of seizure.

Mode of service of bills, notices or demands.

XVIII. Every bill, notice, or demand, under this Act, may be served personally upon the person to whom it is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family; or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode: Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if such owner be not resident within the limits over which the Commissioners have jurisdiction, every such bill, notice, or demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if served upon the actual occupier of the premises, or if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building or land, in case no such service can be effected.

No objections to be taken for formal defects.

XIX. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any assessment be set aside, on account of any defect, or want of form, in any document, or in any service of notice required by this Act, nor on account of any irregularity in the procedure herein laid down; but all persons substantially aggrieved by any such defect, or irregularity, may recover satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners to make up annual accounts.

XX. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on the 15th day in May in every year, make up and send to the Director of Public Instruction, or to any Officer named by him, an account of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing official year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Director of Public Instruction shall, from time to time, direct,

XXI. If, on the expiration of the term of five years for which the Act may have been declared in force in any town, village, or place, a majority of the inhabitants assessed under the provisions of this Act shall not within two months apply to the Collector for the discontinuance of the School or Schools, for the support of which they may have been so assessed, the Act shall be deemed to be in force in such town, village, or place for a further period of five years. A similar rule shall be thereafter observed on the expiration of each recurring period of five years.

At expiration of five years, Act to continue in force if no application to discontinue it be made.

XXII. The inhabitants of any town, village or place, in any District subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who may be desirous of making provision for the establishment and maintenance of a School or Schools, may apply to the Collector of the District, specifying the nature of the School or Schools required, and praying for an order that this Act shall be put in force in such town, village or place.

Inhabitants in other Districts may apply to have this Act enforced.

XXIII. Whenever such an application shall be made to the Collector of any such District, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement in the District Gazette, and also by proclamation in such town, village or place, setting forth the purport and effect of the application, and allowing such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector to enable the inhabitants of the town, village or place, to forward petitions to the Collector, for or against the enforcement of the Act therein.

On application public notice to be issued inviting expression of opinion.

XXIV. The Collector shall duly consider all such petitions, and, on the expiration of the time allowed for receiving the same, shall forward them with a report to the Chief Secretary to Government, and thereupon the Governor in Council shall make an order reciting that the application appears, or does not appear, as the case may be, to be approved by a sufficient majority of the inhabitants, either as regards the whole, or only part of such application; and if the application shall appear to be approved, either wholly, or in part, the order declaring this Act to be in force in such town, village or place, for such purposes and to such extent, as shall appear to the Governor in Council to be approved by the inhabitants, shall be published in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, and shall also be notified by public proclamation within such town, village or place.

Government to decide whether the Act shall or shall not be applied.

XXV. Whenever such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act shall come into force in the said town, village or place, from the date of the publication of such order in the District Gazette; and the publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence, that the provisions hereinbefore contained have been complied with, and that the Act is thenceforth in force for the purposes mentioned in the order.

Act to be enforced from publication of Order in Gazette.

XXVI. The Collector shall thereupon appoint the Inspector of Schools, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, for the District in which the town, village or place may be situated, and such resident householders as, in consultation with the inhabitants, he may select, to be School Commissioners for the purpose of administering this Act, and the said School Commissioners shall have the powers, functions, immunities and liabilities herein before described.

School Commissioners to be appointed.

XXVII. The Governor in Council may, at any time, suspend the operation of this Act, in any town, village or place, and appoint any person, or persons, to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners or any of them, or of their servants, in the execution of this Act.

Governor in Council may suspend operation of Act.

XXVIII. This Act shall come into force on the First day of September 1863.

Date at which Act is to come into operation.

XXIX. This Act may be shortly cited, as the Madras Education Act.

Title of Act.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Notice of Demand.

Take notice that the School Commissioners of demand from you the sum of due from* (you) as owner (or occupier) of (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) on account of School rate for the months of 186 ; and that, if the sum due is not paid, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within five days from the service of this notice, a Warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(Signature of one of the Commissioners.)

Date

B.

Distress Warrant.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of due for the School rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 186 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and five days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand This is to command you, to distrain the goods and chattels of the said (or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of , and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distress ; and if, within five days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels ; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant,

(Signature of one of the Commissioners,)

C.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

State particulars of goods seized.

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 186 ; and that unless you pay the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of distress.)

Date.

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* In the case of a demand under Section XV, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*(Continued.)*

B.

From A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 1st October 1863, No. 269.

I have the honor to submit my report on the examinations of Candidates for admission to appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were held in February and March last.

2. These examinations, as the Governor in Council is aware, are of two kinds. The first or General Test examination is merely a literary test of a comparatively low standard, which all Candidates for appointments above Rupees 25 per mensem are required to pass. The second or Special Text examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications. A Schedule of such Special tests was published with the Government Notification of 18th November last; and in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Notification, the recent examination was held in subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue tests do not come into force till next year.

Chetterpore.	Nellore.	Coimbatore.
Chicacole.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah.
Masulipatam.	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Combaconum.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Tanjore.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.

3. The General test examination was held at the stations noted marginally on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, and was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Name.	*Subject.*	*Name*	*Subject.*
Mr. J. Bradshaw... ...	...English.	Reverend P. Percival... ...	Tamil.
„ P. P. Hutchins... ...	... do.	„ J. B. Rodgers... ...	do.
„ C. A. Lawson... ...	... do.	Mr. W. Joyes	do.
„ C. E. Gover... ...	... do.	S. Samuel Pillai...	do.
„ W. Morgan... ...	... do.	Captain J. C. Macdonald... ...	Telugu.
Sanjiva Rau...	... do.	V. Kristnamachari...	do.
T. Gopal Rau	... do.	J. Garrett, Esq...	... Canarese.
		A. C. Burnell, Esq... ...	... Malayalam.

As last year, the Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History and Geography in that language.

4. The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to render every assistance in his power in regard to the superintendence of the examinations. The management in Madras was entrusted to Mr. E. Thomson, Principal of the Presidency College; and the several Government School-houses at all stations where examinations were to be held, were rendered available for the occasion. In Madras,* Vizagapatam† and Tellicherry,‡ the Managers of the Institutions marginally noted, provided accommodation for a considerable number of students. Wherever it was possible, the superintendence of the examination was entrusted to the Inspectors of Schools or Head Masters of Government Schools; but in some instances it was found necessary to apply to the Revenue Officers of Districts for aid, and I regret to say that this was not always willingly accorded. There seems to be a misapprehension as to the duty of public Officers in this matter, which it is desirable to remove by an Order of Government. I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the gratuitous services of the gentlemen named in the margin, who superintended the examination at Masulipatam, and Palamcottah. The Lists of passed Candidates were published in the Gazette on the 3rd June and in five subsequent issues.

* Patcheappah's Institution and Doveton College.
† Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.
‡ Brennen's School.

Reverend R T. Noble, Masulipatam.
Reverend T. Spratt, Palamcottah.

5. I annex an Abstract Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.
838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

6. The passed Candidates may further be classified as follows:—

(a) As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam...	2
Vizagapatam ..	8
Godavery...	12
Kistna...	3
Kurnool...	5
Cuddapah.....	1
Bellary...	15
Nellore...	1
North Arcot...	17
Madras...	137
South Arcot...	22
Salem	20
Tanjore	84
Coimbatore...	27
Trichinopoly...	16
Madura...	29
Tinnevelly...	14
Malabar...	16
South Canara...	14
Bangalore...	1
Total...	444

(b.) As to the agency by which they were instructed.

Instructing Agency.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools...	54	68	100	222
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid...	38	36	17	91
Other Schools...	18	60	6	84
Private Tuition...	14	9	24	47
Total...	124	173	147	444

(c.) As to race.

Race.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians - - -	4	49	.....	53
Hindus - - - - - -	120	116	149	385
Mahomedans - - - - - -	....	5	1	6
Total. . . .	124	170	150	444

7. From a comparison of the foregoing Statements with those entered in my report on last year's examination, it will be seen that while the number of Candidates examined on this occasion is nearly double the number examined last year, or 1,768 to 990, the number of passed Candidates is less, or 444 to 589. Last year the percentage of passed Candidates was 59. This year it was only 25. This result is, in a great measure, attributable to the minimum number of marks required to entitle a Candidate to pass, having been raised in Dictation to three-fourths of the maximum, and in Arithmetic to one-third. A statement of the marks assigned to each subject is subjoined.

	Maximum.	*Minimum.*
Handwritng.	25	0
Dictation	20	15
Correction of mis-spelt paper	20	15
Composition and Grammar	60	0
Arithmetic...	40	13
Geography	20	0
History	20	0

8. The principal points noticed in the reports of the Examiners were as follows :—

9. *Hand-writing.*—This was the worst feature in the English branch, especially at the Stations* marginally noted. At Nellore, however, the writing was fair; and at Masulipatam, very good. In Telugu, many of the Candidates seemed to be under a misconception as to what was required, and a general want of tidiness was observable. In Tamil, there was an improvement over former years, but few of the Candidates wrote really well. In Malayalam, the writing was below the standard required in public Offices, and led the Examiner to believe that the Candidates were accustomed to write on Cadjans. The two Telugu Examiners agree in considering that sufficient attention is not paid to this subject in the Schools, and suggest that a minimum of one-third of the maximum number of marks should be required to entitle a Candidate to pass. I propose, at the next examination, requiring a minimum of one-fourth.

* Palamcottah.
Tellicherry
Madura.
Madras.
Bellary.
Tanjore.

10. *Dictation and the correction of a mis-spelt paper.*—The English spelling was bad; the Malayalam, on the whole, satisfactory; the Telugu, generally, far short of the minimum; and the Tamil, on the whole, tolerable. Mr. Percival thinks the minimum of 15 too high, and would reduce it to two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdonald suggests that a connected passage would answer better than a series of isolated words for the Dictation paper. I am not prepared to recommend that the standard should be lowered. As a general rule, a Candidate who mis-spells more than five out of every twenty words, should not be allowed to pass. In a few cases where the Candidate obtained high marks in other subjects, being awarded on the whole not less than 100 out of the maximum of 205 marks, the rule was relaxed.

11. *Grammar and Composition.*—In Tamil, this paper was badly done in general; but the Candidates at Cuddalore, Salem and Coimbatore were favorable exceptions. In Malayalam, the answers were tolerable, but showed a want of practice in composition. The highest mark attained in Telugu was 45, or two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdo-

nald believes that a minimum of one-third, or to begin with, one-fourth might be introduced with advantage. I am not prepared at present to recommend a minimum in this subject.

12. *Arithmetic.*—In Telugu, as a general rule, this paper was answered in a slovenly manner. In Tamil, there were numerous failures. In Canarese, there was a marked falling off. There was a general complaint from the Canarese as well as the Malayalam Candidates that the weights and measures alluded to, were not known. In English, this was, on the whole, the second best paper.

13. *History.*—This paper was, on the whole, the best answered in the English branch. A few of the Telugu Candidates did remarkably well, especially at Chittoor and Rajahmundry. The answers in Canarese, from Mangalore, were as bad as they possibly could be. The Malayalam Candidates showed a fair knowledge of Indian History, but many of their answers were too diffuse.

14 *Geography.*—The Geography papers in Telugu were generally unsatisfactory and, in some cases, exceedingly ridiculous; but Kurnool is favorably mentioned, and a few maps were well drawn. In Canarese, the Candidates failed signally in this subject. The Malayalam papers were not satisfactory. The Candidates appeared to have trusted to their memory, instead of studying the maps.

Chetterpore.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Chicacole	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah.
Masulipatam.	Salem	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Combaconum.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar,	Bangalore
Nellore.	Tanjore	

15. The *Special Test Examination* took place on the 2nd March and two following days at the stations specified in the margin. The number of Candidates registered for examination according to the several tests, the number who were actually examined, and the number who passed, were as follows :—

Number	Tests	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1	Moonsiffs and Pleaders - - -	291	243	74
2	Court Sheristadars - - - -	25	14	9
3	Translators, High Court - - -	2	2	..
4	Translators, Session Court - -	41	38	7
5	High Court, Ministerial Officers - -	7	1	1
6	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates - -	503	362	58
	Total...	869	660	149

16. The following Statement shows the languages in which the Candidates who entered their names for examination were prepared to write their answers :—

	English.	Tamil	Telegu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.
Moonsiffs and Pleaders	73	156	28	13	21
Court Sheristadars	25	...	...	...	...
Translators, High Court...	...	2	2	..	...
Translators, Session Courts... ...	...	9	16	...	16
High Court, Ministerials..	7	...	...	...	...
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates. ...	182	184	112	7	18
Total...	287	351	158	20	55

17. The results of the Translator's examination were published in the fourth Supplement to the Fort St George Gazette of June 26th, 1863. The names of the successful Candidates in the remaining subjects were gazetted on the 18th of August.

18. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Name.	Subjects.
L C. Innes, Esq.	Penal Code and Civil Procedure.
W. Stokes, Esq.	Law of Evidence, Contracts and Torts.
W Sloan, Esq.	Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice. Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts.
The Honorable V. Sadagopa Charlu...	Criminal Procedure, and Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
C. F. Chamier, Esq...	Translation of Tamil papers.
Captain J. C. Macdonald.	Do. Telugu papers.
J Garrett, Esq...	Do. Canarese papers.
E. Thompson, Esq....	Do. Malayalam papers.

19 In the Circular Memorandum issued to the Examiners, the maximum number of marks to be assigned to the various subjects was as follows :—

Subjects	Maximum No. of marks.
Law of Evidence	30
Code of Civil Procedure	10
Code of Criminal Procedure	10
Civil Rules of Practice	5
Criminal Rules of Practice	5
Indian Penal Code	20
Law of Contracts	10
Law of Torts...	10
Hindu Law	10
Mahomedan Law.	10
Stamp Act	5
Limitation Act	5
System of Judical Accounts...	5
Translations (for each paper)	10

20. In determining the results of the Special test examination, I passed no Candidate who had not obtained, on the whole, 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks.

21. Subordinate Officers of the Mofussil Police who came up for the Sub-Magistrate's examination, were required to answer a paper in Police Departmental subjects, in addition to the prescribed test. The published list shows that six Officers have qualified in this manner.

Government Order, 12th July 1862, No. 1,104, Judicial Department.

22. The following were the chief points noticed by the Examiners.

23. Mr. Stokes was surprised at the accuracy and terseness of the answers given to the questions proposed by him, and the skill in the use of the English language which many of the Candidates seemed to have attained. A slight deviation, however, from the text book in one of the questions, led him to admire the industry and power of memory evinced by some of the Candidates, rather than their capability of applying legal principles to any novel combination of facts which might come before them in the course of business. He also found that the European and East Indian Candidates were inferior to their Hindu competitors.

24. The late Honorable V. Sadagopah Charlu observed that the Candidates whose papers he looked over, acquitted themselves very fairly in Criminal Procedure, and tolerably well in Hindu Law, but very badly in Mahomedan Law. As to places, he observed that the Candidates at the stations marginally noted,* were most successful in the first named subject. In Hindu Law, Calicut, Madras and Trichinopoly held the first place ; while in Mahomedan Law, and generally, the Candidates at the stations† given in the margin, attained the highest marks.

* Coimbatore.
Rajahmundry.
Chetterpore.

† Tanjore.
Tranquebar
Combaconum.

25. Nine Candidates were suspected by this Examiner of resorting to unfair practices.

26. Mr. Sloan, who was Examiner in the Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts, remarks that, as respects locality, the Chittoor Candidates stand first, and those at Chetterpore next. At the stations marginally noted, the answers were tolerable, but at the remaining places of examination indifferent.

Salem
Tanjore.
Madura.
Coimbatore.

27. With regard to the different classes, he found that Mussulmans gave the worst answers. Brahmins and Sudras appeared generally on a par. Candidates bearing English and Portuguese names were few in number, and did not acquit themselves so well as might have been expected.

28 With reference to languages, Mr. Sloan observed that those Candidates who were examined by means of English excelled those examined through the medium of a Vernacular language. The knowledge displayed by Telugu and Tamil Examinees was tolerably equal. The Malayalam Candidates were inferior, but still took a higher place than those who came up in Canarese. The answers of the latter were generally unsatisfactory.

29. Mr. Sloan is of opinion that all Candidates for the offices marginally noted‡ should pass the examination in English. This is a question of considerable difficulty. It would be a great advantage if such a rule could be introduced at once, but this could hardly be done without interfering unduly with the claims of deserving public servants who entered the service before the examination rules came into operation, and who had not those opportunities of obtaining an English education which are now available.

‡ District Moonsiff and Pleader, Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.

30. It will be seen on reference to the abstract given in paragraph 16, that in the Special test examinations, as in the General test examinations, the number of Candidates who passed is very small in proportion to the number who were examined, barely exceeding 22 per cent. The fee of Rupees 3-8 which each Candidate is required to pay, has failed to exclude a large number of Candidates who ought to have known that they had little or no chance of passing. I need hardly observe that the resort of a large number of Candidates altogether unqualified, greatly increases the labor of the Examiners and delays the publication of the lists of passed Candidates. I beg therefore to recommend that the fee be raised to Rupees 5 in the case of Candidates for the General test, and to Rupees 7 in the case of Candidates for the Special test. This addition to the fees, it may be expected, will deter many unqualified Candidates from coming up, but it is not probable that it will lead to the exclusion of any who have a reasonable prospect of passing.

31. A Statement of sums received and disbursements incurred in connection with the recent examinations and other expenses of the Commission, is annexed. It will be observed that the disbursements exceeded the receipts by Rupees 5,686-14-2, which sum represents the actual cost incurred by the State. To this must be added the salaries of my Secretary and his Clerk at the rate of Rupees 125 per mensem, which have been drawn for three months of the official year 1862-63.

Rupees	13,757	7	8
"	8,070	9	6
Rupees	5,686	14	2

Amount of remuneration to Mr. Johnson, for arranging for the General test examination at Madras. .....Rupees	50
Amount of expenditure incurred in the employment of a temporary establishment..... .. .	43
Amount of remuneration to the Reverend S. Percival and Mr. J. Marsh for superintending the General test examination at Tanjore at Rupees 50 each. ..... „	100
Total Rupees...	193

32. The only charges in the Statement above alluded to, not already passed, are those marginally noted ; and for these, I solicit the sanction of Government.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

DISTRICTS.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Ganjam	25	3	27	55	24	2	22	48	2	0	0	2
Vizagapatam ...	13	5	9	27	8	4	7	19	3	2	3	8
Godavery	34	12	26	72	15	0	24	39	4	8	0	12
Kistna	5	3	4	12	2	3	3	8	0	3	0	3
Kurnool	3	1	13	17	3	0	13	16	2	1	2	5
Cuddapah	14	5	6	25	13	3	6	22	0	1	0	1
Bellary	42	11	10	63	42	11	10	63	6	7	2	15
Nellore	25	6	9	40	19	6	8	33	0	1	0	1
North Arcot ...	31	5	21	57	26	4	18	48	2	5	10	17
Madras	140	361	29	530	102	349	25	476	23	109	5	137
South Arcot ...	55	6	52	113	47	6	51	104	4	2	16	22
Salem	48	13	40	101	44	10	36	90	5	5	10	20
Tanjore	141	18	161	320	135	16	153	304	26	6	52	84
Coimbatore	34	21	31	86	17	15	26	58	13	5	9	27
Trichinopoly ...	39	14	26	79	37	10	26	73	5	6	5	16
Madura	68	8	73	149	64	5	73	142	7	4	18	29
Tinnevelly	44	3	19	66	31	3	17	51	8	0	6	14
Malabar	22	16	18	56	19	14	13	46	5	6	5	16
South Canara ...	52	3	83	138	46	2	69	117	9	1	4	14
Bangalore	3	2	7	12	3	1	7	11	0	1	0	1
Total....	838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

B.—(*Continued*)

List of Candidates for the Special Test Examination

STATION.	Moonsiffs and Pleaders.					Sheristadar.	Translator, Session Court.			Translator High Court.	High Court Ministerial.	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.		Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.			English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.
Chetterpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...
Masulipatam ..	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	..	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	4	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	7	19	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	1	...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	23	1	...	...
Nellore ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...
Chittoor ...	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	..	9	4	7	...	...
Madras ...	22	...	12	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	3	23	4	20	...	2
Cuddalore ...	6	1	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	33	...	...
Salem ...	3	...	21	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	...	25	1	25	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	17	...	...
Combaconum .	9	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	...
Tranquebar ...	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	11	...	...
Tanjore ...	6	...	21	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	...
Trichinopoly ..	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	13	...	...
Madura ...	6	...	32	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	23	...	...
Palamcottah ..	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...
Calicut ...	2	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...
Tellicherry ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mangalore ...	2	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
Bangalore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	73	28	156	13	21	25	16	9	16	2	7	182	112	184	7	18

APPENDIX No XIV—(*Continued.*)

B.—(*Continued*)

Particulars relating to the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	Moonsiffs and Pleaders.				Sheristadars				Translators Session Court.				Translators High Court				High Court Ministerial				Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number failed	Number registered.	Number examined	Number passed	Number failed	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number failed	
Chetterpore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	10	4	6	
Chicacole.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	5	...	5	
Rajahmundry.	2	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	20	5	15	
Masulipatam..	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	10	8	1	7	
Kurnool.....	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	21	5	16	
Cuddapah....	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	—	...	...	24	16	1	15	
Bellary..... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	3	21	
Nellore..... ...	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	7	
Chittoor.... ...	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	12	1	11	
Madras.....	34	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	5	2	2	...	2*	3	1	1	...	49	34	5	29	
Cuddalore.....	21	18	5	14	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32	3	29	
Salem.....	24	22	1	21	4	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	1	9	
Coimbatore....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	33	29	3	26	
Combaconum.	23	20	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	...	6	
Tranquebar ...	27	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	25	20	5	15	
Tanjore..... ...	27	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	24	4	20	
Trichinopoly..	10	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	17	3	14	
Madura.....	38	35	10	25	8	6	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	5	23	
Palamcottah..	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	15	12	6	6	
Calicut.....	14	9	2	7	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	6	
Tellicherry....	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Mangalore.....	23	23	4	19	7	1	1	...	16	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	3	15	
Bangalore.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
Total...	291	243	74	170	25	14	9	5	41	38	7	31	2	2	...	2	7	1	1	...	503	362	58	304	

* One of these passed only for the office of Translator, Session Court.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

B.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Account in connection with the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Receipts.				GENERAL TEST.	*Disbursements.*						
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination....	6,076	1	6		To undermentioned stipends sanctioned to Examiners in Proceedings of Government, dated 13th January 1863, No. 12, Educational Department, viz:—						
					1 English Examiner.. .....Rupees 700 0 0						
					6 do. at Rs. 600 each. „ 3,600 0 0						
					4 Tamil Examiners at do..... „ 2,400 0 0						
					2 Telugu do. at do..... „ 1,200 0 0						
					1 Malayalam do..... „ 150 0 0						
					1 Canarese do..... „ 250 0 0	8,300	0	0			
					To contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and in the Districts in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination.	567	5	10			
					To cost of printing examination papers in Canarese and Malayalam, at the Mysore Government Press and at the Collectorate Press, Malabar.	64	15	5			
					To amount paid to Mr. Spencer for superintending the examination at Cuddapah	50	0	0			
					To amount of remuneration to Mr Johnson, for arranging for the examination at the Presidency... ...	50	0	0			
					To amount paid to extra establishment...	43	0	0			
					To amount of remuneration to the Reverend S. Percival and Mr. J. Marsh, for superintending the General test examination at Tanjore at Rs 50 each...	100	0	0	9,175	5	3

				SPECIAL TEST.							
To amount of fees collected from candidates for the Special Test Examination...	1,994	8	0		To stipends to the undermentioned Examiners as per sanction conveyed in Proceedings of Government, dated 28th August 1863, No. 214, Educational Department, viz :—						
					1 Examiner in Penal Code and Civil Procedure.. ... ... Rs. 1,200 0 0						
					1 Do. in Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts and Law of Torts ... „ 600 0 0						
					1 Do. in Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts and Judicial Accounts ... „ 700 0 0						
					1 Do. in Code of Criminal Procedure, Hindu and Mahomedan Law ... „ 1,500 0 0						
					1 Do. in Tamil. ... ... „ 50 0 0						
					1 Do. in Telugu. ... ... „ 50 0 0						
					1 Do. in Canarese ... ... „ 150 0 0						
					1 Do. in Malayalam ... ... „ 70 0 0	4,320	0	0			
					To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and at the Mofussil, in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination...	262	2	5	4,582	2	5
Total.....	8,070	9	6		Total Rupees...	...	...	...	13,757	7	8

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

B.—(*Continued*)

From E. B. POWELL, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th November 1862, No. 2,172.

I have the honor to reply to Order of Government, No. 221 of July 7th, 1862, desiring me to communicate with the Collectors of the Districts marginally noted and the Inspectors of Schools, with the view of ascertaining and reporting the cause to which should be attributed the paucity of Candidates at the last Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in them as compared with other Districts.

Vizagapatam. Godavery. Kistna. Cuddapah. Kurnool.

2. *Vizagapatam.*—In a letter addressed to me, the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam remarks that his District is badly supplied with Schools, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Vizagapatam being the only one of a fair character. He also observes that the Brahmins, from whose body the servants of Government generally proceed, are peculiarly well off in the Collectorate as, besides being employed in various capacities by the numerous Rajahs, Poligars and Proprietors, they enjoy from the liberality of certain former Rajahs "the "enormous number of 1,147 entire villages, and 32,566 minor tenements either free from "assessment or assessed with a very light quit-rent, the assessment thus alienated being "computed at upwards of ten lacs of Rupees." Mr. Carmichael also attributes the small number of Candidates in Vizagapatam, in some measure to the alteration in the rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, whereby candidates for appointments under Rupees 25 per mensem are excused being examined. He says, "why the rule was "modified, and all posts under and up to 25 Rupees a month thrown open to the unpassed, "I have no means of knowing; but I am quite sure that it was a false step, and altogether ruinous to the good cause of education, as well as to administrative reform. "Nearly all the work of this District is done by men paid at 25 Rupees a month and "under. I am Collector, Magistrate, Civil Judge, Court of Session, and every "thing else, and I have only sixty-five men in my establishment who get more "than that, *and some very little more*—I will venture to say, that with the exception of those who have thoroughly assimilated a good English education, no man can "learn his duties in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, unless he begins with one of these "ill-paid appointments; and yet they are all reserved for *patronage*, and are therefore of "course pretty uniformly filled up without regard to the qualification of the applicants. "Indeed how should it be otherwise, since the Government has formally announced that "no qualifications are necessary? I do not mean to say that officials of position are capable of acting with corrupt motives of any kind in their nominations, but good nature, "nepotism, caprice and similar motives, which it was the design of these examinations to "exclude once for all, naturally come into play. So that, with these lower appointments "filled up with unpassed boys, and the higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have served efficiently in the lower grades years and years before the "Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination was projected, what becomes of the thousand "or two eager candidates, who come forth from that ordeal every spring?"

"I strongly recommend that the old rule be reverted to."

3. The Inspector of Schools states that "the principal cause is that the passing of "this examination has in the majority of cases been practically shown to be a mere waste "of time, labor and money. Most of the passed candidates are desirous of obtaining situations in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, but a very large proportion of these "appointments have salaries of Rupees 25 and under attached to them, and they are almost "invariably given to persons who have not passed any examination in preference to those "who have, while the chance of a passed candidate obtaining any of the superior situations "unless he has strong Cutcherry interest, is still more remote." It appears the Maharajah of Vizianagram has about two-thirds of the appointments in the District at his disposal; and though sometime ago he expressed his intention to encourage passed candidates by recruiting his service from their ranks, that intention has not hitherto been put into effect.

4. *Godavery.*—The Collector of the Godavery District attributes the paucity of candidates there to a premature removal from School, for employment in the Revenue Settlement and Survey Departments, of youths who would otherwise have continued their studies and qualified themselves to pass these examinations. He also notices that, out of

51 Candidates who passed in 1858-59-60 and 62, only about 20 have obtained appointments.

5. *Kistna.*—The only Government School in the Kistna District is the Taluq School at Gudur, recently established. Candidates must therefore be looked for, not from Government Schools, but from private ones, viz., the Church Mission School and the Hindu School at Masulipatam; and it may be observed that before this year the supply was ample. With reference to the falling off the Reverend Mr. Noble, the Head of the Church Mission School, says he feels at a loss for an explanation. He mentions that the Natives ascribe the fact to the failure of passed Candidates to obtain situations and the admission to posts of unpassed men; but he also remarks that he feels "much with the officials that "the passed Candidates are often most wretchedly qualified for the proper discharge of "public work. They cram up a small amount of Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. They "learn no habits of method or neatness or accuracy or business. They do not learn to "apply their minds steadily and closely to any subject, and therefore on trial those who "are favored by the Collector and his Sheristadar with situations give little satisfaction, "often direct disappointment, while the passed Candidates are too often very boastful and "presuming so that they are rather shunned than sought after." Mr. Noble is inclined moreover to ascribe the falling off in some degree to the circumstance of a much larger number than usual having offered themselves for teachers' certificates; if this notion be correct the paucity of Candidates would be, as he observes, a matter for congratulation rather than dissatisfaction.

6. Taking all three Districts, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna together, Major Macdonald says, making every allowance, "it must, I think, be admitted that very little "encouragement has been given to the Service examinations by those Officers on whose "exercise of the official patronage at their disposal, the supply of Candidates must mainly "depend. This year the number of Candidates from the Northern Circars instead of "increasing has fallen from 84 to 50."

"Of these 50 no less than 27 are from the Ganjam District, which in point of "education is rather below than above the general average of the other Districts. But "the Agent in Ganjam and the Civil Judge of Chicacole have nominated many of the "passed Candidates to situations below Rupees 25, and the consequence is that nearly "every person who wishes for employment in this District tries to pass."

7. *Cuddapah.*—Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Cuddapah, observes that the only efficient School in his District is the Zillah one, and that it has not been sufficiently long in operation to admit of its sending up qualified Candidates. He further notices that the Zillah School is not supported by any Taluq Schools. These circumstances, together with what is in effect the reason of the non-existence of Taluq Schools, viz., the want of interest in education among the inhabitants of the Collectorate, suffice in Mr. Wedderburn's view to account for the paucity of Candidates. The Inspector of Schools agrees generally with the Collector.

8. *Kurnool.*—The Kurnool Collectorate is still more backward educationally than that of Cuddapah. The Zillah School is the only one from which Candidates can be expected to come; and, as it has been established only very lately, it would not be fair to demand results at so early a date. Indeed the Acting Collector says that no encouragement was given to the more advanced pupils to go into the late examination, as it might have led to the cutting short of their studies before the completion of the prescribed course.

9. Having now laid before Government the most important particulars of the explanations afforded, both by the Collectors of the Districts mentioned in the Order under reply, and by the Inspectors of Schools for the corresponding Divisions, I have the honor to state that it appears evident to me there are three causes which have exerted an influence in producing a paucity of Candidates, though all three have not operated, at least to the same degree, in each of the Districts.

(1). The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2). The want of a preference of passed Candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3). The backwardness of education.

10. My opinion has always been unfavorable to the relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules: and I venture to submit whether, at any rate after a certain lapse of time, it would not be advisable to reconsider the matter.

11. The second cause is an evil which will I hope, indeed I feel assured, correct itself before long. If the fault lies with the officials, their own interest must eventually lead them to adopt a different course. If the character of the examination is to be blamed, this can be corrected without difficulty according as experience may dictate. It is extremely probable that the vanity, which is so apt to go along with the possession of a little knowledge in the midst of dense ignorance, operates to render the passed Candidates distasteful to those who have appointments in their gift. If so, every year that passes, by increasing the number of educated persons, will assist in providing a remedy.

12. With reference to the last cause, the backwardness of education, time must be allowed for the gradual spread of enlightenment. And, though this Department should lose no opportunity of establishing Schools wherever there is a fair prospect of success, I cannot but consider that over-haste attended, as it no doubt would be, by failure and discouragement, is an evil much more to be deprecated than a temporary backwardness.

ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1863, No. 249.

In the first of the letters above recorded, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations has furnished his report on the examinations held in February and March last. The results of these examinations have already been notified in the Official Gazette.

2. For the General test examinations 2,018 Candidates were registered, 1,768 examined, and 444 passed. At the Special test examinations, the numbers were as follows:—

Registered Candidates	869
Candidates examined	660
Candidates passed	149

In the first case the percentage of passed Candidates on the number of Candidates examined was a little over 25, and in the second a little over 22. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner as to the expediency of raising the fee with the view of excluding from the examination a number of the Candidates who now come forward with little or no prospect of passing. At the next examination, the fee for admission to the General test will be Rupees 5, and for the Special test Rupees 7.

3. The number of Candidates who passed the General test (444) is less than the number (589) who passed the same test last year. This, the Commissioner atributes to the standard having been raised by demanding a minimum of three-fourths of the maximum number of marks in Dictation, and of one-third in Arithmetic. Including persons who passed the University Matriculation and Degree examinations, the number of Candidates qualified for public employment on the result of the examinations of the present year is 559 to 667 of last year. Allowing for the standard of the General test examination having been raised, and adverting to the fact that the number of Candidates passed at the University Matriculation examination was increased from 82 in 1862 to 105 in 1863, this result cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. It may be presumed, moreover, that of the 147 Candidates who failed to pass the Matriculation examination out of 252 Candidates examined, a considerable number must have been qualified to pass the General Service test. The Governor in Council approves of the Commissioner's proposal to prescribe a minimum in Handwriting, as well as in Dictation and Arithmetic.

4. The lists of passed Candidates according to the Special tests contain the names of 74 persons who have passed for the situation of District Moonsiff or Pleader, 58 for the office of Deputy or Sub-Magistrate, 9 for that of Court Sheristadar, 7 for Translatorships in the

Session Court, and one as a Ministerial Officer in the High Court. Of the passed candidates for Moonsiffships, &c., 38 answered the questions in English, and 36 in a Vernacular language; and of the passed candidates for the Magisterial Department, 34 passed in English and 24 in the Vernacular. The privilege of passing the Special tests in the Vernacular languages is restricted to persons who had entered the public service before the 1st January 1859. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner that, in justice to public servants of long standing, this rule, however inconvenient it may be in its operation, cannot at present be dispensed with.

5. The letter from the Director of Public Instruction recorded in these Proceedings, contains the reply of that Officer to the inquiry made in paragraph 2 of the Order of Government of the 7th July 1862, as to the cause to which the paucity of candidates at the General test examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool, is to be attributed. As the Director's letter contained a recommendation for a change of some importance in the examination rules, the Government deemed it advisable to defer disposing of it until they had before them the results of the examinations for the present year.

6. The causes to which the paucity of candidates in the Districts in question is attributed by the Director and the local Officers whom he has consulted, are as follows:—

(1.) The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2.) The want of a preference of passed candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3.) The backwardness of education.

7. Of the above causes, Mr. Powell is of opinion that the second and third will cease to operate in course of time, but the first, he thinks, should be removed by reverting to the rule which required all candidates for situations exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem to pass the General test. Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Vizagapatam, one of the Districts referred to, writes strongly to the same effect. He is satisfied that the relaxation of the rules was a false step. He observes that the great bulk of public servants in his and other Districts receive salaries not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem, and consequently, under the present rules, are not required to pass any examination; and he asks, "with these lower appointments filled up with unpassed boys, and the higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have served efficiently in the lower grades," what becomes of the candidates who annually pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations? The consideration here urged is certainly an important one; but having before him the results of the recent examination, the Governor in Council doubts the expediency of resorting to a measure which might have the effect of greatly increasing the number of candidates. At all events, it will be advisable to await the effect of the proposed increase to the entrance fee at the next examination.

8. But it appears to the Government that the cause now under consideration, like the other causes which are considered in certain Districts to have prevented the resort of candidates to the examination, is one which time and the working of the present system will in a great measure remove. When it shall be plainly seen that public servants who have not passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations have really no chance of rising to higher salaries than Rupees 25 per mensem, not only will the great majority of candidates for official employment see the necessity of passing the prescribed test, but heads of Offices and Departments will become sensible of the inconvenience of employing unpassed candidates whom it will never be in their power to promote, and will give that preference to the passed candidates to which the latter are clearly entitled. It will of course be the duty of the Civil Paymaster and other Officers of Audit to see that the rule which bars the promotion of unpassed servants is not evaded; and it will be intimated to all heads of Offices and Departments that the Government expect them, in selecting persons for the lower appointments, to give a preference to passed over unpassed candidates. Further, with the view of keeping the Government informed how far their wishes

in this respect are attended to, all heads of Offices and Departments will be required to furnish the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations with an Annual Statement (in a form to be furnished by the Commissioner) of all appointments made by them during the year to situations, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 10 per mensem. The statement will show the designation of each office to which a new appointment has been made, the salary attached to it, the name of the person appointed and, if he be a passed candidate, the year in which he passed.

9. The Governor in Council regrets to learn that, on the occasion of the last examination, some of the Revenue Officers were backward in furnishing the aid which the Commissioner required in superintending the examinations. This duty, wherever it is possible, is undertaken by the Educational Department; but wherever the assistance of other Departments may be required, the Governor in Council expects that it will be given cheerfully and effectively.

10. The charges referred to in the last paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, amounting to Rupees (193) one hundred and ninety-three, are sanctioned.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

C.

NOTIFICATION

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Schedule of the Special tests which have been prescribed for certain Offices of the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy. This Schedule includes the tests specified in the Notification in the Judicial Department of the 4th February and 30th May last, and in which an examination will be held in February next. It also includes the tests which will in future be required in the Revenue Department.

2. The first examination, according to the tests specified in the Notifications of the 4th February* and 30th May† last, will be held in February next, and after the 1st May 1863, no person will be appointed to any of the offices for which these tests are prescribed without having passed them.

* For the Judicial Department.
† For the Magistracy.

3. The first examination, according to the Revenue tests, including under this head such of the tests entered in the Schedule now published as were not specified in the Notifications referred to in the preceding paragraph, will be held in February 1864, and after the 1st May 1864, no person who has not passed them will be appointed to any of the offices for which they are prescribed.

SCHEDULE of Special tests prescribed for certain Offices in the Judicial and Revenue branches of the Administration and in the Magistracy.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
District Moonsiff.	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
Pleader in any one of the undermentioned Courts. (*a*) Civil and Session Court. (*b*) Court of a Subordinate Judge. (*c*) Principal Sudr Ameen's Court. (*d*) Court of Small Causes in the Provinces.	If the Candidate was not employed in the public service,[1] on or before the 1st January 1859, or has not been so employed consecutively since that date, he will be required to pass the following test: (*a*) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.	(1.) Practice as a Pleader is accepted as equivalent to employment in the public service. (2.) Graduates in Law of the Madras, or other Indian University, will be eligible for

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
	(*b*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice. (*c*) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne. (*d*) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual. (*e*) The Law of Torts and the Measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law; pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856. (*f*) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law. (*g*) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual. If the Candidate has been employed in the public service consecutively since the 1st January 1859, he may at his option pass the following tests* in preference to the above. (*a*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice. (*b*) The Indian Penal Code. (*c*) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual. (*d*) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.	the Office of District Moonsiff or Pleader without passing any other professional test. (3.) * The examination according to this test will be conducted in the Vernacular. (4.) Every Candidate for the Office of District Moonsiff, or Pleader, who was not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment : Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test in language laid down in Section I. of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned tests, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
*Sheristadar, in any of the undermentioned Courts. (*a*) High Court (Appellate Side.) (*b*) Civil and Session Court. (*c*) Court of Subordinate Judge. (*d*) Principal Sudr Ameen's Court.	(*a*) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. (*b*) The Rules of Practice (Civil.) (*c*) The Stamp and Limitation Acts. (*d*) The system of Judicial Accounts.	(5.) * This examination will be conducted in English.
† Translator in the High Court (Appellate Side.)	(*a*) The Code of Civil Procedure. (*b*) Translating from two of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency into English, and *vice versâ*.	(6.) † This examination will be conducted in English.
Translator of Criminal records in a Court of Session.	Translating from the Vernacular language of the District into English, and *vice versâ*.	
§ The following Ministerial Officers in the High Court (Appellate side) (1.) Manager. (2.) Record-keeper. (3.) Examiner of Correspondence. (4.) Clerk on a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Rules of Practice.	(7.) § This examination will be conducted in English

REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND MAGISTRACY

Deputy Collector and Magistrate	(*a*) The Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. (*b*.) The Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. (*c*) The Manuals of Taluq and Village Accounts and the Salt Manual. (*d*) Precis writing. (*e*) Ability to translate into English an Official paper in the Vernacular language of the District, in which the Candidate seeks employment, written or lithographed in an ordinary running hand, or *vice versâ*. (*f*) The Law and Rules applicable to the Stamp Department. (*g*) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work.	(8.) The case of Candidates for any of the appointments in the Revenue Department or Magistracy, entered in this Schedule, who were not in the public service on the 1st January 1859, the examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language. Candidates who were in public employment on that date, and who have been so employed consecutively up to the date of the examination, will be allowed the option of being examined through the medium of a vernacular language, except where it is otherwise provided for in this Schedule. (9.) Every Candidate for any of the Offices in the Revenue Department or in the Magistracy, the duties of

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
	(*h*) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice as laid down by the High Court (Appellate Side) (*i*) The Indian Penal Code.	which require a knowledge of a Vernacular language, who was not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment: Either (*a*) the University Matriculation test, or (*b*) the test in language prescribed in Section I of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, under date the 26th April 1861. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned Examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular. (10) Europeans, Eurasians, and other persons appointed to the Office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their Vernacular, will be required within one year from the date of their appointment to pass a colloquial test in the principal Vernacular language of their District, similar to that prescribed for the examination of Covenanted Assistants according to the 2nd or higher Standard. (11) In the case of Candidates for the Offices of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate, Deputy Tahsildar, and Taluq Seristadar, who may be permitted to pass the special test through the medium of a Vernacular language on the ground of having been employed in the public service before the 1st January 1859, the Examination in the Law of Evidence will be dispensed

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate. Deputy Tahsildar. Taluq Serishtadar.	*a. b. c. e. f. g. h. i.* of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates.	with, until Vernacular text books are available. (12.) This examination will be conducted in English.
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue. Serishtadar in do.	*a. b. c. d. and f.* of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.	
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiners, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department of the Office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.	English Precis writing.	
Head Accountant and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue, and Collectors' Offices on salaries of Rupees 50 per mensem and upwards.	(*a*) The Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts (*b*) Book-keeping by single entry.	
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Ability to translate from one of the following languages into English, or *vice versâ* :— Tamil. Telugu. Hindustani. Mahratta.	
Translators in Collector's Offices.	Ability to translate into English from the principal Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and *vice versâ*.	
Superintendents of Sea Customs.	The Law and Rules relating to the Collection of Sea Customs, the Conservancy of Ports, and Emigration.	(13.) Candidates for the office of Superintendent of Sea Customs, or Superindendent in the Salt Department, will be required to pass the test laid down through the medium of the English language.
Superintendents, Peshcars, and Amins in the Salt Department.	The Law and system of Accounts applicable to the Salt Department.	

APPENDIX No. XV

A.

WORKING ACCOUNT, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, MADRAS CIRCLE.

Return of Paid and Service Messages sent from the various Telegraph Offices in the Madras Circle for the financial year ending 30th April 1863.

Stations.	Number of Messages			Receipt on												No. of Messages sent by Natives.	Collections in Telegraph Stamps.			Cash refunded on account of errors and delays.		
				Service.			Tel. Service			Private.			Total.									
	Single.	Reptn	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	2 1,591	212	21,803	7,456	9	6	1,008	13	0	38,455	4	3	46,920	10	9	5,774	3	8	0	71	3	3
Mount	423	1	424	243	5	0	...	...	.	693	5	6	936	10	6	22	...	...	...	...	..	...
Vellore	409	...	409	70	6	0	...	...	...	425	8	0	495	14	0	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	3,478	21	3,499	1,039	10	0	2	0	0	4,979	7	6	6,021	1	6	583	2	0	0	...	...	...
Bellary	1,980	2	1,982	230	10	0	6	2	0	2,844	3	6	3,080	15	6	936	6	2	0	...	...	...
Mysore...	1,134	...	1,134	83	9	0	3	4	0	1,676	14	0	1,763	11	0	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	3,023	10	3,033	1,054	15	0	1	0	0	4,631	1	6	5,687	0	6	232	5	4	0	9	13	0
Mercara...	976	...	976	200	10	0	1	0	0	1,331	12	0	1,533	6	0	169	753	12	0	...	..	..
Cannanore	2,325	6	2,331	333	11	0	...	...	...	3,469	9	0	3,803	4	0	780	52	4	0	...	...	...
Tellicherry	35	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	15	0	81	15	0	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2,531	12	2,543	388	10	6	2	0	0	4,655	8	6	5,046	3	0	1,159	25	4	0	...	...	...
Cochin	3,110	144	3,254	94	5	0	1	2	0	7,475	4	0	7,570	11	0	1,431	...	...	...	7	8	0
Pondicherry..	3,938	...	3,938	28	10	0	1	0	0	6,986	8	0	7,016	2	0	641	29	0	0	3	0	0
Karical...	547	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	5	0	809	5	0	219	...	...	...	...	.	...
Negapatam...	1,591	...	1,591	188	9	0	...	...	...	2,415	0	0	2,603	9	0	972	3	7	0	...	...	...
Puttoocottah	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	.	83	8	0	83	8	0	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	337	...	337	38	1	0	...	...	..	375	9	0	413	10	0	182	10	0	0	...	...	...
Tuticorin.	1,242	1	1,243	29	15	0	...	...	.	2,023	8	6	2,053	7	6	316	17	7	0	...	...	...
Total... ...	48,731	410	49,141	11,481	8	0	1,026	5	0	83,413	3	3	95,921	0	3	14,013	908	0	0	91	8	3

APPENDIX No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Expenditure in Madras Circle.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Salary of Director	...	...	...	...	8,200	0
Do. of Establishment	...	..	...	...	2,064	0
Do. of Supt. and Asst. Supt.	...	...	...	...	6,700	0
Do. of Establishment	...	.	...	...	3,944	0
Do. of Signal Office Establishment. ...	...	...	...	...	76,568	10½
Do. of Line Estabt. including all Inspectors	...	...	...	...	17,754	6¾
Payment of salaries made during the year on account of previous year.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Establishments, Rs...	1,57,288	3¾	1,26,736	10½	1,15,231	1¼

C.

Working Contingencies.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Rs.	A	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
House allowance to Director...	...	...	...	...	560	0
Do. of Supt. and Asst. Supt.	...	...	...	...	850	0
Rent for Signal Offices	10,541	0	9,636	0	9,826	0
Rent for Inspectors on the Line and in Offices.	...	...	...	...	466	10¼
Cost of Dept. Messages sent and charged in Contingent Bills by Director	...	...	...	...	727	15
Do. do. by Supt. and Asst. Supt.., ...	...	...	1,612	1	324	10
Do. do. by Signal Office	...	...	...	...	19	8
Do. do. by Line Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies in the Office of Director ...	...	...	...	...	3,055	9
Do. do. do. of Supt. ...	44,012	14¾	...	...	1,753	3¼
Do. do. in Signal Offices ...	...	...	36,643	5¾	5,502	10
Ordinary Repairs of Line and Travelling allowance...	20,360	14½	...	...	12,070	10
Total of Contingencies, Rs...	74,914	13¼	47,891	6¾	35,156	11½

APPENDIX No. XVI

A.

Read the following paper from the Committee appointed to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence in the Public Works Department, to His Excellency Sir W. T. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 10th April 1863 :—

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In conformity with the instructions conveyed in the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 659, appointing us to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence in the Department of Public Works, we have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's consideration, the conclusions at which we have arrived on the question referred to us in the 2nd paragraph of the Proceedings in question, viz., whether the control of the Department should, as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles and reporting direct to Government; and, in the event of the latter arrangement being carried out, what number of Superintending Engineers would be required. Our instructions were that we should submit a preliminary report on this question, before proceeding to the consideration of the other points included in the scope of our enquiry.

2. At present the control of the Department is vested in a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by three Officers of standing, under the designation of Deputy Chief Engineers, who are stationed at the Presidency in the same Office with the Chief Engineer. Up to a comparatively recent date, the Deputy Chief Engineers were little more than Secretaries to the Chief Engineer. Now, they are more independent, and their responsibilities are more defined; but owing to the great extent of their circles and their location at the Presidency, the amount of supervision which they have been able to exercise over the works in their circles has been very small.

3. Next to the Deputy Chief Engineers are the District Engineers, who, in practice, are Superintending Officers, and are, in fact, the only Officers who exercise a direct control and inspection over the work of the Executive ; and, consequently, in this Presidency, perform the duties which devolve on Superintending Engineers elsewhere. Though nominally subject to the supervision of the Deputy Chief Engineers with whom they correspond, the District Engineers are the only really responsible Superintendents. They direct the operations of the Executive Officers, examine and check their bills, and exercise the only actual scrutiny that is practicable into their accounts and work. Upon them, too, has devolved the duty of scrutinizing all schemes of improvement, and of preparing them in all their details for submission to Government through the Deputy Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer. Hitherto, almost the sole occupation of the Deputy Chief Engineers has been the analyzing of schemes submitted by the District Officers without the advantages of local knowledge and experience possessed by the District Engineer ; and their time has been for the most part employed either in the superfluous duty of putting the reports of the District Engineers before Government in a different form, or in examining the details of estimates which have already been subjected to the scrutiny (in many instances, equally competent) of the District Engineer.

4. During the past year or so, matters requiring the orders of Government have usually been submitted direct by the Deputy Chief Engineers to the Secretary to the Government ; and where they have passed through the Chief Engineer's Office, the intervention of this Officer has, in most cases, been little more than nominal, the estimate, or letter, or return being forwarded with a brief endorsement or covering letter, re-echoing the recommendation of the Deputy Chief Engineer. In practice, therefore, while there are three grades of Superintending Officers, including the head of the Department, the main business of superintendence is done by the local District Engineers.

5. In January last year the two offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works were united in the same person, the Chief Engineer being appointed Secretary to Government, but retaining as well the designation and some of the functions of Chief Engineer. The object* of this change was to save the delay and expense arising from the correspondence between the Central Office and the Government. It was believed that the saving of correspondence with the Government would enable the Central Office to be reduced in strength, while the Deputy Secretary to Government and a large portion of the Revenue Secretary's Establishment would not be required. It was also argued that business would be expedited by direct and personal communication between the Members of the Government and the head of the Department.

* See Minute by the Honorable E. Maltby, 23rd October 1860.

6. The union of the two offices has not been attended with all the advantages which were anticipated. The saving of expense has not been great; two separate Office Establishments having been maintained nearly of the same strength as before. And, as regards the correspondence, although it has diminished in consequence of the Deputy Chief Engineers corresponding in many matters direct with the Chief Engineer in his capacity of Secretary, the reduction and simplification of correspondence has not been carried to the extent that was intended, owing apparently to the retention of the double Office Establishment. The Chief Engineer still writes letters to the Secretary to Government, and the Secretary to Government still issues orders to the Chief Engineer; and much, therefore, of the expense and delay which were among the chief reasons for the change, are still experienced. For instance, a Despatch is received from the Secretary of State calling for explanation of delay in the submission of a plan and estimate. An order is thereupon passed in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat calling upon the Chief Engineer to furnish explanation, the order being signed by the Secretary and afterwards received by the same Officer in his capacity of Chief Engineer. It is registered and indexed in both offices, and two copies are required for record instead of one. Taking hap-hazard the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department for a single day, the 26th March, we found no less than five cases in which the Chief Engineer and Secretary on that day corresponded with himself.

7. It appears to us that this anomalous state of things, which however is not singular to this Presidency, has resulted from a misconception of, or at all events from a deviation from, the original intention of the Members of the Government on whose recommendation the union of the two offices was based. It is clear from the Minutes of the Honorable Mr. Maltby and of Mr. Morehead, to which we have already alluded, that when advocating this measure, they did not contemplate the retention of two separate Office Establishments, nor, as far as we can gather, had they in view any definite distinction between the functions of the person holding the office in his capacity as Chief Engineer and in his capacity as Secretary to Government. Mr. Maltby in paragraph 8 of his Minute already quoted from, speaks of the conversion of the Chief Engineer into a Secretary to Government. Mr. Morehead† adverts to the "saving of all correspondence between the Government and the professional head of the Public Works Department." The present system of double establishment and correspondence was clearly not foreseen; and we cannot think that it ought to be continued.

† Minute of 23rd November 1860.

8. We have said that this system is not peculiar to this Presidency. It appears to be in force, more or less, in Bengal, where the two offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government are united in the same person, but separate Office Establishments are maintained. It is shown in the Report of the Civil Finance Commission, paragraph 35, that there, as here, a good deal of the work is done twice over.

9. The arrangement which on full consideration we would suggest as best adapted for reducing the expense and promoting the efficiency of the Department, is as follows :—

(1.) That the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, as at present, be an Engineer Officer; and that, with the exception of the allotment of funds, the preparation of the Budget, the promotion of the Subordinate Officers in the Department and the collection of information on general questions, the duties which until of late were wholly and now are in part performed by the Chief Engineer should be entrusted to the Superintending Engineers.

(2.) That the existing grades of Deputy Chief Engineer and District Engineers should be abolished ; and that, in their place, eight Superintending Engineers should be appointed ; each of whom shall be entrusted with the superintendence of the works in two or more Districts, having his Head Quarters at some central place within the limits of his Division, exercising therein, subject to the exceptions above specified, the powers hitherto vested in the Chief Engineer, and corresponding direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works on all matters on which the orders of Government are required. We would constitute the Divisions of the Superintending Engineers as follows :—

First	Division.	Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavery.
Second	do.	Kistna. Nellore.
Third	do.	Cuddapah. Kurnool. Bellary.
Fourth	do.	Presidency. Madras District. North Arcot.
Fifth	do.	South Arcot. Salem, with the Cantonment of Bangalore.
Sixth	do.	Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
Seventh	do.	Coimbatore. Malabar and South Canara.
Eighth	do.	Madura. Tinnevelly.

On some accounts it would be preferable if the number of Divisions could be increased to ten ; but looking to the works at present in progress or likely to be carried out, we do not think that the Divisions now proposed will be found too extensive to admit of the direction and superintendence of the works being efficiently conducted by a single Superintending Officer. The District Engineers, as we have shown, are now no more than Superintendents ; but though Superintending Officers themselves, and invested with no Executive duties, they are checked and hampered by the necessity of constant reference to another Superintending Officer at the Presidency, the necessary result of which is delay and obstruction to the progress of work and undue division of responsibility. By the abolition of this grade the Executive Officers will have but one Superintending Officer to look to, invested with larger powers than have hitherto been entrusted to any of the local Officers. The smaller number of Superintending Officers, while, as we think, they will be numerically sufficient for the effective direction and superintendence of the Executives, will enable the Government to select well qualified men for these important posts and leave a large number of useful Officers for Executive work. And here we would urge the great importance of rigidly applying the principle of selection for proved and superior efficiency in the case of all appointments to the grade of Superintending Engineer, the duties of these Officers will be very responsible and will require thoroughly efficient men.

(3.) That the ranges of the Executive Officers be re-arranged in connection with the abolition of the office of District Engineer; each Executive Officer corresponding with and receiving orders from the Superintending Engineer.

10. We think it very desirable that the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should have the professional acquirements of an Engineer, in order that he may be the responsible adviser, as well as the organ of the Government in all matters connected with the administration of Public Works. When the proposal to make the Chief Engineer

Secretary to Government, was first made, the late Secretary Mr. Bourdillon objected to it on the ground that the Department would thereby be deprived of its Departmental head, and that such a change would be fatal to its efficiency. "It appears to me," he wrote, "that the functions of a head of a Department and of a Secretary to Government are "essentially distinct. That of the former is to control the body of public servants com-"posing the Department, to uphold discipline and keep every man up to his work, and to "bring before Government special or reserved cases. That of the Secretary is to lay such "cases before Government in a proper form for decision, with other cases connected with "the Department coming from other quarters, and to convey the orders of the Government "thereon. And these functions cannot be combined. In so extensive a Department there "must be a vast mass of departmental references and correspondence of various kinds; "the Government cannot possibly attend to this, and the Secretary would certainly find "his proper work sufficient fully to occupy him; and the departmental work would "either be left undone, or be done by an uncontrolled Subordinate, while the Govern-"ment would lose the responsible head of the Department, since, of course, the Secretary "cannot find fault with himself as Chief Engineer."

11. We cannot recognize the importance of that system of central control on which so much stress is laid in the foregoing extract. It appears to us, on the contrary, that it is this very attempt at centralization of authority and control, and the "vast mass of departmental references and correspondence of various kinds" in the office of the Chief Engineer, which has been hitherto the most fatal bar to the efficiency of the Department. Much, if not most, of the departmental work to which Mr. Bourdillon refers, may, we feel satisfied, be safely entrusted to the eight Superintending Engineers, who, from their position, will be far better able to deal with it than any single Officer at the Presidency can possibly be. Nor can we see that there is any incompatibility in the several functions of reporting to Government on matters which require their orders, laying such matters before them in a proper form for decision, and putting into proper shape the orders of Government thereon. Each one of these several processes requires that the Officer performing it should make himself fully acquainted with the subject under consideration; and if so, it is surely an economy both of time and labor that the three processes should be gone through by one person rather than by two. Moreover, cases must often arise, in which it is desirable that the writer of the Order of Government should possess that amount of professional knowledge which would enable him fully to comprehend any scientific questions that may be involved in the subject. This, it may be said, would be secured by appointing an Engineer Secretary without abolishing the office of Chief Engineer. Our view is that the latter Officer is not needed; and that, provided the Secretary be an Engineer, he can perform all those duties of control which cannot be entrusted to the Superintending Engineers, without in any way impairing his efficiency as Secretary.

12. All appointments and promotions in the Department which it may not be deemed proper to entrust to the Superintending Engineers, can be made in the name of the Governor in Council; the actual power and responsibility being vested in the Secretary, subject to such limitations as may be deemed proper. So, as regards the allotment of funds. The orders for such allotments would be recorded as orders of Government, but within certain limits, would be issued by the Secretary without the previous sanction of the Members of Government and entered in the lists which are weekly laid before Council. The preparation of the annual Budget Estimates is a duty which can be done in the Secretary's Office just as well as in the Chief Engineer's. The same may be said of the compilation of statistical returns and the collection of information on questions of general interest. Practically, much work of this description is done by the Secretaries in other Departments.

13. We have carefully considered the Establishments to be assigned to the Secretary to Government and Superintending Engineers, as well as the Controller of Public Works Accounts, and submit a Statement of those which we deem requisite and sufficient. We also submit an abstract Statement, from which it will be seen that our proposals, if adopted, will effect a saving of upwards of a lac and a half of Rupees in the annual cost of the directing and superintending agency.

Enclosure No. 3.

Enclosure No. 4.

14. In connection with the question of Office Establishments, we enclose a correspondence which we have had with the Secretary, Colonel Birdwood, in which he objects to the Establishment we have proposed for his Office, as being inadequate to the duties. We are unable to admit the validity of his objections, which, we think, are sufficiently met by the observations made in our previous letter of the 4th instant. It appears to us that Colonel Birdwood's letter and the Statements which he has furnished to us, of the duties devolving on the several servants in his Office, proceed on the assumption that much work which, in our opinion, ought to be done by the head of the Office or his Deputy, will devolve on the Uncovenanted Assistants. We are satisfied that with a proper distribution of the duties, the Establishment we have proposed will be found sufficient.

Enclosure No. 1.

15. We went over the Audit Establishment with the Controller, who agrees with us in thinking the scheme we have suggested to be, on the whole, preferable to that sanctioned under date the 26th February last. Captain Wilkieson, however, objects to the reduction of the salary of the Head Auditor and Chief Accountant to the original scale of Rupees 300 We think the latter scale sufficient, with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed and the scale of remuneration assigned for similar duties in other offices ; and we may observe that in the Proceedings of Government under date the 31st December 1861, No. 2,483, the Government expressed the same opinion.

16 The Establishment assigned to the Superintending Engineers will perhaps be considered rather costly ; but it must be borne in mind that the accounts of all works in their Divisions will have to be prepared in the Office of Superintending Engineer ; and it is therefore essential that he should have an efficient staff of Accountants.

17. We would observe, in conclusion, that the scheme now proposed is, in our opinion, equally well adapted for the administration of the Department, whether the execution of the whole of the works shall be left to it, or whether the minor works and repairs be re-transferred to the Revenue authorities. This and the other questions referred to us in the Order now under acknowledgment will form the subject of a supplemental Report.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
(„) J. D. SIM.
(„) C. A. ORR.

ORDER THEREON, 18th April 1863, No. 958.

1. In their Proceedings, No. 659, dated 17th March 1863, the Government appointed the Officers noted in the margin to consider and report upon the mode in which the reduction ordered by the Government of India in the cost of superintendence in the Department of Public Works could best be carried out without impairing the efficiency of the Department.

Honorable A J. Arbuthnot
Mr. J. D. Sim.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Orr.

2. In the same Order, the Committee were requested to submit a preliminary report on the question as to whether the control of the Department should as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles, and reporting direct to Government, and in the event of the latter arrangement being carried out, to state what number of Superintending Engineers would be required.

3. The arrangements proposed by the Committee are as follows :—

That the Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works should cease to exercise the functions of Chief Engineer, and should hereafter assume the former designation only, continuing however in his capacity as Secretary to dispose of all questions relating to the Budget, re-distribution of funds, promotion of Officers and Subordinates, and to collect information which may be required by Government on general questions.

That the grades of Deputy Chief and District Engineers should be abolished, and in lieu of them eight Officers, styled Superintending Engineers, should be appointed, their charges being distributed as follows :—

First Division	Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavery.
Second do.	Kistnah. Nellore.
Third do.	Cuddapah. Kurnool. Bellary.
Fourth do.	Presidency. Madras District. North Arcot.
Fifth do.	South Arcot. Salem. Bangalore.
Sixth do.	Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
Seventh do.	Coimbatore. Malabar. South Canara.
Eighth do.	Madura. Tinnevelly.

That the Office Establishment attached to the Chief Engineer be dispensed with, a small addition being made to the Secretariat Office, and a Deputy Secretary appointed. That certain reductions be made in the cost of the Audit Establishment, involving a re-arrangement of that Establishment, as sanctioned under date the 20th February last.

4. The Governor in Council approves of the recommendations made by the Committee and directs that they be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. The Establishments attached to the Central and Audit Offices will be re-arranged at once, on the footing proposed by the Committee, arranged as shown in the Statements A, B and C, the alterations to take effect from the 1st proximo.

6. Eight Officers will be selected for the appointment of Superintending Engineer ; and such of the District Engineers as may not be appointed to the higher grade, will be placed in charge of Ranges as Executive Officers.

7. On the further report promised by the Committee being laid before Government, the number of Executive Officers and Subordinates, and the Establishments to be assigned to them, will be settled. Orders will also then be issued regarding the charge of the Store Department and the Lithographic Department.

8. The Head Quarters of the several Divisions will be as follows :—

First Division,	Vizagapatam.
Second do.	Masulipatam.
Third do.	Kurnool.
Fourth do.	Madras.
Fifth do.	Salem.
Sixth do.	Tanjore.
Seventh do.	Coimbatore.
Eighth do.	Madura.

9. The Superintending Engineers will be instructed, when organizing their Establishments, to give due consideration to the claims of such of the Subordinates of the Central Office as may lose their appointments under the arrangements now ordered.

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. XVI—*(Continued).*

B.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from the Committee appointed to report on the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In our letter of the 10th ultimo we submitted, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, our opinion as to the changes requisite in the organization of the Directing and Superintending Agency in the Department of Public Works. Our recommendations, which have received the sanction of Government, involved the abolition of the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer, and the apportionment of the duties now performed by these Officers, between the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions. We now proceed to report on the other points referred for our consideration in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th March last, No. 659, which may be classed under the following heads :—

(*a*)—The expediency or otherwise of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(*b*)—The cost of the Estabishment required.

(*c*)—The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question, the conclusion at which we have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a considerable increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of the execution of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. In stating this conclusion, we deem it right to observe that we entered upon our inquiry with a very different impression. We were all (including the Engineer Member of our Committee) disposed to think that the only satisfactory plan for ensuring the execution of minor works and repairs, especially those connected with Irrigation, was to re-transfer it to the Collectors and their Subordinates. Of the Officers whom we consulted, Messrs. Cunliffe and Ellis, the late and present Collectors of the Madras District, and Colonel Ludlow, now Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, were of the same opinion; (the latter, mainly on the ground of the relief which the arrangement would give to the Superintending Engineers). We had before us the strongly expressed opinions of two experienced Members of the Government, who had had ample opportunities of observing the administration of this branch of the Public Works Department both before and after the organization of the present Department in 1855; and lastly, the decision of the Secretary of State on a full review of the arguments adduced on either side of the question, that the former system under which the execution of those works was entrusted to the Revenue authorities, should be reverted to. In these circumstances, notwithstanding the changes which recent measures have effected in the position of the Revenue Officials, and especially the Tahsildars, and in their ability to give time and attention to the works in their respective ranges, we should have considered it our duty to recommend that the experiment should be tried, at all events, in a few of the Districts, if it had been in our power to devise any means of bringing it into operation without largely exceeding the limit of expenditure to which we have been restricted, or crippling the efficiency of what we may designate as the Engineering branch of the Department. This, we find, is impossible. The establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars have been so much reduced of late years; while, in the case of the latter, partly owing to the increased size of their Talooks, and partly to the introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, which have considerably added to their labors as Magistrates, the increase of work has been so great, that, if they are to be held responsible for keeping in order the Irrigation works and cross roads in their Districts, they will need an addition to their present establishments, the aggregate of which, at the lowest computation, would involve a charge of Rupees 80,000 in salaries of Accountants and Gumastahs,

which it would be impossible to meet by any corresponding reduction in the establishments of the Executive Officers of the Engineer Department. Moreover, and this is the more serious objection, the necessary staff of Overseers and Maistries could not be furnished to the Collectors without either unduly crippling the Engineer Establishment, or again entailing a considerable increase of charge in the salaries of additional Overseers to aid the Executive Engineers in those works, which, under the proposed change, would still be reserved to them; and, here, it would often happen that, with the two classes of work under distinct Departments, two Officers would be employed on duties which might easily be done by one. Take, as an example, the District of North Arcot. In the scheme of establishments annexed to this letter, the establishment assigned to this District consists of two Executive Officers, three upper Subordinates (1 Sub-Engineer and 2 Supervisors), and 9 Talook Overseers at the rate of one to each Talook. Looking to the size of the Talooks, the number of Talook Overseers is not more than will be needed for the effective supervision of the minor works; but most of these men will have other works within their Talooks, on which, if they are at the disposal of the Executive Officer in charge of the Range, they may be occasionally employed without prejudice to their special duty of looking after the minor works; while, if they were not available for such works, the proposed staff of two Executive Officers, and three upper Subordinates, would be obviously inadequate for a District containing 300 miles of metalled roads, and works connected with two important Anicuts actually in progress. The Chandragiri Talook constitutes a range. In it there are four metalled roads 111 miles in length Most of the Irrigation works in this Talook lie along the valley of the Soornamooky river, no where far from the road from Pootulpett to Tripetty; so that the Talook Overseer will have to travel along 40 or 50 miles of road, for the supervision of which he will not be available, if the transfer of the minor works to the Collectors should be carried out. Again, there is a section of the western trunk road, 48 miles in length from the junction of the Palar and Poiney rivers to Vaniambaddy through Vellore. This road follows the valley of the Palar. Irrigation works are dotted along, no where distant from the road, to the south of which runs a chain of hills. So, in this case, if the proposed transfer of the minor works be carried out, one man will have to inspect the road, while another will be going over the same ground to inspect the tanks.

3. It is not proposed to make over to the Revenue authorities any masonry works, whether new works or repairs, the cost of which may exceed Rupees 1,000. Suppose, therefore, a Calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 1,200, the work must be entrusted to the Engineer Department. In the same tank a small upper Calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 350 and other stone and earth-work costing Rupees 2,000. The two latter would come under the head of minor works, and, if the latter are to be placed under the Collector, would have to be executed under the orders of the Talook Overseer. There would thus be two men independently superintending the execution of work on the same tank. Take again the case of a stone dam over a surplus channel. The partial restoration of such a work would be classed as new work, and might cost, say Rupees 1,500. It would therefore be executed by the Engineer Department; and supposing the channel, half a mile long, leading as a branch from this dam, to be in need of repair, the repair, which might cost Rupees 800, would be treated as a minor work, and executed under the orders of the Collector; so that one man would be superintending the work at the dam, and another at the channel; thus entailing a needless waste of superintendence. There would also be a waste of office work, inasmuch as two separate estimates would have to be prepared for what, under the present system would be included in a single estimate. Moreover, with two separate agencies competing for labor in the same locality, the price of labor must necessarily rise, and the cost of the works must be proportionately enhanced. This is forcibly urged by the Collector of Trichinopoly in one of the reports which have been placed before us. In short, it is impossible to provide two separate establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge. And, on the whole, we think it is very questionable whether, irrespectively of the cost of Establishments, the proposed re-transfer of the repairs and earthworks to the Revenue Department would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectations, it appears to us that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the

organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned, and others which we are about to propose, will go far to remove. Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers; want of defined responsibility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments; and lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works. All these are defects which we think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it. And here it must be borne in mind that, under the old system, complaints of the inefficiency of the Executive were not unfrequent. It is shown in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners, and so far as we are aware, their statements on this point have not been contradicted, that numbers of tanks were continually out of repair; that there was much delay in the execution of work; that the accounts were often garbled; that the labor employed was more or less compulsory, the rates of wages being too low, and the payment by no means prompt; that the laborers were constantly defrauded of a portion of their hire; and that the Maistries who had the superintendence of the work, were, as a class, very inefficient.

4. But, though we question the expediency of making any general re-transfer of the duty of superintending the minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities, we think it of great importance that the two Departments should work together more closely than they do at present, and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess, of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. The course of action we would advocate, is pretty fully laid down in Chapter XI of the new Code; but from the inquiries we have made, it seems doubtful whether it is sufficiently observed in practice, and whether there is that free inter-communication and co-operation between the Officials of the two Departments which the Code prescribes. Moreover, we think the Revenue authorities should have greater powers of interference; to the extent, at all events, of bringing to notice defects in the execution of work which may have come under their observation than the Code gives, or is understood to give them. The following is not an uncommon complaint against the present system. A Collector, or Tahsildar, in going through his District, comes upon a work, say the repair of a tank bund, in course of execution. The Overseer or other Officer under whose orders the work is being carried out, is absent on some other duty. The work people are using bad materials—sand, for instance, instead of clay. The Maistry or other foreman in immediate charge, when remonstrated with, says there is nothing better to be got, or that the material which is being used, is that ordered by the Overseer. The Revenue Officer is powerless, for he is expressly prohibited from interfering in matters of professional or departmental detail; and the work goes on, and has to be done over again, probably in the following year. It has been suggested to us that, in such a case, the Revenue Officer, or, at all events, the Collector should be empowered to stop the work, pending a reference to the Officer in charge of the Range, or, if necessary, to the Superintending Engineer. This, we apprehend, would tend to create ill-feeling and antagonism between the two Departments; but it should not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; and we doubt not that the mere fact of the Revenue Official being invested with this power, will often serve as a preventive against bad work. The members of the Public Works Department, on their part, should give ready attention to all such representations.

5. Our scheme provides for the appointment of a comparatively well paid Overseer to each Talook, who, being entrusted with a comparatively limited range, will be able to see that the minor works, and particularly the Irrigation works in the Talook, are kept in proper repair; but who will also be available for looking after other works within his Talook, under the orders of the Range Officer. It will occasionally happen that there are no works in a Talook or Division, the execution of which the Talook Overseers are not competent to superintend: none in fact, requiring any considerable degree of professional skill. In such a case, if the Collector were desirous to take charge of the works in that

particular Talook or Division, we think it should be open to the Superintending Engineer to make them over to him, placing the Talook Overseer, and perhaps one of the clerks on his Establishment, at the Collector's disposal. This probably might be done in parts of Malabar, where the present Collector is anxious, and, we believe, competent to undertake the duty. It is a matter in which much must depend on the personal inclinations and aptitude of the Officers concerned. Some Collectors have a taste for Maramut; others have none, and it should be left to the Superintending Engineer to satisfy himself, before making the transfer, that there is a reasonable prospect of the work being properly attended to. Where this is the case, it is desirable that the transfer should be made, so that more of the time of the scientific Officers of the Department may be available for work requiring professional skill.

6. But, for the reasons we have given against any general transfer of the works to the Revenue authorities, we do not anticipate that such an arrangement as that we have just suggested, will be found practicable to any great extent; and we should be more disposed to look to another mode of supplementing the Agency of the Public Works Department, somewhat similar to that suggested by His Excellency the Governor, in his Minute of the 30th July 1861, paragraphs 25 to 38, viz., to impose upon the Ryots the duty of keeping in repair what may be called village tanks in contra-distinction to those which supply water to a considerable number of villages, and perhaps also the village roads. Act I of 1858 appears to have been enacted partly with this view. Provision is made in Section 6 for enforcing the execution, by the joint labor of a village community, of any work for the purpose of Irrigation or of drainage, which, according to local custom, is annually executed by such joint labor; and in the Chapter of the Public Works Code before referred to, (Section 25,) a description is given of the various classes of work to which the above provisions of the law are considered applicable. In some Districts, where there is no doubt as to the existence of the custom to which this Act gives a legal sanction, much may be done by the proper enforcement of its provisions; but in others the customs has so long fallen into desuetude, that the Act, as it now stands, could not be applied. This, we understand, is the case in the Madras District. Moreover, the duties which this Act imposes, are rather those of conservancy and the execution of petty repairs, and would hardly include more important repairs, such as that of a breach in a tank bund or in a bank of the channel which, in the case of village tanks and channels, ought to be left to local agency; what we would suggest is, that an Act should be introduced into the local Legislature, either amending or supplementing Section 6, Act I of 1858, giving power to the Government to declare from time to time what Irrigation and other works shall be kept in repair by the village community, and to enforce their execution by imposing a fine on such of the Ryots as may fail to contribute their proper share of labor, double the estimated value of such labor. The Act should not be enforced in any village until the Irrigation works have been put into good repair; and in each case, on the transfer of the work, a portion of the Land Revenue should be remitted in consideration of the State being saved the cost of putting it in repair. This could be readily settled by taking the average expenditure on such works for a series of years. It should be the duty both of the Tahsildar and of the Talook Overseer, to bring to notice any negligence on the part of the villagers and to see that the work is properly done. In case of failure on their part, the work would be done by the Talook Overseer under the authority of the Collector, and its cost recovered from the villagers by withholding the usual remission and by a fine.

7. We now proceed to advert to the scheme of District Establishments which will be found appended to this letter. The proposals made in our former letter, provide for the abolition of the District Engineers, and the appointment, in their stead, of eight Superintending Engineers. We propose, for the present, at all events, to retain the present number of Ranges, placing the Officer in charge of each Range under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer. Our scheme assigns, on an average, about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, on salaries ranging from Rupees 250 to Rupees 900 per mensem, in addition to travelling allowance; the number in each case varying with the requirements of the District. These Officers will be placed in charge of the more important ranges, the others being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors on salaries ranging from Rupees 150 to Rupees 400; and for

each Talook, there will be a Talook Overseer on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance at Rupees 20, who will be held specially responsible for the repair and conservancy of the minor works, and particularly the minor Irrigation works; but will be available, when required, for other works in progress within the Talook under the orders of the Range Officer. It is of great importance that the duty of superintending the repairs and conservancy of the minor works, should form the special charge of a particular set of Officers, with ranges sufficiently limited to admit of their doing the work effectively. This should be the primary duty of the Talook Overseers; but it need not prevent their being available for the superintendence of other works in the immediate neighbourhood of the Irrigation works. No Talook Overseer should be employed on work beyond the limits of his Talook except on an emergency, and then only with the special sanction of the Superintending Engineer.

8. The following is the numerical strength of the several grades:—

Executive Officers...	24
Assistant Engineers....	24
Sub-Engineers	14
Supervisors...	37
Taluk Overseers	167
	266

This establishment includes two Officers of the grade of Executive Engineer, and two of the grade of Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Engineer, five Supervisors, and thirteen Overseers, who will not be in charge of Ranges or Talooks, but will be employed on special works or projects; as, for instance, the building the Lawrence Asylum; the project for supplying Madras with water; the erection of Central Jails, &c. It is obviously of great importance that a certain number of well qualified Engineers should be constantly employed on the duty of investigating projects for the construction of great works calculated to develope the resources of the country. So far back as 1849, the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, recommended the immediate appointment of four Officers for the examination of Irrigation projects. The Public Works Commissioners, in their First Report, expressed their full concurrence as to the necessity of appointing Officers for this special object, and gave a list of large and important projects, some of which have been since carried out, on which such Officers might be usefully employed. We have no doubt that there would be little difficulty in preparing a list of equally important works, on which a small body of projecting Engineers might be usefully employed for some years. For the present, we have provided for two such Officers on salaries equal to those assigned to 1st Class Executive Engineers. These projecting Engineers should be placed either under the Superintending Engineer of the Division in which their projects lie, or under the immediate orders of Government, at the discretion of the Governor in Council. Where the project extends beyond the limits of one Division, it will be necessary that the projecting Engineer should report direct to Government in the Department of Public Works; and even where it is otherwise, it may be desirable, for special reasons, to adopt this course. It is a point which should be determined by the circumstances of each case.

	RS.
Executive or Assistant Engineer	103
Upper Subordinates in charge of ranges..	42
Upper Subordinates not in charge of ranges and Taluk Overseers	27
Executive Officers at the Presidency, each.....	207
At Bangalore..	192
On Neilgherry Hills.....	248

* For details see the annexed Statement.

9. The office establishments for the several grades of Officers are entered* in the margin. They have been fixed in communication with those Officers whom we have had an opportunity of consulting, and we have reason to believe that they are sufficient. The projecting Engineers will require larger establishments, the strength of which must depend, in each case, upon the character of the work to be done; and which should be charged as part of the cost of the project.

10. We recommend that each Officer whose duties involve locomotion, shall be allowed a fixed monthly sum, in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance. This, we think, is preferable to the present system, under which there is a temptation to move constantly, whether the public service requires it or not. In a Department where travelling is only occasional, a

daily and mileage allowance to be drawn only when absent from Head Quarters, is probably the best arrangement; but in a Department like the Public Works, where travelling is or ought to be, the normal condition of nearly every Officer employed in it, it is preferable we think, that a fixed monthly sum should be allotted for the permanent maintenance of a travelling establishment, and to cover its attendant expenses. We annex in the margin the allowances we would assign to each grade. These allowances should be in lieu of all charges for travelling, the carriage of office records, &c. If due supervision be exercised over their subordinates by the superior Officers, from the Secretary to Government downwards, there ought to be little or no scope for abuse; and much time and labor will be saved in the preparation and examination of bills.

	Rs.
Superintending Engineer	150
Executive Engineer	100
Assistant Engineer	80
Sub-Engineer	60
Supervisor	40
Talook Overseer	20

11. On further consideration, we think it right to recommend that the Civil salaries of all the Superintending Engineers, when Military Officers, should be fixed at Rupees 800, the higher of the two rates now sanctioned. The duties that will devolve on these Officers differ little, if at all, in extent and responsibility, and we are satisfied that this scale of salary is not more than sufficient in any case.

12. We have put down the Lithographic establishment at the sum to which it has been recently reduced by Colonel Birdwood. We think it, however, very questionable whether the time has not come for abolishing this establishment and transferring the work to private establishments, and with this view we would suggest that a Notification should be issued to the effect that the abolition of the Government Lithographic establishment is under consideration, and inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work at fixed rates. We have omitted a sum of Rupees 25,000 which has been entered in a statement of the present establishment furnished to us by the Secretary on account of the freight, &c., of English stores. Such a charge, it appears to us, should not be debited to the permanent establishment, but should be added to the cost of the stores, and debited eventually to the works on which they are used.

		Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government		27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary		14,400
Secretariat Establishment	27,894	
Deduct amouunt now charged to salaries and expenses of Public Department, Budget head F II.	25,752	
		2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers.		1,15,200
Establishments for do.		91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts		14,400
Establishments for do.		22,962
48 Executive Officers		3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates		1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates		90,324
Taluk Overseers and Establishments		1,74,348
Travelling allowance		1,49,292
Military allowance		1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency		3,240
Contingencies		16,320
Lithographic Establishment		12,216
Store Establishment		8,884
Total Rs.		12,97,336

13. The aggregate cost of the establishment, provided for in the annexed Statements, is Rupees 12,97,336, or Rupees 17,336 in excess of the limit prescribed in the order of Government of the 17th March last. The several heads of charge are entered in the margin. We do not think it possible that, with a due regard to efficiency, the charge can be reduced. An apparent reduction may be effected by transferring the salaries of the Secretary and his Deputy, and that portion of his office establishment which is entered in the Statement, to the same Budget head in which the greater part of his office establishment, as well as the salaries and office establishments of the other Secretaries to Government, are included; and, for the sake of uniformity, we would recommend that this transfer should be made in next year's Budget. Excluding the charge for the Secretariat, the annual cost of the Public Works establishment will be Rupees 12,53,794, or, in round numbers, twelve lacs and a half.

14. We have not made any provision in our scheme for the extra temporary establishments hitherto charged to works, to which reference is made in the Chief Engineer's letter of the 18th ultimo, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 4th instant. It is impossible to provide for these charges without considerably exceeding the limits prescribed to us; and it appears to us to be altogether erroneous in principle that establishments of the character of those adverted to,

should be charged for otherwise than as a part of the expenses of the works on which, from time to time, they may be engaged. It must be borne in mind that in this country, wherever the contract system has not been introduced, the Professional Department is its own supplier ; and the Officers belonging to it have to make their own arrangements for providing themselves with every thing required for the works. For example ; if bricks are wanted, an Executive Officer must enter into an agreement with one set of people to mould them ; with others, to cut and cart fuel ; and with others to stack and burn the bricks. All this requires a numerous petty agency, which is manifestly chargeable to the price of materials, and ought, therefore, to be provided for in the estimates. In the same way, Gumastahs and Conicopolies are required to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of materials and labor ; and Maistries to direct the workmen. When work is done on contract, all petty superintendence is paid by the Contractor ; and its cost is, as a matter of course, included in that of the work ; or, in other words, in the estimate. If the cost of all local and petty superintendence is to be excluded from the estimates, it will be impossible to induce Contractors to execute work on estimates so prepared, as, under such circumstances, the Contractor would have to meet charges not provided for in the rates on which the estimates were framed. We trust that the Governor in Council will object to any change in the practice which has hitherto obtained in regard to these charges.

15. Reverting to the scheme of permanent establishments, we would briefly define the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of Officers as follows :—The Secretary to Government should continue to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Secretary when the office was held by a Civilian. He should further recommend to Government all appointments, promotions and transfers to offices above the grade of Sub-Engineer, previously obtaining from the Superintending Engineers lists of the most deserving Officers in their respective Divisions. It will be his duty to prepare the Annual Budget Estimates and the Administration Reports ; to attend to the allotment of funds ; to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of the Superintending Engineers, and to bring to the notice of Government any neglect of duty on their part. He should see that they move about their Divisions as much as is necessary, and should satisfy himself, as far as it is possible to do so from written statements, that their inspecting duties are thoroughly performed.

16. In regard to projects, plans, estimates, &c., submitted to Government for sanction, it should be the duty of the Secretary to make himself acquainted with the general bearings and leading features of the project or plan, trusting to the Superintending Engineers for the correctness of the details ; and he should then advise Government as to the expediency or otherwise of sanctioning the project. Before submitting any matter for orders, the Secretary should see that the case is ready for decision, and, if additional information be needed, either from the Superintending Engineer, or from the Revenue authorities, he should procure it. No papers involving any question of a professional character, or of departmental practice, should be submitted by the Secretary without a statement of his own opinion ; and, as a general rule, all papers circulated by the Secretary in the Public Works Department should be accompanied either by a Memorandum stating the Secretary's opinion, or by a draft of the order which in his opinion ought to be passed. The Secretary, in fact, should consider himself the responsible adviser, as well as the organ and chief Ministerial Officer of the Government in all matters relating to the Public Works Department. He should maintain frequent personal communication with the Board of Revenue and Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department on the many questions affecting the Revenue which come before him, and should do his utmost to insure cordial co-operation between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Officials in the Provinces.

17. The Deputy Secretary should aid the Secretary in the performance of the duties above described, taking his share of the correspondence and in the examination of plans and projects. In the allotment of funds and preparation of the Budget, the Deputy will be able to render the Secretary material aid.

18. It should be the duty of Superintending Engineers to direct and control all the transactions of the Department within their respective Divisions ; and entrusted, as they will be, with nearly all the powers hitherto vested in the Chief and Deputy Chief Engi-

neers, as well as with those of the District Engineers, as described in detail in Chapter IV of the Public Works Code, they should be held responsible for the satisfactory arrangement of executive operations of every description throughout their Divisions. They should make proper dispositions for the due executive supervision of each Range, and for the effective management of such works as may be of a character to require special supervision. Vested with the powers of sanction conferred by the code, they should take care that the rules under which those powers are exercised, are strictly adhered to; but, in case of emergency, they should have authority to take immediate action, pending a reference to Government. They should furnish the Secretary to Government, from time to time, with such information as may enable him to allot the funds sanctioned in the Budget to each District and Range or special work, and will be responsible for the money being laid out to the best advantage. It will be the duty of Superintending Engineers to scrutinize all plans, estimates and designs; and they will be responsible for the appropriateness of the latter, for the correctness of their structural proportions, and, generally for the suitability* of the constructive details, as well as for the correctness of the estimate. Superintending Engineers should have power to authorize such deviations from sanctioned designs, while a work is in progress, as may appear to be desirable, provided those deviations do not involve an increase of cost beyond 5 per cent. on the estimate.

* For example, that the depth and width of foundations are adapted to the nature of the soil, and the character of the proposed superstructure.

19. Superintending Engineers will visit each Range or executive charge at irregular intervals, and will make tours as frequently as possible through their Divisions, when it will be their duty personally to look closely into the working of the Department; to inspect all works of importance that may be in progress; to examine the records and accounts of each Executive Officer or Subordinate Agent, and to enforce regularity in their preparation; and to examine the Books and Cash Chests of those who may be entrusted with the custody and disbursement of funds; and, in short, to exercise that full and direct supervision and control that are essential to the successful management of the operations of the Department in every branch of its administration.

20. Superintending Engineers should communicate freely, and as much as possible, personally, with their subordinates of all grades, and should, at all times afford their advice and assistance to them. They should, in conjunction with their subordinates, or with the local Civil functionaries, suggest improvements, and project and design such works as may appear to be advantageous to the inhabitants or to the public revenue.

21. All Bills will be prepared in the Superintending Engineer's Office from the Cash and Station Books of the Subordinate Officers, and the Superintending Engineers will be responsible for the punctual submission as well as for the correctness of those Bills. It will be their duty to afford full explanation to the Controller in cases of excess or saving, and in the event of the outlay on a work exceeding the estimate beyond the limits of sanction hitherto assigned to the Chief Engineer, they will submit such Bills, with full explanations of the causes of excess, to Government, and, having obtained its sanction, should forward the Bills to the Controller for audit and final adjustment. They will follow the same course with Bills which on account of frauds or irregularities require to be specially brought before Government. In all matters requiring the orders of Government they will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works.

22. Executive Officers, whether entrusted with the charge of a Range or of a special work, should be under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, unless by his authority they have been placed under the orders of another Executive. Their duties should consist of the immediate management of all executive operations within their respective Ranges, or of the special work to which they may be appointed. Executive Officers of every grade will be responsible for the proper execution of all work entrusted to them. They should see that it is executed strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications, and they should be held responsible for the goodness of materials and workmanship and generally for the execution of the details of construction. They should take care that accounts are kept and rendered with accuracy and punctuality, and that the prices paid for labor and materials are those prevailing in the open market.

23. Each Executive Officer in charge of a Range should be answerable for the conservancy and timely repair of all public works within his Range, and he should prepare, with the aid of the Talook Overseers, such estimates as may be necessary, and forward them without delay to the Supreintending Engineer. They should also take up projects for new works by direction of the Superintending Engineer, and it should be their duty to bring to notice any such work as in their opinion may be required.

24. Executive Officers, whether in charge of Ranges or otherwise, should be entirely at the disposal of the Superintending Engineers, who may, in case of necessity, make them available for the inspection and measurement of works in all parts of the Division.

25. Executive Officers should exercise strict control over the cash transactions of their Ranges or the works on which they may be engaged, and they should be responsible for any losses that may be sustained through negligence or want of proper precautions.

26. Overseers in charge of Taluqs should be under the immediate orders of the Officers in charge of the Range in which the Taluk is situated, and their duties should be to keep a watchful eye on the state of all public works in their Taluqs; to make immediate arrangements to prevent damage; to prepare and submit with regularity and despatch through the Range Officer estimates for such repairs as may be required; and to superintend the progress of works generally being carried on within the Taluq. They should be available for duty on an emergency beyond the limits of the Taluq under the order of the Superintending Engineer.

27. To summarize. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, in our opinion, be not only the organ, but the responsible adviser of the Government in all matters connected with the Department, turning to account his acquirements as an Engineer to the extent of satisfying himself as to the general bearings and main features of all projects or plans submitted to Government, but, as a general rule, leaving the examination of details to the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineers should exercise an effective personal supervision over the working of the Department in all its branches in their respective Divisions. They should be held responsible for the correctness and sufficiency of all plans, estimates and designs, and in their offices all Bills should be prepared. The Executive Officers should be held responsible for the proper execution of the work, and for the safe custody and disposal of all cash entrusted to them The Taluq Overseers working under the orders of the Range Officers will be responsible for the conservancy and repair of the minor irrigation works and District roads, and for such other work as may be entrusted to them by the Range Officer.

28. Since our first report was written, it has been represented to us, from more than one quarter, that the duties which we propose to assign to the Superintending Engineers are more than these Officers can effectively perform. This impression, we feel sure, is based on a mistaken notion as to the nature of the duties which will devolve on the Superintending Engineers consequent on the abolition of the grade of District Engineers We do not contemplate these Officers inspecting every work in progress in their Divisions, or, at stated times, examining the cash and accounts of each of their subordinates. Much that has been hitherto prescribed for the District Engineers must necessarily be omitted by the Superintending Engineers, who will not only have larger Ranges, but larger powers and responsibilities than have been entrusted to the District Engineers. Greater confidence must be reposed in the Executive Officers, and the system of minute checks, based upon the theory that every man is a rogue, must be abandoned; but the supervision which the Superintending Engineer will be able to exercise ought to be quite sufficient to prevent abuses, and to ensure efficiency in the execution of the works. Much too will be gained by the saving of time, from having an Officer on the spot vested with authority to dispose of the many matters which hitherto have had to be referred to the Central Office at Madras. If, however, it should prove, contrary to our expectations, that the work in any one or more of the Divisions is more than the Superintending Engineers can get through, material relief might be afforded to them, either by increasing the number of divisions, or by adding to the strength of the Executive grades to such an extent as would admit of an Officer of that grade being attached to each Superintending

Engineer, as an Assistant, to aid him in his inspection work; or, if the additional funds requisite for such an augmentation of the Superintending Staff cannot be given, the difficulty, should it arise, might be met by reducing slightly the number of District Ranges; as, for instance, in the District of North Arcot where the five Ranges provided for in our scheme might be reduced to four, thus setting free an Executive Officer for the duty to which we refer. This, of course, would be a make-shift; and, for the reasons we have given, we see little cause to apprehend that the duties of the Superintending Engineers will prove more than eight well selected Officers can efficiently discharge.

29. We would observe, in conclusion, that the changes we have proposed will necessitate alterations in parts of the Code, which should be revised without loss of time. We would suggest that this duty should be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who should, at the same time, be instructed to revise, and, as far as possible, to simplify the system of accounts and returns now in force. We learn that the Supreme Government have recently ordered the introduction of the Bengal system of Public Works Accounts, which is much more complicated than the system in force in this Presidency. We would urge, in the strongest terms, the great inexpediency of introducing any system of accounts or returns which, by adding needlessly to the office work of the Superintending Engineers, would have the effect of withdrawing them from their more important duties of inspection and supervision.

We have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
15th May 1863.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT
J. D. SIM.
CHARLES A ORR.

APPENDIX No. XVI—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Establishments proposed in the Public Works Department.

No.	Secretariat.		Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Secretary to Government	Per mensem	2,250	0	0
1	Deputy Secretary...	" "	1,200	0	0
1	Chief Assistant and Registrar...	" "	500	0	0
1	Uncovenated Assistant...	" "	300	0	0
1	Do.	" "	200	0	0
1	Budget Clerk	" "	100	0	0
1	Accountant	" "	40	0	0
1	Do.	" "	40	0	0
1	Superintendent (of the Record Department) ...	" "	80	0	0
1	Deputy do.	" "	40	0	0
1	Reference Picker...	" "	35	0	0
2	Do. at 20 Rupees...	" "	40	0	0
1	Attender	" "	15	0	0
1	Superintendent (Collection, Despatch, &c, Departments)	" "	150	0	0
1	Collection Overseer and Cash-keeper.. ...	" "	60	0	0
2	Copyists at 20 Rupees	" "	40	0	0
1	Circulation Writer...	" "	30	0	0
1	Despatcher...	" "	25	0	0
1	Unanswered Reference Clerk	" "	40	0	0
2	Copyists at 40 Rupees	" "	80	0	0
1	Do.	" "	25	0	0
1	Do.	" "	20	0	0
1	Register-keeper	" "	25	0	0
1	Indexer...	" "	120	0	0
1	Examiner and Superintendent of the Current Department	" "	80	0	0
1	Reader...	" "	20	0	0
1	Assistant Indexer	" "	60	0	0
1	Clerk for do.	" "	20	0	0
1	Attender....	" "	10	0	0
1	Duffadar	" "	10	0	0
	6 Peons at 7 Rupees, 7 Peons at 6 Rupees... 1 Moochee at 12 Rupees, 2 Moochees at 10 Rupees each	" "	116	0	0
	1 Sweeper*	" "	3	0	0
	Total Secretariat per mensem...		5,774	8	0
	Per annum...		69,294	0	0

* This charge was inadvertently omitted from the scheme of Establishments submitted with our letter of the 10th ultimo.

SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	For each Division.	Salary.
		Rs
1	Superintending Engineer at 1,200*	1,200
1	Manager and Accountant	200
1	Accountant	75
1	Do.	60
1	Do.	40
1	Do.	30
1	Do	25
1	Do	20
1	Draughtsman	60
1	Estimate Maker	60
1	Do.	50
1	Clerk and Examiner	70
1	Clerk to keep Registers	40
1	Copyist..	30
1	Do	25
1	Do.	20
1	Record-keeper	30
1	Moochee..	8
2	Peons at 7 Rupees	14
6	Lascars at 6 Rupees	36
1	Sweeper	5
	House rent...	50
27	For 1 Division ... ... Monthly...	2,148
216	For 8 Divisions ... ... Do. ...	17,184
	Per annum...	2,06,208

* If the Superintending Engineer be a Military Officer, his Staff salary will be Rupees 800. If a Civilian his salary will be Rupees 1,200.

AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT

No.	Designation of Appointment.	Salary		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	Controller and Auditor*	1,200	0	0
1	Head Auditor and Chief Accountant	300	0	0
1	Compiling Clerk and Accountant	60	0	0
1	Do. do	50	0	0
1	Do do	40	0	0
2	Copyists at Rupees 25	50	0	0
2	1 Auditor Rupees 100 } 1 Sub do. „ 30 } First Circle	130	0	0
2	Do. do 2nd	130	0	0
2	Do do 3rd	130	0	0
2	Do. do 4th	130	0	0
2	Do. do 5th	130	0	0
2	Do. do 6th	130	0	0
2	Do. do 7th	130	0	0
2	Do do 8th	130	0	0
1	Examiner and Auditor	100	0	0
1	Do	60	0	0
1	Do.	50	0	0
1	Record-keeper	50	0	0
1	Attender	7	0	0
1	Register-keeper	40	0	0
2	Moochees at 8 Rupees and Stamper 7 Rupees	15	0	0
8	Peons at 6 Rupees each	48	0	0
1	Sweeper	3	8	0
	Monthly...	3,113	8	0
	Annually. .	37,362	0	0

* The salary will be Rupees 800 (Staff) for Military Officer, and Rupees 1 200 for a Civilian.

Executive Establishments.

Divisions.	Talooks.	Ranges.	Districts.	Executive Engineers 1st Class	Executive Engineers 2nd Class.	Executive Engineers 3rd Class.	Assistant Engineers. 1st Class.	Assistant Engineers. 2nd Class.	Assistant Engineers. 3rd Class.	Sub-Engineers 1st Class.	Sub-Engineers 2nd Class.	Sub-Engineers 3rd Class.	Supervisors. 1st Class.	Supervisors. 2nd Class.	Talook Establishments. Overseers.	Talook Establishments. Establishment.	Total number. Officers.	Total number. Upper Subordinates.	Total number. Talook Overseers.
			Rates of Pay to Military	600	500	400	300	200	150	250	200	150	100	80	...	...	...	...	...
			Do. for Civilians	900	750	600	500	300	250	400	300	250	200	150	60	27	...	...	...
			Proposed Fixed Travelling allowance..... ...	100	100	100	80	80	80	60	60	60	40	40	20	...	...	...	...
1st Division..	3	3	Ganjam	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	2	3
	1	3	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	9	6	Godavery	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	9	9	4	2	9
2nd Division..	11	7	Kistnah	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	11	11	4	3	11
	9	4	Nellore...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	9	2	2	9
3rd Division..	11	4	Cuddapah	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	11	11	2	2	11
	15	6	Bellary	...	1	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	3	15	15	2	4	15
	8	4	Kurnool	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	8	1	3	8
4th Division..	9	5	North Arcot	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	9	9	2	3	9
	6	4	Madras	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	2	2	6
	...	...	Presidency	1	..		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	3	1	4
	...	...	For Cantonments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	...	7
5th Division..	8	4	South Arcot ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	8	2	2	8
	9	3	Salem	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	9	2	1	9
	...	...	Bangalore	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	1	...	2
6th Division..	9	6	Tanjore	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	9	9	3	3	9
	5	4	Trichinopoly	...	1	...	...		1		...	...	1	1	5	5	2	2	5
7th Division..	11	6	Coimbatore ...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	11	11	3	3	11
	10	4	Malabar	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	10	10	2	2	10
	5	3	South Canara ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	2	5
8th Division..	6	3	Madura	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	2	1	6
	9	5	Tinnevelly... ...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	9	9	2	3	9
	154	84		6	8	8	6	8	8	3	2	8	10	22	167	167	44	45	167
			Special...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	4	6	...
				8	8	8	6	8	10	3	2	9	11	26	167	167	48	51	167
			Monthly Rs...	7200	6000	4800	3000	2400	2500	1200	600	2250	2200	3900	10020	4509			
			Annually Rs...	3,10,800						1,21,800					1,74,348				

} Exclusive of travelling allowance.

Executive Office Establishments.

Districts.	No. of Executive Officer's Establishment.	Cost.	No of Upper Subordinates in charge of Ranges.	Cost.	No. of Upper Subordinates not in charge of Ranges.	Cost.	Total Office Establishments.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Rates of pay... ...	.....	103	.....	42	.....	27	.....
Ganjam... ...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Vizagapatam... ...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Godavery.... ...	4	412	2	84	.....	...	496
Kistnah... ...	4	412	3	126	.....	...	538
Nellore... ...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Cuddapah... ...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Bellary... ...	2	206	4	168	.....	...	374
Kurnool... ...	1	103	3	126	.....	...	229
Coimbatore... ...	3	454	3	126	.....	...	580
Malabar	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
South Canara... ...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Madura... ...	2	206	1	42	.....	...	248
Tinnevelly... ...	2	206	3	126	.....	...	332
Tanjore... ...	3	309	3	126	.....	...	435
Trichinopoly... ...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
South Arcot... ...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Salem... ...	2	206	1	42	.....	...	248
Bangalore... ...	1	192	.....	...	.....	...	192
North Arcot... ...	2	206	3	126	.....	...	332
Madras... ...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Presidency... ...	3	621	.....	...	1	27	648
For Cantonments... ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Special... ...	4	412	.....	...	6	162	574
Monthly... ...	48	5,490	44	1,848	7	189	7,527
Annually... ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	90,324

Details of Executive Office Establishments.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.
	Executive Engineer's Office.				
1	Writer and Accountant...	35	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator	40	0	0	
4	Lascars	28	0	0	
					103
	Establishment for Upper Subordinates in charge of Ranges.				
1	Writer and Accountant	30	0	0	
2	Lascars...	12	0	0	
					42
	Establishment for Upper Subordinates not in charge of Ranges and for Talook Overseers.				
1	Writer and Accountant	15	0	0	
2	Lascars	12	0	0	
					27
	Establishment for each Executive Officer at the Presidency.				
1	Writer	30	0	0	
1	Draughtsman	50	0	0	
1	Estimate-maker and Accountant	50	0	0	
1	Do. do.	40	0	0	
1	Do. do.	25	0	0	
2	Peons	12	0	0	
					207
	For Bangalore.				
1	Writer and Accountant...	50	0	0	
1	Do. do.	40	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator.	50	0	0	
1	Storekeeper...	40	0	0	
2	Peons...	12	0	0	
					192
	For Neilgherries.				
1	Writer and Accountant...	60	0	0	
1	Do. do.	40	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator.	80	0	0	
1	Store-keeper...	40	0	0	
4	Lascars...	28	0	0	
					248
	Establishment for Stores.				
1	Mechanical Engineer	200	0	0	
1	Instrument Maker	278	5	4	
2	Apprentices	50	0	0	
1	Superintendent	70	0	0	
1	Deputy do. and Writer	40	0	0	
1	Do. do.	30	0	0	
12	Lascars...	72	0	0	
					740 5 4
	Annually.....				8,884 0 0
	Lithographic Department.				1,018
	Annually...				12,216
	Special Conveyance allowance for three Officers at the Presidency at 50 Rupees each...	150	0	0	
	House rent for do. at 40 Rupees each.	120	0	0	
					270
	Annually....				3,240

Estimate of Travelling Allowances, &c.

8	Superintending Engineers at 150 Rupees per month.		14,400
22	Executive do. (exclusive of 2 for the Presidency and Bangalore) at 100 Rupees per month		26,400
22	Assistant Engineer (do. 2 for do.) at 80 Rs. per month.		21,120
13	Sub do. (do. 1 for do.) at 60 Rs. per month.		9,360
1	Do. do. for Presidency...		...
37	Supervisors at 40 Rupees per month...		17,760
154	Talook Overseers (exclusive of 2 for Bangalore, 4 for Presidency and 7 for Cantonments) at 20 Rupees.		36,960
2	Overseers for Bangalore		...
4	Do. for Presidency.		...
7	Do. for Cantonments.		...
	Batta for Establishments.		1,26,000
Superintending Engineers.	1 Accountant at 75 Rs. per month..... 1 Head Clerk at 70 do. 1 Draughtsman at 60 do.	$205 \times \frac{3}{10} = 61\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 12 = 5,904$	
Executive Engineers.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 35 Rs. per month. 1 Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 40 Rs. do.	$75 \times \frac{3}{10} = 22\frac{1}{2} \times 43 \times 12 = 11,610$	
Upper Subordinate in charge of Ranges.	1 Writer and Accountant at 30 Rs. per month ...	$30 \times \frac{3}{10} = 9 \times 44 \times 12 = 4,752$	
Upper Subordinate not in charge of Ranges	1 Writer and Accountant at 15 Rs per month....	$15 \times \frac{3}{10} = 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 12 = 378$	
Neilgherry Range.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 60 Rs. per month..... 1 Do. at 40 Rupees per month..... 1 Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 80 Rupees per month.	$180 \times \frac{3}{10} = 54 \times 1 \times 12 = 648$	23,292
			1,49,292
	Estimate of Contingent Charges.		
	Secretary to Government at 100 Rupees a month.	1,200	
8	Superintending Engineers at 30 Rupees a month..... ...	2,880	
	Controller at 50 Rupees a month.....	600	
92	Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates at 10 Rs. a month.	11,040	
	Lithographic Establishment at 50 Rupees....	600	
			16,320

ABSTRACT.

		Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government...		27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary...		14,400
Secretariat Establishment...	27,894	
Deduct amount now charged to salaries and expences of Public Department, Budget head F II...	25,752	
		2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers...		1,15,200

Establishments for do.	91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts	14,400
Establishment for do.	22,962
48 Executive Officers...	3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates	1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates ...	90,324
Talook Overseers and Establishments...	1,74,348
Travelling allowance	1,49,292
Military allowance...	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency...	3,240
Contingencies...	16,320
Lithographic Establishment...	12,216
Store Establishment...	8,884
Total Rs...	12,97,336

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

ORDER THEREON, 18th June 1863, No. 1,599.

1. The foregoing letter contains the final Report of the Committee appointed, under date the 17th March last, to submit a scheme for reducing the cost of the Public Works Establishment in this Presidency and to consider and report on certain other points connected with the working of the Department. The points embraced in their present letter are :—

(a) The expediency, or otherwise, of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(b) The cost of the Establishment required.

(c) The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a large increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. The reasons which have led them to form this conclusion are stated at length in the second and third paragraphs of their letter. They show that it is impossible to provide for two separate Establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side without entailing a considerable increase of charge ; and setting aside the question of cost, they think it doubtful whether the proposed re-transfer would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectation, it is the opinion of the Committee that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned and others which they propose will go far to remove. " Among the chief of " these defects are the attempt at over-centralization ; a needless multiplicity of accounts " and returns ; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers ; want of defined " responsbility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system " a want of constant and unreserved communication betweeen the local Officers of the " two Departments ; and, lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the " villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works." All these are faults which the Committee think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion. He is satisfied that the proposed re-transfer of the minor works to the Revenue authorities, even if it did not involve any increase of cost, would not be desirable. It appears to him that, by the advocates of this measure, the merits of the old system and the demerits of

the new system have both been somewhat exaggerated Sufficient allowance has scarcely been made for the difficulties incident to a state of transition from the one system to the other; to defects of administration rather than of the system itself; to the great and sudden increase of work to be done, falling upon a new Department, hastily and, of necessity, imperfectly organized; and to the very great difficulties attendant on the carrying out Public Works at all in a country like this On the other hand, time has shed its softening influence on the shortcomings of the old Maramut system, the defects of which have been repeatedly denounced by experienced Officers in both Departments (Revenue and Public Works), and which are clearly exposed in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners appointed in 1851. Moveover, the circumstances of the country and the position of the Revenue Department have greatly changed since that Department was relieved of the execution of Public Works. The ranges of Tahsildars and their duties, as well as the duties of their Covenanted superiors, have been greatly enlarged; their establishments have been reduced to a minimum; they no longer possess Police authority; the value of labor has risen; forced labor, formerly so extensively resorted to in the execution of Public Works, can no longer be exacted; and, consequently, if the Government were to fall back in part upon the former system, it would have to be re-introduced under very different circumstances from those which originally obtained. It may be added that some of the ablest and most experienced Collectors are opposed to the re-transfer. That part of the present system which provides for the execution of all Public Works being entrusted to one Department specially organized for the purpose, will accordingly be retained, subject to such orders as the Secretary of State may pass, on these Proceedings being laid before him.

4. The Governor in Council quite agrees with the Committee * that the two Departments (the Revenue and Public Works) should work together more closely than they do at present; and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. "It should," as the Committee observe, "not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the "Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his "observation; the members of the Public Works Department, on their part, giving ready "attention to all such representations." This should be fully made known to all Revenue and Public Works Officers.

* Paragraph 4

5. The Governor in Council thinks it very desirable that some such plan as that suggested by the Committee in paragraph 6 of their Report should be adopted for the repair of village tanks and roads; but before passing orders on this point, he would wish to have before him the views of the Board of Revenue and of the Officers named in the margin, as to the feasibility of working such an Act as that proposed by the Committee.

Mr. P. Grant, Collector of Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Wedderburn, Acting Collector of Bellary.
Mr. G. L. Morris, Acting Collector of Canara.
Mr. G. A. Ballard, Collector of Malabar,
Mr. V. H. Levinge, Collector of Madura.
Lieut.-Col. S. O. E. Ludlow, Dy. Secy. to Govt., D. P. W.
Captain O. W. S. Chambers, Supg. Engr. 1st Division.
Major. J. C. Anderson, Supg. Engr. 2nd Division.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Walker, Supg. Engr. 7th Division.
Captain E. A. Foord, Supg. Engr. 6th Division.

6. The scheme of District Establishments adverted to in parapraphs 7 and 8 of the Report appears to the Governor in Council to be judicious, and will be carried into effect from the 1st proximo. It assigns on an average about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, who will be placed in charge of the more important ranges; the other ranges being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors, with a Talook Overseer for each Talook, who will be held specially responsible for the minor works and, especially, for the minor irrigation works, but will be available, when required, under the orders of the Range Officer, for other works in progress within the Talook. On an emergency, and with the sanction of the Superintending Engineer, these Officers may be employed on works beyond the limits of their Talooks. In some cases it will probably be necessary to employ more than one Overseer in a single Talook, while in others where there are few or no irrigation works, as in Canara and Malabar, two Talooks may be placed under a single Overseer. This is a matter which should engage the immediate

attention of the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division will probably be able to spare a few of the Talook Overseers allotted to his Division, for employment in other Districts. The new scheme involves the abolition of the office of District Engineer, all the Officers in charge of ranges being placed under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Division. The Talook Overseers will be under the orders of the Officer or Upper Subordinate in charge of the range to which the Talook belongs.

7. The Governor in Council agrees with the Committee that the Government ought to have at its disposal a small Establishment of Officers of various grades not attached to any particular District, but who may be employed in working out the details of any important projects with reference to irrigation or other works whether emanating from the Superintending Engineers or from any other source. The District Officers have their hands too full of routine work to be able to pay the attention which is requisite for working out the plan, and especially the details of many of the large works which are necessary to develope the resources of the country; and when such a work has to be carried into two or more divisions, it is the more necessary that a single Officer should be specially employed on it. There are many very useful projects which have been necessarily postponed, because the Government have not had at their disposal Officers who could be spared from the ordinary routine of departmental duty. Much, moreover, has to be done in developing and utilizing to their full extent projects already only partially carried out. It is manifest from the returns before Government that the results of some of the greatest public works in this Presidency fall far short of what they should be. The extent of land irrigated from the the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair Anicuts is not much more than half that capable of irrigation. Of 16,37,000 acres which might be watered from these great works, 7,57,000 at present derive no benefit from them. The more difficult and expensive part of these works has been executed. It remains only to carry out the subsidiary arrangements for the full distribution of the water provided by a vast expenditure of money and Engineering skill.

8. Among other projects well deserving of special consideration are, the extension of the Northern Canal from Doogarazapatam to Kistnapatam, the construction of additional Anicuts in the upper parts of the Godavery and Kistna, which would serve to utilize vast quantites of water that now flows annually over the present Anicuts into the sea, and would bring under cultivation large tracts now uncultivated; the storage of water for the arid District of Coimbatore by forming reservoirs of the mountain streams which flow down from the Neilgherries, and various other projects equally important which demand the undivided attention of special Officers.

9. The proposal to allow each Officer whose duties involve locomotion a fixed monthly sum in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance, is approved and sanctioned. This arrangement appears to His Excellency in Council to be appropriate in the case of a Department whose members should be constantly on the move. It prevents disingenuous practices which discredit the Department and tend to demoralize the inferior servants, and it will lead to a considerable saving of time and trouble in the preparation of bills. It will be the duty of the Secretary to Government and of the Superintending Engineers to see that their Subordinates do not neglect their duties by remaining stationary when they ought to be on the move.

10. The suggestion in paragraph 12, that means be taken for transferring the Lithographic work of the Department to private establishments, is approved. A notification inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work will be issued immediately.

11. In paragraphs 15 to 27 the Committee define the duties and responsibilities which should devolve on the several grades of servants in the Public Works Department, from the Secretary to Government to the Talook Overseer. The Governor in Council concurs generally in the Committee's recommendations on this point, which appear to have been very carefully considered. The enforcement of the individual responsibility of Officers is a matter to which His Excellency in Council attaches the greatest importance. Hitherto such responsibility has been in many cases little more than nominal. Under the rules proposed by the Committee, each Officer will have his definite line of responsibility;

and it must be distinctly understood that this responsibility will be rigorously enforced, and that henceforth the Government will not admit the excuses for Estimates exceeded, or for failure of works, which have hitherto passed current. In future, whenever it shall appear that there has been neglect of duty or wilful carelessness, removal from office will be the remedy which the Government will not hesitate to apply.

12. The changes now sanctioned will necessitate an immediate revision of the Public Works Code; and this duty, as the Committee suggest, will be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who will at the same time revise and simplify the present system of Accounts and Returns.

13. If the salaries of the Secretary to Government Public Works Department and of his Deputy and Office Establishment be charged, as they should be, like the other Departments of the Secretariat, to the head of "Salaries and expenses of Public Departments," the aggregate cost of the revised Public Works Establishment will be in round numbers twelve lacs and a half of Rupees per annum; and considering the extent of this Presidency and the peculiar character of its irrigation and revenue system, the Governor in Council is satisfied that the Establishment for the execution and maintenance of Public Works could not be fixed at a lower rate, either as respects numbers, grades, or salaries. The Governor in Council concurs with the Committee in their views regarding extra temporary Establishments, as set forth in paragraph 14 of their Report. The Government of India will be requested to permit the continuance of the present arrangement in regard to these Establishments, which in this Presidency has been carefully guarded against abuse.

14. A list of the Officers and Subordinates who will be retained in the Department is subjoined.

	Rs.
Mr. Wait, Paumben	300
„ Thompkinson, Presidency..	310
„ Drummond, Kistna	300
Boiler-maker Nolan, Dowlaishwaram	250

15. It is observed that the salaries of the Mechanical Engineers specified in the margin have been omitted from the Committee's scheme. The Superintending Engineers of the Divisions in which the Mechanical Engineers in question are at present employed, will report without delay whether their services are still required for the purposes for which they were engaged; and if not, whether for such of them as were engaged under covenant, provision can be made in the grade of Sub-Engineer or Supervisor, personal allowance being granted to them if the salary attached to the grades in which they may be employed be lower than those which they now draw.

16. The Apprentices at present employed in the various Divisions will be discharged when their Indentures expire, except such as may be considered qualified for employment as Talook Overseers, and for whom vacancies in that grade may be available.

17. The Governor in Council does not preceive any necessity for retaining Medical Establishments for the Public Works Department at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwarah. That employed on the Tambercherry Ghat must be retained and charged to the Estimate.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.